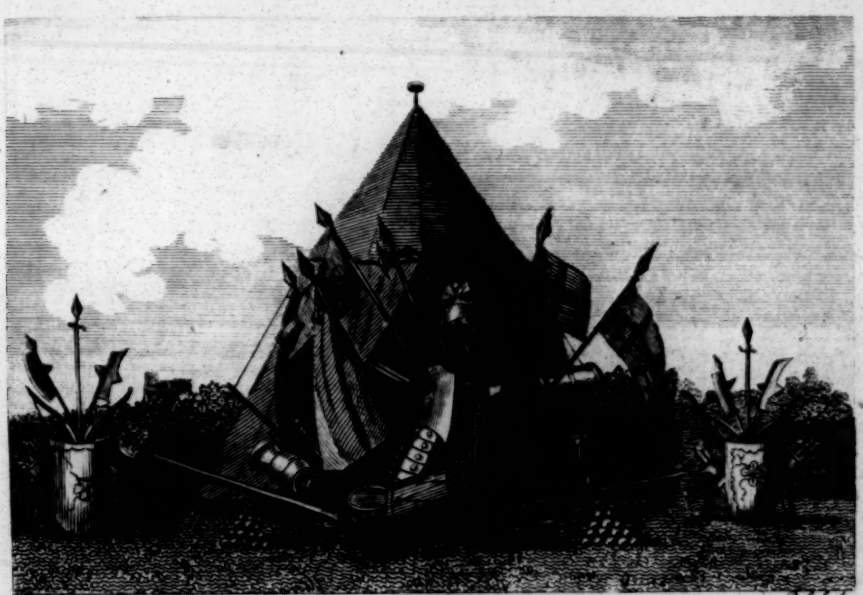
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THE

BRITANNIC MAGAZINE,

OR ENTERTAINING REPOSITORY OF

HEROIC ADVENTURES,

AND MEMORABLE EXPLOITS.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

BY the name of India, the ancients underſtood only the weſtern peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, and the peninſula beyond it, having little or no knowledge of the countries which lie farther to the eaſtward; though by the moderns all thoſe vaſt tracts from the eaſtern parts of the Perſian empire to the iſlands of Japan, are confounded under the general name of Eaſt-Indies. Even the ancients, though originally they were acquainted only with the weſtern parts of Hindoſtan, gradually extended the name of India over the other countries they diſcovered to the eaſtward; ſo that probably they would have involved all the reſt in the ſame general deſignation, had they been as well acquainted with them as the moderns are. By whom theſe countries were originally peopled, is a queſtion which in all probability will never be reſolved. Certain it is, that ſome works in theſe parts diſcover marks of aſtoniſhing ſkill and power in the inhabitants, ſuch as the images in the iſland of Elephanta; the rocking ſtones of immenſe weight, yet ſo nicely balanced that a man can move them with his hand; the obſervatory at Benares, &c. Theſe ſtupendous works are by Mr. Bryant attributed to the Cuſhites or Babylonians, the firſt diſtinct nation in the world, and who of conſequence muſt for ſome time have poſſeſſed in a manner the ſovereignty of the whole earth; and it can by no means appear improbable, that the ſubjects of Nimrod, the beginning of whoſe kingdom was in Shinar, might extend themſelves eaſtward, and thus fill the fertile regions of the eaſt with inhabitants, without thinking it worth while for a long time to meddle with the leſs mild and rich countries to the weſtward. Thus would be formed that great and for ſome time inſuperable diviſion betwixt the inhabitants of India and other countries; ſo that the weſtern nations knew not even of the exiſtence of the Indians but by obſcure report; while the latter, ignorant of their own origin, invented a thouſand idle tales concerning the antiquity of their nation, which ſome of the moderns have been credulous enough to believe and record as facts.

The firſt among the weſtern nations who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their application to navigation and commerce, and who were of conſequence likely to diſcover theſe diſtant nations, were the Egyptians and Phenicians. The former ſoon loſt their inclination

for naval affairs, and held all ſea-faring people in deteſtation as profane perſons; though the extenſive conqueſts of Seſoſtris, if we can believe them, muſt have in a great meaſure ſupplied this defect. Without regard to the prejudice of his people againſt maritime affairs, he is ſaid to have fitted out a fleet of four hundred ſail in the Arabian Gulph or Red Sea, which conquered all the countries lying along the Erythrean Sea to India; while the army led by himſelf marched through Aſia, and ſubdued all the countries to the Ganges; after which he croſſed that river, and advanced to the eaſtern ocean.

Great diſputes have been carried on with reſpect to this conqueror, and the famous expedition juſt now related; but, whatever may be determined with regard to the Egyptians, it is certain that the Tyrians kept up a conſtant intercourſe with ſome parts of India by navigating the Arabian Gulph, now the Red Sea. Of this navigation they became maſters by taking from the Idumeans ſome maritime places on the coaſt of the Red Sea: but, as the diſtance betwixt the neareſt place of that ſea and Tyre was ſtill conſiderable, the land-carriage would have been very tedious and expenſive; for which reaſon it was neceſſary to become maſters of a port on the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean, nearer to the Red Sea than Tyre, that ſo the goods might be ſhipped from thence to Tyre itſelf. With this view they took poſſeſſion of Rhinvelura, the neareſt port on the Mediterranean to the Arabian Gulph; and to that port all the goods from India were conveyed by a much ſhorter and leſs expenſive route than over land.—This is the firſt authentic account of any intercourſe betwixt India and the weſtern part of the world; and to this we are without doubt in a great meaſure to aſcribe the vaſt wealth and power for which the city of Tyre was anciently renowned; for in other reſpects the whole territory of Phenicia was but of little conſequence. Notwithſtanding the frequency of theſe voyages, however, the ancients are able to give little or no account of them. The moſt particular deſcription we have of the wealth, power, and commerce, of ancient Tyre, is in the prophecies of Ezekiel; ſo that, if the Tyrians themſelves kept any journals of their voyages, it is probable that they were entirely loſt when the city was deſtroyed by Alexander the Great.

Though the Jews, under the reign of David and Solomon, carried on an extenſive and lucrative commerce, yet our author is of opinion that they did not trade to any part of India. There are only two places mentioned to which their ſhips ſailed, viz. Ophir and Tarſhiſh; both of which are now ſuppoſed to have been ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa: the ancient Tarſhiſh, according to Mr. Bruce, was the preſent Mocha; and Ophir the kingdom of Sofala, ſo remarkable in former times for its mines, that it was called by Oriental writers the golden Sofala.

Thus the Indians continued for a long time unknown to the weſtern nations, and undiſturbed by them; probably in ſubjection to the mighty empire of Babylon, from which the country was originally peopled, or in alliance with it; and the poſſeſſion of this vaſt region will eaſily account for the immenſe and otherwiſe almoſt incredible wealth and power of the ancient Babyloniſh monarchs. Soon after the deſtruction of that monarchy by the Perſians, however, we find their monarch Darius Hyſtapſes undertaking an expedition againſt the Indians. His conqueſts were not extenſive, as they did not reach beyond the territory watered by the Indies; nevertheleſs, ſuch as they were, the acquiſition ſeems to have been very important, as the revenue derived from the conquered territory, according to Herodotus, was near a third of that of the whole Perſian empire. According to his account, however, we muſt form a much more diminutive opinion of the riches of the Perſian monarchs than has commonly been done; ſince Herodotus tells us, that the empire was divided into twenty ſatrapies or governments; all of which yielded a revenue of 14,560 Euboic talents, amounting in the whole to 2,807,437l. ſterling. The amount

amount of the revenue from the conquered provinces of India therefore muſt have been conſiderably ſhort of a million. Very little knowledge of the country was diffuſed by the expedition of Darius, or the voyage of Scylax whom he employed to explore the coaſts: for the Greeks paid no regard to the tranſactions of thoſe whom they called Barbarians; and as for Scylax himſelf, he told ſo many incredible ſtories in the account he gave of his voyage, that he had the misfortune to be diſbelieved in almoſt every thing, whether true or falſe.

The expedition of Alexander the Great went no farther into the country than the preſent territory of the Panjab, all of which he did not traverſe. Its ſouth-weſt boundary is formed by a river anciently called the Hyſudrus, now the Setlege. The breadth of this diſtrict, from Ludhana on the Setlege to Attock on the Indus, is computed to be two hundred and fifty-nine geographical miles in a ſtraight line; and Alexander's march, computed in the ſame manner, did not exceed two hundred; nevertheleſs, by the ſpreading of his numerous army over the country, and the exact meaſurement and delineation of all his movements by men of ſcience whom he employed, a very extenſive knowledge of the weſtern part of India was obtained.

When he arrived at the river Indus, Hephæſtion and Perdiccas had already provided him a bridge of boats for the paſſage of the army. Alexander refreſhed his troops for thirty days in the countries on the other ſide of the river, which were thoſe of his friend and ally Taxiles, who gave him thirty elephants, and joined his army now with 700 Indian horſe, to which, when they were to enter upon action, he afterwards added 5000 foot. The true reaſon of this ſeems to have been his enmity to Porus, a famous Indian prince, whoſe territories lay on the other ſide of the river Hydaſpes. During this receſs the king ſacrificed with great ſolemnity; receiving alſo ambaſſadors from Ambiſurus, a very potent prince, and from Doxareas, who was likewiſe a king in thoſe parts, with tenders of their duty, and conſiderable preſents. Theſe ceremonies over, Alexander appointed Philip governor of Taxila, and put a Macedonian garriſon into the place, becauſe he intended to erect an hoſpital there for the cure of his ſick and wounded ſoldiers. He then ordered the veſſels, of which his bridge had been compoſed when he paſſed the Indus, to be taken to pieces, that they might be brought to the Hydaſpes, where he was informed that Porus with a great army lay encamped to hinder his paſſage. When he approached the banks of this river with his army and the auxiliaries under the command of Taxiles, he found that the people he had to do with were not ſo eaſily to be ſubdued as the Perſians and other Aſiatics. The Indians were not only a very tall and robuſt, but alſo a very hardy and well-diſciplined, people; and their king Porus was a prince of high ſpirit, invincible courage, and great conduct.

It was about the ſummer ſolſtice when Alexander reached the Hydaſpes, and conſequently its waters were broader, deeper, and more rapid, than at any other time; for in India the rivers ſwell as the ſun's increaſing heat melts the ſnow, and ſubſide again as the winter approaches. Alexander therefore had every difficulty to ſtruggle with. Porus had made his diſpoſitions ſo judiciouſly, that Alexander found it impoſſible to practiſe upon him as he had done upon others, and to paſs the river in his view: wherefore he was conſtrained to divide his army into ſmall parties, and to practiſe other arts, in order to get the better of ſo vigilant a prince. To this end he cauſed a great quantity of corn and other proviſions to be brought into his camp; giving out, that he intended to remain where he was till the river fell, and by becoming fordable ſhould give him an opportunity of forcing a paſſage: this did not, however, hinder Porus from keeping up very ſtrict diſcipline in his camp; which when Alexander perceived, he frequently made ſuch motions as ſeemed to indicate a change of his reſolution, and that he had ſtill thoughts of paſſing the river.

The main thing the Macedonians ſtood in fear of were the elephants; for the bank being pretty ſteep on the other ſide, and it being the nature of horſes to ſtart at the firſt appearance of thoſe animals, it was foreſeen that the army would be diſordered, and incapable of ſuſtaining the charge of Porus's troops.

At length Alexander paſſed the river by the following contrivance. There was, at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty ſtadia from his camp, a rocky promontory projecting into the river, thick covered with wood; and over againſt this promontory there lay a pretty large uninhabited iſland almoſt overgrown with trees. The king therefore conceived within himſelf a project of conveying a body of troops from this promontory into that iſland; and upon this ſcheme he built his hopes of ſurpriſing Porus, vigilant as he was. To this end he kept him and his army conſtantly alarmed for many nights together, till he perceived that Porus apprehended it was only done to harraſs his troops, and therefore no longer drew out of his camp, but truſted to his ordinary guards: then Alexander reſolved to put his deſign in execution. A conſiderable body of horſe, the Macedonian phalanx, with ſome corps of light-armed foot, he left in his camp under the command of Craterus, as alſo the auxiliary Indians; giving theſe orders to be obſerved in his abſence, that, if Porus marched againſt him with part of his army and left another part with the elephants behind in his camp, Craterus and his forces ſhould remain where they were; but, if it ſo happened that Porus withdrew his elephants, then Craterus was to paſs the river, becauſe his cavalry might then do it ſafely. Alexander having marched half the way, or about nine of our miles, ordered the mercenary troops, under the command of Attalus and other generals, to remain there; and directed them, that, as ſoon as they knew he was engaged with the Indians on the other ſide, they ſhould paſs in veſſels provided for that purpoſe, in order to aſſiſt him. Then marching a long way about, that the enemy might not perceive his deſign of reaching the rock, he advanced as diligently as he could towards that poſt. It happened very fortunately for him that a great ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, roſe in the night, whereby his march was perfectly concealed, his veſſels of thirty oars put together, and his tents ſtuffed and ſtitched, ſo that they paſſed from the rock into the iſland, without being perceived, a little before break of day; the ſtorm ceaſing juſt as he and his ſoldiers were ready for their paſſage. When they had traverſed the iſland, they boldly ſet forward to gain the oppoſite ſhore in ſight of Porus's out-guards, who inſtantly poſted away to give their maſter an account of the attempt. Alexander landed firſt himſelf, and was followed as expeditiouſly as poſſible by his forces, whom he took care to draw up as faſt as they arrived. When they began their march again, they found that their good fortune was not ſo great as at firſt they eſteemed it; for it appeared now, that they had not reached the continent at all, but were in truth in another iſland much larger than the former. They croſſed it as faſt as they could, and found that it was divided from the *terra firma* by a narrow channel, which, however, was ſo ſwelled by the late heavy rain, that the poor ſoldiers were obliged to wade up to the breaſt. When they were on the other ſide, the king drew them up again carefully, ordering the foot to march ſlowly, they being in number 6000, while himſelf with 5000 horſe advanced before. As ſoon as Porus received intelligence that Alexander was actually paſſing the river, he ſent his ſon with 2000 horſe, and 120 armed chariots, to oppoſe him. But they came too late: Alexander was already got on-ſhore, and even on his march.

When the Macedonian ſcouts perceived them advance, they informed the king, who ſent a detachment to attack them, remaining ſtill at the head of his cavalry in expectation of Porus. But, when he found that this party was unſupported, he inſtantly attacked with all his horſe, and defeated them with the ſlaughter of many,

many, and the loſs of all their armed chariots, the ſon of Porus being ſlain in the fight. The remainder of the horſe returning to the camp with this diſaſtrous account, Porus was in ſome confuſion: however, he took very quickly the beſt and wiſeſt reſolutions his circumſtances would allow; which were, to leave a part of his army, with ſome of his elephants, to oppoſe Craterus, who was now about to paſs the river alſo; and, with the reſt, to march againſt Alexander and his forces, who were already paſſed. This reſolution once taken, he marched immediately out of his camp, at the head of 4000 horſe, 30,000 foot, 300 chariots, and 200 elephants. He advanced as expeditiouſly as he could, till he came into a plain which was firm and ſandy, where his chariots and elephants might act to advantage: there he halted, and put his troops in order, knowing well that he need not go in queſt of his enemy. Alexander ſoon came up with his horſe, but he did not charge Porus; on the contrary, he halted, and put his troops in order, that they might be able to defend themſelves in caſe they were attacked. When he had waited ſome time, his foot arrived; whom he immediately ſurrounded with his horſe, that, after ſo fatiguing a march, they might have time to cool and breathe themſelves, before they were led to engage. Porus permitted all this, becauſe it was not his intereſt to fight, and becauſe he depended chiefly upon his order of battle, the elephants covering his foot, ſo that the Macedonians could not charge them.

When Alexander had diſpoſed his foot in proper order, he placed his horſe on the wings: and, obſerving that he was much ſuperior in them to the enemy, and that the cavalry of Porus were eaſy to be charged, he reſolved to let the foot have as little ſhare as poſſible in the battle. To this end, having given the neceſſary directions to Cœnus who commanded them, he went himſelf to the right, and with great fury fell upon the left wing of Porus. The diſpute, though ſhort, was very bloody: the cavalry of Porus, though they fought gallantly, were quickly broken; and, the foot being by this means uncovered, the Macedonians charged them. But the Indian horſe, rallying, came up to their relief, yet were again defeated. By this time the archers had wounded many of the elephants, and killed moſt of their riders, ſo that they did not prove leſs troubleſome and dangerous to their own ſide than to the Macedonians; whence a great confuſion enſued: and Cœnus, taking this opportunity, fell in with the troops under his command, and entirely defeated the Indian army. Porus himſelf behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, and with the moſt excellent conduct: he gave his orders, and directed every thing, as long as his troops retained their form; and, when they were broken, he retired from party to party as they made ſtands, and continued fighting till every corps of Indians was put to the rout. In the mean time Craterus had paſſed with the reſt of the Macedonian army; and theſe, falling upon the flying Indians, increaſed the ſlaughter of the day exceſſively, inſomuch that twenty thouſand foot and three thouſand horſe were killed, all the chariots were hacked to pieces, and the elephants not killed were taken: two of Porus's ſons fell here, as alſo moſt of his officers of all ranks.

As for Porus, Alexander gave ſtrict directions that no injury might be done to his perſon: he even ſent Taxiles to perſuade him to ſurrender himſelf, and to aſſure him that he ſhould be treated with all the kindneſs and reſpect imaginable; but Porus, diſdaining this advice from the mouth of an old enemy, threw a javelin at him, and had killed him but for the quick turn of his horſe. Meroe the Indian, who was alſo in the ſervice of Alexander, ſucceeded better: he had been the old acquaintance of Porus; and therefore when he intreated that prince to ſpare his perſon, and to ſubmit himſelf to fortune and a generous victor, Porus followed his advice; and we may truly ſay, that the condition of this Indian king ſuffered nothing by the loſs of the battle. Alexander immediately gave him his liberty, and reſtored him ſhortly after to his kingdom, to which

he

he annexed provinces almoſt equal to it in value. Neither was Alexander a loſer by his munificence; for Porus remained his true friend and conſtant ally.

To perpetuate the memory of this victory, Alexander ordered two cities to be erected; one on the field of battle, which he named Nicæa; the other on this ſide the river, which he called Bucephala, in honour of his horſe Bucephalus, who died here, as Arrian ſays, of mere old age, being on the verge of thirty. All the ſoldiers, who fell in battle, he buried with great honours; offered ſolemn ſacrifices to the gods, and exhibited pompous ſhows on the banks of the Hydaſpes, where he had forced his paſſage. He then entered the territories of the Glauſæ, in which were thirty ſeven good cities and a multitude of populous villages. All theſe were delivered up to him without fighting; and, as ſoon as he received them, he preſented them to Porus; and, having reconciled him to Taxiles, he ſent the latter home to his own dominions. About this time ambaſſadors arrived from ſome Indian princes with their ſubmiſſions; and Alexander having conquered the dominions of another Porus, which lay on the Hydraotes, a branch of the Indus, added them to thoſe of Porus his ally.

In the middle of all this ſucceſs, however, news arrived, that the Cathei, the Oxydracæ, and the Malli, the moſt warlike nations of India, were confederated againſt the Macedonians, and had drawn together a great army. The king immediately marched to give them battle; and in a few days reached a city called Sangala, ſeated on the top of an hill, and having a fine lake behind it. Before this city the confederate Indians lay encamped, having three circular lines of carriages locked together, and their tents pitched in the centre. Notwithſtanding the apparent difficulty of forcing theſe intrenchments, Alexander reſolved immediately to attack them. The Indians made a noble defence; but at laſt the firſt line of their carriages was broken, and the Macedonians entered. The ſecond was ſtronger by far; yet Alexander attacked that too, and after a deſperate reſiſtance forced it. The Indians, without truſting to the third, retired into the city; which Alexander would have inveſted: but, the foot he had with him not being ſufficient for that purpoſe, he cauſed his works to be carried on both ſides as far as the lake; and, on the other ſide of that, ordered ſeveral brigades of horſe to take poſt; he alſo gave orders for the battering engines to be brought up, and in ſome places employing miners. The ſecond night, he received intelligence that the beſieged, knowing the lake to be fordable, intended to make their eſcape through it. Upon this the king ordered all the carriages which had been taken in forcing their camp to be placed up and down the roads, in hopes of hindering their flight; giving directions to Ptolemy, who commanded the horſe on the other ſide of the lake, to be extremely vigilant, and to cauſe all his trumpets to ſound, that the forces might repair to that poſt where the Indians made their greateſt effort. Theſe precautions had all the effect that could be deſired: for of the few Indians who got through the lake, and paſſed the Macedonian horſe, the greater part were killed on the roads; but the greateſt part of their army was conſtrained to retire again through the water into the city. Two days after, the place was taken by ſtorm. Seventeen thouſand Indians were killed; ſeventy thouſand taken priſoners; with three hundred chariots, and five hundred horſe. The Macedonians are ſaid to have loſt only one hundred men this ſiege; but they had one thouſand two hundred wounded, and among theſe ſeveral perſons of great diſtinction.

The city was no ſooner taken, than Alexander diſpatched Eumenes his ſecretary, with a party of horſe, to acquaint the inhabitants of the cities adjacent with what had befallen the Sangalans; promiſing alſo, that they ſhould be kindly treated if they would ſubmit. But they were ſo much affrighted at what happened to their neighbours, that, abandoning all their

their cities, they fled into the mountains; chooſing rather to expoſe themſelves to wild beaſts, than to theſe invaders, who had treated their countrymen ſo cruelly. When the king was informed of this, he ſent detachments of horſe and foot to ſcour the roads; and theſe, finding aged, infirm, and wounded, people, to the number of about five hundred, put them to the ſword without mercy. Perceiving that it was impoſſible to perſuade the inhabitants to return, he cauſed the city of Sangala to be raſed, and gave the territories to the few Indians who had ſubmitted to him.

Alexander, ſtill unſated with conqueſt, now prepared to paſs the Hyphaſis. The chief reaſon which induced him to think of this expedition was, the information he had received of the ſtate of the countries beyond that river. He was told that they were in themſelves rich and fruitful; that their inhabitants were not only a very martial people, but very civilized; that they were governed by the nobility, who were themſelves ſubject to the laws; and that, as they lived in happineſs and freedom, it was likely they would fight obſtinately in defence of thoſe bleſſings. He was farther told, that among theſe nations there were the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt uſeful, elephants bred and tamed; and was therefore fired with an earneſt deſire to reduce ſuch a bold and brave people under his rule, and of attaining to the poſſeſſion of the many valuable things that were ſaid to be amongſt them. As exorbitant, however, as his perſonal ambition was, he found it impoſſible to infuſe any part of it into the minds of his ſoldiers; who were ſo far from wiſhing to triumph over new and remote countries, that they were highly deſirous of leaving thoſe they had already conquered. When they were informed of the king's intentions, they privately conſulted together in the camp about the ſituation of their own affairs. At this conſultation, the graveſt and beſt of the ſoldiers lamented that they were made uſe of by their king, not as lions, who fall fiercely upon thoſe who have injured them; but as maſtiffs, who fly upon and tear thoſe who are pointed out to them as enemies. The reſt were not ſo modeſt; but expreſſed themſelves roundly againſt the king's humour for leading them from battle to battle, from ſiege to ſiege, and from river to river; proteſting that they would follow him no farther, nor laviſh away their lives any longer, to purchaſe fame for him.

Alexander was a man of too much penetration not to be early in perceiving that his troops were very uneaſy. He therefore harangued them from his tribunal; but, though his eloquence was great, and the love his army had for him was yet very ſtrong, they did not relent. For ſome time the ſoldiers remained ſullen and ſilent; and at laſt turned their eyes on Cœnus, an old and experienced general, whom Alexander loved, and in whom the army put great confidence.—He had the generoſity to undertake their cauſe; and told Alexander frankly, "that men endured toil in hopes of repoſe; that the Macedonians were already much reduced in their numbers; that of thoſe who remained, the greater part were invalids; and that they expected, in conſideration of their former ſervices, that he would now lead them back to their native country: an act which, of all others, would moſt contribute to his own great deſigns; ſince it would encourage the youth of Macedon, and even of all Greece, to follow him in whatever new expedition he pleaſed to undertake." The king was far from being pleaſed with this ſpeech of Cœnus, and much leſs with the diſpoſition of his army, which continued in a deep ſilence. He therefore diſmiſſed the aſſembly: but next day he called another, wherein he told the ſoldiers plainly, that he would not be driven from his purpoſe; that he would proceed in his conqueſts with ſuch as ſhould follow him voluntarily: as for the reſt, he would not detain them, but would leave them at liberty to go home to Macedon, where they might publiſh, "that they had left their king in the midſt of his enemies." Even this expedient had no ſucceſs; his army

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was ſo thoroughly tired with long marches and deſperate battles, that they were determined to go no further, either for fair ſpeeches or foul. Upon this Alexander retired to his tent, where he refuſed to ſee his friends, and put on the ſame gloomy temper that reigned among his troops. For three days things remained in this ſituation. At laſt the king ſuddenly appeared; and, as if he had been fully determined to purſue his firſt deſign, he gave orders for ſacrificing for the good ſucceſs of his new undertaking. Ariſtander the augur reported, that the omens were altogether inauſpicious; upon which the king ſaid, that, ſince his proceeding farther was neither pleaſing to the gods nor grateful to his army, he would return. When this was rumoured among the army, they aſſembled in great numbers about the royal tent, ſaluting the king with loud acclamations, wiſhing him ſucceſs in all his future deſigns; giving him at the ſame time hearty thanks, for that "he who was invincible had ſuffered himſelf to be overcome by their prayers."

A ſtop being thus put to the conqueſts of Alexander, he determined to make the Hyphaſis the boundary of his dominions; and, having erected twelve altars of an extraordinary magnitude, he ſacrificed on them: after which he exhibited ſhows in the Grecian manner; and, having added all the conquered country in theſe parts to the dominions of Porus, he began to return. Having arrived at the Hydaſpes, he made the neceſſary preparations for ſailing down the Indus into the ocean. For this purpoſe, he ordered vaſt quantities of timber to be felled in the neighbourhood of the Hydaſpes, through which he was to ſail into the Indus; he cauſed the veſſels with which he had paſſed others rivers to be brought thither, and aſſembled a vaſt number of artificers capable of repairing and equipping his fleet; which, when finiſhed, conſiſted of eighty veſſels of three banks of oars, and two thouſand ſmaller ſhips and tranſports. Thoſe who were to manage this fleet were collected out from the Phœnicians, Cyprians, Carians, and Egyptians, following his army, and who were reckoned perfectly well ſkilled in the naval art. When all things were ready, the army embarked about break of day; the king, in the mean time, ſacrificing to the gods according to the ceremonies uſed in his own country, and likewiſe according to thoſe of the country where he now was. Then he himſelf went on-board; and, cauſing the ſignal to be given by ſound of trumpet, the fleet ſet ſail. Craterus and Hephæſtion had marched ſome days before with another diviſion of the army; and in three days the fleet reached that part of the river which was oppoſite to their camps. Here he had information, that the Oxydracæ and Malli were raiſing forces to oppoſe him: upon which he immediately determined to reduce them; for, during this voyage, he made it a rule to compel the inhabitants on both ſides of the river to yield him obedience. But, before he arrived on the coaſts of the people above-mentioned, he himſelf ſuſtained no ſmall danger; for, coming to the confluence of the Aceſines with the Hydaſpes, from whence both rivers roll together into the Indus, the eddies, whirlpools, and rapid currents, ruſhing with tremendous noiſe from the reſpective channels of thoſe rivers into the great one formed by them both, at once terrified thoſe who navigated his veſſels, and actually deſtroyed many of the long veſſels, with all who were on-board of them; the king himſelf being in ſome danger, and Nearchus the admiral not a little at a loſs. As ſoon as this danger was over, Alexander went on-ſhore; and having ordered his elephants with ſome troops of horſe and archers to be carried acroſs, and put under the command of Craterus, he then divided his army on the left-hand bank into three bodies; the firſt commanded by himſelf, the ſecond by Hephæſtion, and the third by Ptolemy. Hephæſtion had orders to move ſilently through the heart of the country, five days march before the king; that if, on Alexander's approach, any of the barbarians ſhould attempt to ſhelter themſelves by retiring into the country, they might fall into the

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hands of Hephæſtion. Ptolemy Lagus was ordered to march three days journey behind the king, that, if any eſcaped his army, they might fall into Ptolemy's hands; and the fleet had orders to ſtop at the confluence of this river with the Hydraotes till ſuch time as theſe ſeveral corps ſhould arrive.

Alexander himſelf, at the head of a body of horſe and light-armed foot, marched through a deſart country againſt the Malli; and, ſcarcely affording any reſt to his ſoldiers, arrived in three days at a city into which the barbarians had put their wives and children, with a good garriſon for their defence. The country people, having no notion that Alexander would march through ſuch a deſart and barren region, were all unarmed, and in the utmoſt confuſion. Many of them therefore were ſlain in the field; the reſt fled into the city, and ſhut the gates. But this only protracted their fate for a ſhort time; for the king, having ordered the city to be inveſted by his cavalry, took it, as well as the caſtle, by ſtorm, and put all he found there to the ſword. He ſent at the ſame time Perdiccas with a conſiderable detachment, to inveſt another city of the Malli at a conſiderable diſtance; but, when he came there, finding it abandoned, he purſued the inhabitants, who had but lately left it, and killed great numbers of them on the road. After this the king took ſeveral other cities, but not without conſiderable reſiſtance; for the Indians ſometimes choſe to burn themſelves in their houſes rather than ſurrender. At laſt he marched to their capital city; and, finding that abandoned, he proceeded to the river Hydraotes, where he found fifty thouſand men encamped on the oppoſite bank, in order to diſpute his paſſage. He did not heſitate, however, to enter the river with a conſiderable party of horſe: and ſo much were the Indians terrified at his preſence, that their whole army retired before him. In a ſhort time they returned and attacked him, being aſhamed to fly before ſuch an inconſiderable number; but in the mean time the reſt of the Macedonian forces came up, and the Indians were obliged to retire to a city which lay behind them, and which Alexander inveſted that night. The next day he ſtormed the city with ſuch violence, that the inhabitants were compelled to abandon it, and to retire to the caſtle, where they prepared for an obſtinate defence. The king inſtantly gave orders for ſcaling the walls, and the ſoldiers prepared to execute theſe orders as faſt as they could; but the king being impatient caught hold of a ladder and mounted it firſt himſelf, being followed by Leonatus, Peuceſtas, and Abreas, the latter a man of great valour, and who on that account had double pay allowed him. The king having gained the top of the battlements, cleared them quickly of the defendants, killing ſome of them with his ſword, and puſhing others over the walls: but, after this was done, he was in more danger than ever; for the Indians galled him with their arrows from the adjacent towers, though they durſt not come near enough to engage him. His own battalion of targeteers mounting in haſte to ſecond him, broke the ladders; which, as ſoon as Alexander perceived, he threw himſelf down into the caſtle, as as did alſo Peuceſtas, Leonatus, and Abreas. As ſoon as the king was on the ground, the Indian general ruſhed forward to attack him; but Alexander inſtantly diſpatched him, as well as ſeveral others who followed him. Upon this the reſt retired, and contented themſelves with throwing darts and ſtones at him at a diſtance. Abreas was ſtruck in the head with an arrow, and died on the ſpot; and, ſhortly after, another pierced through the king's breaſt-plate into his body. As long as he had ſpirits, he defended himſelf valiantly; but, through a vaſt effuſion of blood, loſing his ſenſes, he fell upon his ſhield. Peuceſtas then covered him with the ſacred ſhield of Pallas on one ſide, as did Leonatus with his own ſhield on the other, though they themſelves were dreadfully wounded. In the mean time, however, the ſoldiers on the outſide, eager to ſave their king, ſupplied their want of ladders by driving large iron pins into the walls.

By the help of theſe many of them aſcended, and came to the aſſiſtance of Alexander and his companions. The Indians were now ſlaughtered without mercy; but Alexander continued for ſome time in a very dangerous way: however, he at laſt recovered his ſtrength, and ſhewed himſelf again to his army, which filled them with the greateſt joy.

The Malli, being now convinced that nothing but ſubmiſſion could ſave the remainder of them, ſent deputies to Alexander, offering the dominion of their country; as did alſo the Oxydracæ: and the king having ſettled every thing in theſe countries agreeable to his mind, proceeded on his voyage down the river Indus. In this voyage he received the ſubmiſſion of ſome other Indian princes; and perceiving, that, at the point of the iſland Pattala, the river divided itſelf into two vaſt branches, he ordered an haven and convenient docks to be made there for his ſhips; and, when he had careened his fleet, he ſailed down the right-hand branch towards the ocean. In his paſſage he ſuſtained great difficulties by reaſon of his want of pilots, and at the mouth of the river very narrowly miſſed being caſt away: yet all this did not hinder him from purſuing his firſt deſign, though it does not appear that he had any other motive thereto than the vain deſire of boaſting that he had entered the ocean beyond the Indus: for, having conſecrated certain bulls to Neptune, and thrown them into the ſea, performed certain libations of golden cups, and thrown the cups alſo into the ſea, he came back again; having only ſurveyed two little iſlands, one at the mouth of the Indus, and one a little farther in the ocean.

On the king's return to Pattala, he reſolved to ſail down the other branch of the Indus, that he might ſee whether it was more ſafe and commodious for his fleet than that which he had already tried; and for this he had very good reaſons. He had reſolved to ſend Nearchus with his fleet by ſea, through the Perſian gulph up the river Tygris, to meet him and his army in Meſopotamia; but, as the poſſibility of this voyage depended on the ceaſing of the Eteſian winds, there was a neceſſity of laying up the fleet till the ſeaſon ſhould prove favourable. Alexander, therefore, ſailing through this branch of the Indus, ſought on the ſea-coaſt for bays and creeks where his fleet might anchor in ſafety; he cauſed alſo pits to be ſunk, which might be filled with freſh water for the uſe of his people; and took all imaginable precautions for preſerving them in eaſe and ſafety till the ſeaſon would allow them to continue their voyage. In this he ſucceeded to his wiſh; for he found this branch of the river Indus, at its mouth, ſpread over the plain country, and forming a kind of lake, wherein a fleet might ride with ſafety. He therefore appointed Leonatus, and a part of his army, to carry on ſuch works as were neceſſary; cauſing them to be relieved by freſh troops as often as there was occaſion: then, having given his laſt inſtructions to Nearchus, he departed with the reſt of the army.

The country on each ſide the Indus was found, in the time of Alexander, to be in no degree inferior in population to the kingdom of Porus already mentioned. The climate, ſoil, and productions, of India, as well as the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, are exactly deſcribed, and the deſcriptions found to correſpond, in a ſurpriſing manner, with modern accounts. The ſtated change of ſeaſons, now known by the name of monſoons, the periodical rains, the ſwellings and inundations of the rivers, with the appearance of the country during the time they continue, are particularly deſcribed. The deſcriptions of the inhabitants are equally particular; their living entirely upon vegetable food, their diviſion into tribes or caſts, are to be met with in the accounts of Alexander's expedition. In order to ſecure the obedience of thoſe countries he ſubdued, Alexander found it neceſſary to build a number of fortified cities; and the farther eaſtward he extended his conqueſts, the more neceſſary did he find this taſk. By means of theſe cities he intended not only to keep the adjacent countries in awe, but to promote

mote a ſocial and commercial intercourſe betwixt the different provinces. For this purpoſe he made public feaſts, and invited the Indian princes and chiefs to attend them, and to ſubmit to him as their conqueror and king. The high ſpirit of this people, however, is finely demonſtrated in the character of Mandanes, an Indian prince, who was invited by the ambaſſadors of Alexander to the banquet of the ſon of Jupiter. A reward was promiſed him if he obeyed, but he was threatened with invaſion and death in caſe of a refuſal. Unmoved by promiſes and threatenings, the prince diſmiſſed them with obſerving, That, though Alexander ruled over a great part of the univerſe, he was not the ſon of Jupiter; and that he gave himſelf no trouble about the preſents of a man who poſſeſſed not wherewithal to content himſelf. "I deſpiſe his threats (added he): if I live, India is ſufficient for my ſubſiſtence; and to me death has no terrors, for it will only be an exchange of old age and infirmity for the happineſs of a better life."

[*To be continued.*]

ANECDOTES OF CHARLES XII. KING OF SWEDEN.

CHARLES XII. King of Sweden, was born in 1682. By his father's will, the adminiſtration was lodged in the hands of the Queen-dowager Eleonora, with five ſenators, till the young prince was eighteen: but he was declared major at fifteen, by the ſtates convened at Stockholm. The beginning of his adminiſtration raiſed no favovrable ideas of him, as he was thought both by the Swedes and foreigners to be a perſon of mean capacity. But the difficulties that gathered round him ſoon afforded him an opportunity to diſplay his real character. Three powerful princes, Frederic king of Denmark, Auguſtus king of Poland and elector of Saxony, and Peter the Great czar of Muſcovy, preſuming on his youth, conſpired his ruin almoſt at the ſame inſtant. Their meaſures alarming the council, they were for diverting the ſtorm by negociations; but Charles, with a grave reſolution that aſtoniſhed them, ſaid, "I am reſolved never to enter upon an unjuſt war, nor to put an end to a juſt one but by the deſtruction of my enemies. My reſolution is fixed: I will attack the firſt who ſhall declare againſt me; and, when I have conquered him, I may hope to ſtrike terror into the reſt." The old counſellors received his orders with admiration; and were ſtill more ſurpriſed when they ſaw him on a ſudden renounce all the enjoyments of a court, reduce his table to the utmoſt frugality, dreſs like a common ſoldier, and, full of the ideas of Alexander and Cæſar, propoſe theſe two conquerors for his models in every thing but their vices. The King of Denmark began by ravaging the territories of the Duke of Holſtein. Upon this Charles carried the war into the heart of Denmark; and made ſuch a progreſs, that the King of Denmark thought it beſt to accept of peace, which was concluded in 1700. He next reſolved to advance againſt the King of Poland, who had blocked up Riga. He had no ſooner given orders for his troops to go into winter-quarters, than he received advice that Narva, where Count Horne was governor, was beſieged by an army of 100,000 Muſcovites. This made him alter his meaſures, and move toward the Czar; and at Narva he gained a ſurpriſing victory, which coſt him not above 2000 men killed and wounded. The Muſcovites were forced to retire from the provinces they had invaded. He purſued his conqueſts, till he penetrated as far as where the diet of Poland was ſitting; when he made them declare the throne of Poland vacant, and elect Staniſlaus their king; then, making himſelf maſter of Saxony, he obliged Auguſtus himſelf to renounce the crown of Poland, and acknowledge Staniſlaus by a letter of congratulation on his acceſſion. All Europe was ſurpriſed with the expeditious finiſhing of this great negociation, but more at the diſintereſtedneſs of the King of Swe-

den, who ſatisfied himſelf with the bare reputation of his victory, without demanding an inch of ground for enlarging his dominions. After thus reducing the King of Denmark to peace, placing a new king on the throne of Poland, having humbled the Emperor of Germany, and protected the Lutheran religion, Charles prepared to penetrate into Muſcovy in order to dethrone the Czar. He quickly obliged the Muſcovites to abandon Poland, purſued them into their own country, and won ſeveral battles over them. The Czar, diſpoſed to peace, ventured to make ſome propoſals; Charles only anſwered, "I will treat with the Czar at Moſcow." When this haughty anſwer was brought to Peter, he ſaid, "My brother Charles ſtill affects to act the Alexander, but I flatter myſelf he will not in me find a Darius." The event juſtified him: for the Muſcovites, already beaten into diſcipline, and under a prince of ſuch talents as Peter, entirely deſtroyed the Swediſh army at the memorable battle of Pultowa, July 8, 1709; on which deciſive day, Charles loſt the fruits of nine years labour, and of almoſt one hundred battles! The king, with a ſmall troop, purſued by the Muſcovites, paſſed the Boriſthenes to Oczakow in the Turkiſh territories: and from thence, through deſart countries, arrived at Bender; where the ſultan, when informed of his arrival, ſent orders for accommodating him in the beſt manner, and appointed him a guard. Near Bender Charles built a houſe, and entrenched himſelf; and had with him 1800 men, who were all clothed and fed, with their horſes, at the expence of the Grand Signior. Here he formed a deſign of turning the Ottoman arms upon his enemies; and is ſaid to have had a promiſe from the vizir of being ſent into Muſcovy with 200,000 men. While he remained here, he inſenſibly acquired a taſte for books: he read the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, with the works of Deſpreaux, whoſe ſatires he reliſhed, but did not much admire his other works. When he read that paſſage in which the author repreſents Alexander as a fool and a madman, he tore out the leaf. He would ſometimes play at cheſs: but, when he recovered of his wounds, he renewed his fatigues in exerciſing his men; he tired three horſes a-day; and thoſe who courted his favour were all day in their boots. To diſpoſe the Ottoman Porte to this war, he detached about 800 Poles and Coſſaques of his retinue, with orders to paſs the Neiſter, that runs by Bender, and to obſerve what paſſed on the frontiers of Poland. The Muſcovite troops, diſperſed in thoſe quarters, fell immediately upon this little company, and purſued them even to the territories of the Grand Signior. This was what the king expected. His miniſters at the Porte excited the Turks to vengeance; but the Czar's money removed all difficulties, and Charles found himſelf in a manner priſoner among the Tartars. He imagined the ſultan was ignorant of the intrigues of his grand vizir. Poniatoſky undertook to make his complaints to the Grand Signior. The ſultan, in anſwer, ſome days after, ſent Charles five Arabian horſes, one of which was covered with a ſaddle and houſing of great richneſs; with an obliging letter, but conceived in ſuch general terms, as gave reaſon to ſuſpect that the miniſter had done nothing without the ſultan's conſent: Charles therefore refuſed them. Poniatoſky had the courage to form a deſign of depoſing the grand vizir; who accordingly was deprived of his dignity and wealth, and baniſhed. The ſeal of the empire was given to Numan Cuproughly: who perſuaded his maſter, that the law forbad him to invade the Czar, who had done him no injury; but to ſuccour the king of Sweden as an unfortunate prince in his dominions. He ſent his majeſty eight hundred purſes, every one of which amounted to five hundred crowns, and adviſed him to return peaceably to his own dominions. Charles rejected this advice, threatening to hang up the baſhaws, and ſhave the beards of any janiſaries who brought him ſuch meſſages; and ſent word that he ſhould depend upon the Grand Signior's promiſe, and hoped to re-enter Poland as a conqueror with

with an army of Turks. After various intrigues at the Porte, an order was ſent to attack this *head of iron*, as he was called, and to take him either alive or dead. He ſtood a ſiege in his houſe, with forty domeſtics, againſt the Turkiſh army; killed no leſs than 20 janiſaries with his own hand; and performed prodigies of valour on a very unneceſſary and unwarrantable occaſion. But the houſe being ſet on fire, and himſelf wounded, he was at laſt taken priſoner, but not till he had cut his way through a vaſt body of the Turks, when, one of his ſpurs entangling in the other boot, he was thrown down; and, a number of perſons inſtantly ſpringing upon him, he threw his ſword into the air, ſaying, he never would be taken alive with arms in his hands. He was ſent to Adrianople; where the Grand Signior gave him audience, and promiſed to make good all the damages he had ſuſtained. At laſt, after a ſtay of above five years, he left Turkey; and, having diſguiſed himſelf, traverſed Wallachia, Tranſylvania, Hungary, and Germany, attended only by one perſon: and in ſixteen days riding, during which time he never went to bed, came to Stralſund at midnight, November 21, 1714. His boots were cut from his ſwollen legs, and he was put to bed; where, when he had ſlept ſome hours, the firſt thing he did was to review his troops, and examine the ſtate of the fortifications. He ſent out orders that very day, to renew the war with more vigour than ever. But affairs were now much changed: Auguſtus had recovered the throne of Poland; Sweden had loſt many of its provinces, and was without money, trade, credit, or troops. The kings of Denmark and Pruſſia ſeized the Iſland of Rugen, and beſieged him in Stralſund, which ſurrendered; but Charles eſcaped to Carlſcroon. When his country was threatened with invaſion by ſo many princes, he, to the ſurpriſe of all Europe, marched into Norway with 20,000 men. A few Danes might have ſtopped the Swediſh army; but ſuch a quick invaſion they could not foreſee. Europe was ſtill more at a loſs to find the Czar ſo quiet, and not making a deſcent upon Sweden, as he had before agreed with his allies. This inaction was the conſequence of one of the greateſt deſigns, and at the ſame time the moſt difficult, of any that were ever formed by the imagination of man. In ſhort, a ſcheme was ſet on foot for a reconciliation with the Czar; for replacing Staniſlaus on the throne of Poland; and ſetting James the Second's ſon upon that of England, beſide reſtoring the Duke of Holſtein to his dominions. Charles was pleaſed with theſe grand ideas, though without building much upon them, and gave his miniſters leave to act at large. In the mean time, Charles was going to make a ſecond attempt upon Norway in 1718; and he flattered himſelf with being maſter of that kingdom in ſix months: but while he was examining the works at Fredericſhall, a place of great ſtrength and importance, which is reckoned to be the key of that kingdom, he was killed by a ſhot from the enemy, as has been generally believed, though it has been alſo reported that he fell by the treachery of one of his own officers, who had been bribed for that purpoſe.

This prince experienced the extremes of proſperity and adverſity, without being ſoftened by the one, or diſturbed for a moment at the other; but was a man rather extraordinary than great, and fitter to be admired than imitated. He was honoured by the Turks for his rigid abſtinence from wine, and his regularity in attending public devotion.

As to his perſon, he was tall and of a noble mien, had a fine open forehead, large blue eyes, flaxen hair, fair complexion, an handſome noſe, but little beard, and a laugh not agreeable. His manners were harſh and auſtere, not to ſay ſavage: and, as to religion, he was indifferent towards all, though exteriorly a Lutheran, and a ſtrong believer in predeſtination. No dangers, however great, made the leaſt impreſſion upon him. When a horſe or two were killed under him, at the memorable battle of Narva, in the year 1700, he leaped nimbly upon freſh ones, ſaying, "theſe people find me exerciſe." One day,

when

when he was dictating letters to a ſecretary, a bomb fell through the roof into the next room of the houſe, where they were ſitting. The ſecretary, terrified leſt the houſe ſhould come down upon them, let his pen drop out of his hand: "What is the matter?" ſays the king calmly. The ſecretary could only reply, "Ah, ſir, the bomb." "The bomb" (ſays the king)! "what has the bomb to do with what I am dictating to you. Go on."

He preſerved more humanity than is uſually found among conquerors. Once, in the middle of an action, finding a young Swediſh officer wounded and unable to march, he obliged the officer to take his horſe, and continued to command his infantry on foot. The Princeſs Lubomirſki, who was very much in the intereſt and good graces of Auguſtus, falling by accident into the hands of one of his officers, he ordered her to be ſet at liberty; ſaying, "that he did not make war with women." One day, near Leipſic, a peaſant threw himſelf at his feet, with a complaint againſt a grenadier, that he had robbed him of certain eatables provided for himſelf and family. "Is it true (ſaid Charles ſternly), that you have robbed this man?" The ſoldier replied, "Sir, I have not done near ſo much harm to this man as your majeſty has done to his maſter; for you have taken from Auguſtus a kingdom, whereas I have only taken from this poor ſcoundrel a dinner." Charles made the peaſant amends, and pardoned the ſoldier for his firmneſs: "However my friend (ſays he to him), you will do well to recollect, that, if I took a kingdom from Auguſtus, I did not take it for myſelf."

Though Charles lived hardily himſelf, a ſoldier did not fear to remonſtrate to him againſt ſome bread, which was very black and mouldy, and which yet was the only proviſion the troops had. Charles called for a piece of it, and calmly ate it up; ſaying, "that it was indeed not good, but that it might be eaten." From the danger he was in in Poland, when he beat the Saxon troops in 1702, a comedy was exhibited at Marienburg, where the combat was repreſented to the diſadvantage of the Swedes. "Oh (ſays Charles, hearing of it), I am far from envying them in this pleaſure. Let them beat me upon the theatres as long as they will, provided I do but beat them in the field." He wrote ſome obſervations on war, and on his own campaigns from 1700 to 1709; but the manuſcript was loſt at the unfortunate battle of Pultowa.

CONSIDERATIONS PREVIOUS TO A BATTLE.

THE moſt important operation in war is a battle; every other, during a campaign, is preparatory to it, or conſequent of it; therefore a general cannot take too many precautions before he proceeds to this laſt extremity, and, above all, he ſhould weigh well, and conſider whether he can gain greater advantage by winning a battle, than he will ſuſtain damage by avoiding it.

The reaſons which ſhould induce a general to give battle, are his ſuperiority over the enemy, both in the number and quality of troops; the enemy's incapacity, his ill-choſen encampments, and negligent marches; the neceſſity of ſuccouring a place; or the certainty of a reinforcement, by the junction of which the enemy will become ſuperior; or circumſtances which may change the original deſigns of the campaign. This was the reaſon which induced Turenne in 1674 to give the battle of Einſheim, becauſe the Prince of Bournonville waited the arrival of the Elector of Brandenbourg, who was coming to join him with a conſiderable reinforcement; and if he had not given battle before that junction, the enemy's army would have been greatly ſuperior to his.—On this principle Marſhal de Noailles attacked King George II. at Dettingen, in 1743, while he was on his march to effect a junction with twelve thouſand Hanoverians and Heſſians, who were waiting for him at Hanau.

Montécuculli

Montécuculli has given the following reaſons for avoiding a battle, viz. when the loſs of it will be more prejudicial than the gaining it will be advantageous; when inferior to the enemy, or when ſuccour is expected; when the enemy has the advantage of the ground; when it is perceived the army is working its own ruin, either by the fault, or diviſion, of the commanders, or through the diſagreement of confederates. To theſe circumſtances, and by ſtudiouſly acting on the defenſive, is wholly to be attributed the ſucceſs of the Americans, and the good generalſhip of Waſhington, who ſeemed always to have been aware that open action muſt have been deſtruction to the French and American troops, while fighting in ambuſcade, and harraſſing our detachments and foraging parties, would greatly diſtreſs the Britiſh army, and render its operations abortive.

Never is there a greater neceſſity for a general's knowing the ground, than on the day of battle; he ſhould not only be particularly acquainted with every part of his own, but he ſhould as minutely know that of his adverſary; in what manner his wings are ſupported, the nature of the places where theſe ſupports are; whether he can be ſurrounded, and in what part he can be attacked with the greateſt facility. But however eſſential theſe branches of knowledge may be, it is not always the ſuperiority of numbers, or quality of the troops, or advantage of ground, that will ſecure the beſt diſpoſed army from being routed: it is the foreſight of the general in the precautions he has taken before the battle; it is his genius, his activity, his coolneſs in the time of action, and the capacity of the general-officers acting under him, that determine the ſucceſs. He muſt be capable of forming new ſchemes in order to render thoſe of the enemy abortive; he ſhould alſo take care, whatever may be the nature of the country, to diſpoſe his army after ſuch a manner as to render it equally ſtrong in every part, and that each body may protect and aſſiſt one another without confuſion; that the intervals neceſſary for acting are well preſerved, and that the reſerve can eaſily march whenever it ſhall be ordered. It is always proper that the corps of reſerve be compoſed of veterans, and even of part of the flower of the army; for, ſhould the army happen to be broke, his reſerve alone may, probably, give a new face to the action. In a word, the troops ſhould be diſpoſed after ſuch a manner, that even before the action they may perceive in what manner they are to act. It is the work of genius to take the advantage of circumſtances, and to ſubmit to them; it is impoſſible to foreſee the precautions dependant on them, as the very circumſtances muſt be, themſelves, unforeſeen; it is by a general's addreſs, in knowing how to profit by circumſtances, that he ſometimes makes a motion conducive to the whole ſucceſs of the action. How great then ſhould be a general's caution, how extenſive his knowledge, how penetrating his intellects, when ſo much depends on him alone! Battles beſtow and take away crowns; from their deciſions princes cannot appeal; by them war is put an end to, and the name of the conqueror immortalized.

The importance of the operations will not bear to be ſported with; therefore a general ſhould never, thro' caprice, a miſtaken courage, or a deſire of diſtinguiſhing himſelf, give battle at an improper time. He ſhould by no means ſuffer himſelf to be forced to a battle, neither ſhould he offer it, but when there is a real neceſſity for it; and, even when he gives battle, it ſhould be rather with an intention of ſaving, than ſhedding, blood; more with the view of aſſerting the rights of his maſter, and the glory of his country, than of oppreſſing mankind. It is in theſe moments, which decide the fate of nations, that the genius and prudence of a general ought to be conſpicuous; he ſhould, at the ſame time, ſee what is doing among his own, and the enemy's, troops; as it would not be prudent in him always to purſue his own opinion only, it being impoſſible for one man to ſee every thing. He ſhould cauſe an exact account to be given him of whatever he cannot have an opportunity of ſeeing

ing perſonally; to inform himſelf by ſpies of the enemy's order of battle, and act in conſequence of that knowledge: he ſhould poſſeſs himſelf of all places capable of containing ambuſcades, which he ought to have examined, if poſſible, ſome days before the battle. Infinite is the number of precautions which ought to be taken before the battle, and during the time of action: ſome depend upon the general's ability; others upon the circumſtances: it is impoſſible to deſcribe them, or to mark out their diſpoſitions; for a knowledge of them can only be attained by experience.

All the advantages that can be gained over an enemy may be reduced under four principal heads, which in reality are of themſelves reduced to the knowledge of profiting by circumſtances: ſuch are the advantages of number, when the enemy is beaten in his poſts, his convoys, and in his forages, when an ambuſcade is ſurrounded, or when a whole army falls upon a ſmall, weak, and ſeparated, body; the ſecond head conſiſts in the knowledge of the commander; the third in the manner of fighting; and the fourth in the advantage of the ground. A general, who properly conſiders theſe heads, will diſpoſe of an army after ſuch a manner, that it may at the ſame time receive orders without miſtake, and execute them without confuſion. He ſhould, if poſſible, be acquainted with the nature, and character, of the enemy, and his generals, whether they are prudent or raſh, daring or timid; whether they fight upon principles or at hazard; and he ought to be earlier or later in making the attack, in proportion to the raſhneſs of the enemy. If any ſign of fear or confuſion is perceived among the enemy, which will be known when the ranks are diſordered, when the troops mix together in the intervals, and the colours wave about, all at the ſame time; then he ſhould charge and purſue the enemy, without giving him time for recollection.

When a general draws up his army, he ſhould, if poſſible, avoid having either the wind or ſun in his front. The wind which raiſed the duſt, and blew it into the eyes of the Romans, contributed to the loſs of the battle of Cannæ; the ſun, on the other hand, dazzles the ſoldiers, and lays open their diſpoſitions and evolutions to the enemy. The order and diſpoſition of troops for action depend entirely upon the general, who knows how to profit by circumſtances; the juſt execution of them depends upon the capacity of the general officers, each of whom ought to be aſſigned to ſuch a particular body as he is the fitteſt to command. The general cannot be every where, or ſee every thing, therefore he is obliged to rely upon the underſtanding of thoſe who command under him, for the juſt execution of his orders; the general officers ſhould know how to vary them, in proportion as circumſtances and the ſituation of the enemy change. They ſhould have an exactneſs and quickneſs of eye, both to oppoſe and profit by them; for the diſpoſition of the troops being once regulated by that of the enemy, or the ſituation of the ground, the only part the general can have in the action lies in thoſe places where he is within reach of giving orders himſelf. His poſt, during the action, is variouſly aſſigned: according to Vigetius, it is on the right wing, between the cavalry and the infantry. Onozander fixes it on ſome height. Titus Livius and Polybius have obſerved, that the poſts of Scipio and Hannibal were always in thoſe parts which were leaſt expoſed, becauſe a general who runs into danger is raſh, and fuller of preſumption than courage; true courage never expoſes itſelf but when there is a neceſſity, and then it goes chearfully, and without rage. The general ſhould always make choice of intelligent, active, and prudent, aids-de-camp.

A general, before he begins to fight, ought to ſound the ſpirit of his ſoldiers, and obſerve whether they have a firmer countenance than the enemy. It is dangerous to lead an army on to action that is not determined to do its duty. It is a remarkable and true obſervation, that battles are generally won by a ſmall number of men; therefore the great myſtery conſiſts in the general's know-

ing how to chooſe them, to poſt them well conformable to his plan, and the ſervices required of them. It is impoſſible to lay down rules and diſpoſitions for drawing up an army in order of battle; therefore the reader muſt not expect them, for they can only be given and regulated according to the circumſtances; ſuch as the poſition of the enemy, and the ſituation of the ground; which, in every action, differ greatly.

As every thing depends upon timely precautions, ſo the general ſhould not even neglect thoſe which may be in appearance of the leaſt import, whether before the battle, or at the very time they may be put in execution after the action; as the rallying the troops, the refreſhing of them, the retreating from before the enemy, or the purſuit of him, ſuppoſing the battle to be gained. A general ſhould have, before-hand, formed the plans of the marches and the enterprizes he would attempt, and be almoſt certain of the means of executing them; if, on the contrary, he fails, he ſhould have determined the poſitions by which the army, fixed in a camp ſtrong by ſituation, may prevent the enemy from reaping any great advantage from his victory; he ſhould alſo have provided for the ſecurity of priſoners, the hoſpitals, the plunder of the ſoldiers; in ſhort, for all that is neceſſary for preſerving order and diſcipline, and every thing contributing to the ſecurity of the troops; the diſtreſs of the enemy, and the glory of the ſovereign, ſhould be provided for without waiting the event, for at that time confuſion and diſorder would prove more fatal than even the battle.

However bloody a battle may be, it is always leſs ſo than a long war, which by reiterated troubles, conſumes the treaſures of ſovereigns, and drains the blood of the ſubjects. Nevertheleſs, there are ſome occaſions where it is not left to a general's choice either to give or accept of battle. An army of obſervation, and an army acting on the defenſive, neither can nor ought to be deſirous of coming to an action. Both the one and the other ſhould have no other object in view than that of poſting itſelf in ſo advantageous a ſituation, that the enemy may neither entertain a thought of attacking it in its camp, or any hope of forcing it. The army of obſervation, whoſe only object is to protect or cover the troops forming a ſiege, ſhould never ſeek to fight the enemy, unleſs attacked by him: the other, obliged by its want of ſtrength to act upon the defenſive, ſhould only be deſirous of occupying advantageous poſts, to prevent the enemy's penetrating into the country, and attacking it in any poſition it ſhall have taken.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

ON THE DECLINE OF FEMALE INFLUENCE. By a Lady.

WE no longer live in thoſe happy times, when to recover a ſtolen fair one whole nations took up arms; when the ſmile of beauty was more powerful than the voice of ambition; when heroes conquered to deſerve our favour, and poets preferred the myrtle to the laurel crown.

In this degenerate age, inſtances of dying for love are very rare, and inſtances of marrying for love are ſtill rarer. Formerly, if a lady had commanded her lover to bring her the head of a lion, he would have gone to Africa in ſearch of it, though death were to have been the conſequence of his obedience: but now, a lady can hardly preſume ſo much upon her authority as to exact from from her lover the ſacrifice of a party at cards or a match at Newmarket.

However deſirous I am to attribute the cauſe of this decline of our empire to the depraved manners of the men, yet juſtice obliges me to own that we ourſelves are not wholly free from blame. Beauty, like the majeſty of kings, weakens its influence when familiariſed to common view. The face that may be ſeen every morning at auctions, every evening at aſſemblies, at the play, at the opera,

opera, or ſome other faſhionable ſcene of pleaſure, ſoon loſes the charms of novelty, and obliterates the impreſſion it firſt made. We may gaze upon a fine picture till the grace of the attitude, the lovelineſs of the features, and the ſtrength of the colouring, ceaſe to ſurpriſe and delight us; and, unhappily, many of our preſent race of beauties are too ſolicitous about their perſonal charms to attend to the improvement of their minds; ſo that a fine woman is indeed, too often, no more than a fine picture.

It has been obſerved, that there is no country in the world where women enjoy ſo much liberty as in England, and none where their ſway is ſo little acknowledged. In Spain, where the ſevere father or miſtruſtful brother guard the ſecluded maid from all converſe with men, ſhe will conquer more hearts, by being ſeen once without a veil, than one of our beauties who appears dreſſed out in the moſt attractive manner at every public place during a whole ſeaſon.

The Spaniſh lover paſſes whole nights at his miſtreſs's door, and employs ſighs, tears, and tender complaints, to move her compaſſion; bribes the vigilant duenna with half his eſtate to procure him a ſhort interview at a grated window; and, for this ineſtimable favour, he expoſes himſelf to the rage of her relations, who probably ſtand ready to puniſh his preſumption with death; while he, regardleſs of the inſidious ſtab, contemplates her, by the faint light of the moon, with enthuſiaſtic raptures.—For her ſake he enters the dreadful liſts, and encounters the fierceſt bull of Andaluſia. The ſpectators tremble at his danger: he looks up to the balcony, where his fair one is ſeated, and catches fortitude from her eyes. Should he be wounded in the unequal combat, a ſign from his dulcinea gives him new force and freſh courage: again he aſſails his furious antagoniſt, and drives him bellowing about the field. The lady waves her handkerchief to him as a token of her joy for his victory. The lover, half dead with fatigue and loſs of blood, but triumphant more in that inſtance of her regard for him than in the loud acclamations he hears on every ſide, turns to the place where ſhe ſits, kiſſes his ſword, and is carried out of the liſts.

Thus ardent are the flames which love inſpires in a country where the promiſcuous aſſembly, the wrangling card-table, the licentious comedy, and the late-protracted ball, are not permitted to rob beauty of its moſt engaging charms, the bluſh of unſullied modeſty and the ſoft dignity of female reſerve.—With us, the lover dreſſes at his miſtreſs; ſings, dances, and coquets, with her; expects to dazzle her with ſuperior charms, and loves her for the ſuperficial qualities he admires in himſelf. He hopes not to gain her heart in reward of his ſervices and conſtancy; but claims it as a price due to the reſiſtleſs graces of his perſon.

Such is the low ſtate of our power at preſent; and ſuch it will continue till our own prudence and reſerve ſupply the place of impoſed retiredneſs, and throw as many difficulties in the lover's way as the tyranny of cuſtom does in other countries.—Beauty, like the Parthian archer, wounds ſureſt when ſhe flies; and we are moſt certain of victory when we have not courage to invite the attack.

We ſhall cloſe this article with a remarkable inſtance of conjugal love in low life, without making any remarks on how far it may militate againſt the poſition laid down by our fair correſpondent.—James Johnſon, a perſon of mean birth and no education, had married a young woman of the ſame ſtamp, remarkable for nothing but her induſtry, he had lived with her long enough to have a little family, whoſe bread however was in a much greater meaſure earned by the labour of his wife than his own. It happened that a favourite child became ſick: maternal affection was of as much force in the breaſt of this humble mother as in thoſe of the higheſt ſtation. The father was as idle as uſual; and the attendance ſhe beſtowed on the ſick infant took up ſo much of that time which ſhe uſed to ſpend in labour, that a terrible want enſued. The mother could have borne this well enough herſelf, for ſhe had never been

been uſed to plenty; but the fate of a ſick infant, periſhing with want, was too much for her to bear. After many fruitleſs attempts to borrow, and even to beg, relief, the anguiſh of her heart got the better at once of terror and of conſcience, and ſhe privately took a ſmall ſum of money from the houſe of a perſon who had been uſed to employ her. The money was ſoon miſſed; and the unfortunate mother, who had been begging in vain at the houſe, was ſuſpected; and, on ſearching her poor apartment, ſome of the very pieces the owner had miſſed were found. It was in vain the poor woman pleaded her known neceſſities; the owner of the money was deaf to all remonſtrances, and ſhe was ſent to priſon.

The huſband, who was rather of a thoughtleſs and idle than of a villanous diſpoſition, was now awakened to thought. He ſaw his wife often, and began to behave to her with more kindneſs than uſual, but that with a mixture of reſerve which ſhe could not underſtand. The truth was, that, finding the offence muſt be capital, (on account of forcing a lock to get at the money,) he fully determined to ſacrifice his own life, if neceſſary, to ſave her's, as he conſidered himſelf the moſt culpable, ſince his own idleneſs had driven her to this deſperate mode of endeavouring to preſerve her infant from periſhing. In fine, he took care to be preſent at the trial; when, the proofs appearing too plain againſt the woman to admit of evaſion or defence, the man, addreſſing himſelf to the judge, ſaid, "You will now ſee how little witneſſes are to be regarded: I alone committed the crime for which you are going to condemn this innocent woman; and I cannot ſee her ſuffer for it." He added circumſtances which he had before concerted in his mind, and which were ſo well laid together, that the very witneſſes came over to his opinion. The court was convinced, the woman acquitted, and ſentence paſſed upon him.

This may ſurely be inſtanced as the higheſt pitch of heroiſm, ſince the perſon ſeemed as far from the character of a great man and a hero as could poſſibly be. But the ſequel is ſtill more intereſting.—The unhappy woman, whoſe dread of death had made her for a moment connive at this act of generoſity in her huſband, could not bear, upon reflection, to ſee her huſband die for her offence. She therefore openly confeſſed her crime, and intreated that her huſband might not ſuffer unjuſty.—The judge, who had not yet left the court, was ſtruck with ſuch an inſtance of mutual love and generoſity in the breaſts of people of this low rank, in both ſo much ſuperior to the fear of death. The concluſion of the ſtory is natural: a pardon was procured for both; and, as adverſity and danger had now doubly endeared them to each other, a life of induſtry and happineſs ſucceeded this terrible event.

An AFFECTING INCIDENT in WAR.

THE following incident is of a late date among our countrymen; and will, for that reaſon, make a deeper impreſſion. The ſcene of action was in Admiral Watſon's ſhip, at the ſiege of Chandernagore, where Captain Speke, and his ſon, a youth of ſixteen, were both wounded by the ſame ſhot.

The hiſtory is related by Mr. Ives, ſurgeon of the ſhip; which follows in his own words, only a little abridged.—The captain, whoſe leg was only hanging by the ſkin, ſaid to the admiral, "Indeed, ſir, this was a cruel ſhot, to knock down both father and ſon." Mr. Watſon's heart was too full for a reply; he only ordered them both to be carried down to the ſurgeon.—The captain, who was firſt brought down, told me how dangerouſly his Billy had been wounded. Preſently after, the brave youth himſelf appeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears, not for himſelf, but for his father. Upon my aſſurance, that his father's wound was not dangerous, he became calm; but refuſed to be touched, till his father's wound ſhould be firſt dreſſed. Then, point-

ing to a fellow-ſufferer, "Pray, ſir, dreſs alſo that poor man, who is groaning ſo ſadly beſide me." I told him, that the man had already been taken care of; and begged that I now might have the liberty to examine his wound. He ſubmitted; and calmly ſaid, "Sir, I fear you muſt amputate above the joint." I replied, "My dear, I muſt." He claſped his hands together; and, lifting up his eyes towards heaven, he offered up the following ſhort, but earneſt, petition: "Good God! do thou enable me to behave, in my preſent circumſtances, worthy of my father." He then told me he was all ſubmiſſion. I performed the operation above the joint of the knee; and, during the whole time, the intrepid youth never ſpoke a word, nor uttered a groan that could be heard at the diſtance of a yard.

It is eaſier to imagine than to expreſs the feelings of the father at this time. But, whatever he felt, tears were the only expreſſion. Both of them were carried to Calcutta. The father was lodged in the houſe of his brother-in-law; and the ſon was placed with me in the hoſpital.

For the firſt week I gave comfort to both, carrying good tidings to them of one another. But, alas! all the good ſymptoms, that had attended the young man, began to diſappear. The captain perceived all in my countenance; and, ſo unwilling was he to add to my diſtreſs, as ſeldom to ſpeak about his ſon. One time he ſaid, "How long, my friend, do you think my Billy may remain in a ſtate of uncertainty?" I replied, that, if he ſurvived the fifteenth day after the operation, there would be ſtrong hopes of his recovery.—On the thirteenth he died; and, on the ſixteenth, the captain, looking me ſtedfaſtly in the face, "Well, Ives, how fares it with my boy?" Diſcovering the truth from my ſilence, he cried bitterly, ſqueezed my hand, and begged me to leave him for one half hour. When I returned, he appeared, as he ever after did, perfectly calm.

The excellent youth had been delirious the evening before his death; and, at two o'clock in the morning, he ſent me a note written with a pencil, of which the following is a copy: "Mr. Ives will conſider the diſorder a ſon muſt be in, when he is dying, and is yet in doubt about his father.—If Mr. Ives is not too buſy to honour this note, which nothing but the greateſt uneaſineſs could draw from me—The boy waits an anſwer." I immediately repaired to him; and he had ſtill ſenſe enough to know me. He then ſaid, "And is he dead?—"Who, my dear?"—My father, ſir."—"No, my love; nor is he in any danger; he is almoſt well."—"I thank God: I am now ſatisfied, and am ready to die." He had a locked jaw, and was in great pain, but I underſtood every word he uttered. He begged my pardon for having diſturbed me at ſo early an hour; and, before the day was ended, he ſurrendered a life that deſerved immortality.

"Does peace afford any ſcene," ſays Lord Kaimes, "that can compare with this, in moving our ſympathetic feelings?"

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL DUMOURIER. Written by HIMSELF.

TO ſupport the dignity of our character, we ought to do all the good we can in our ſtations; to be humane; but, above all, to be juſt. It is never our duty to enquire what the opinions of men reſpecting us will be, and our actions ought never to be influenced by an attention to the queſtion of what may be thought of them. It is in times of great public commotion, during the revolutions of empires, that this principle ought to be maintained with the greateſt firmneſs. It is then that the juſt man will call forth his talents to ſave his country, exert his genius to repreſent the dangers of exceſs, and his courage to ſtand between the nation and a great crime. He will be hated and perſecuted by all parties, ſince he will not flatter the paſſions of faction; but he conſoles himſelf in recollecting that he performs his duty. Perſecutions appear but an incident that he was to expect,

expect, and he ſupports them with fortitude, becauſe he knows they are the effect of miſtakes that cannot be laſting.

Hiſtory reſtores the virtuous man to his juſt rank among his fellow-citizens. My enemies cannot deny that I have acquired great military fame; but, to obſcure it, they paint me as a faithleſs, immoral, unprincipled, man. They would drive me from the theatre of Europe to make room for meaner actors. I am willing to remain a ſpectator of the ſcene, but I cannot conſent to deſcend from the ſtage with opprobrium. Theſe conſiderations have driven me to two deciſive meaſures. The firſt, to publiſh the facts that juſtify the latter period of my public life, which has been the moſt calumniated. The ſecond, to deliver myſelf up into the hands of the emperor, who, inſtigated and deceived by the groſs calumnies of my perſecutors, has given orders to have me arreſted. Prudence perhaps would dictate a different conduct on my part, but duty reſts on other calculations. Theſe are mine: that this voluntary ſurrender of myſelf into his power ought to convince the emperor of my innocence, and incline him to lay aſide his prejudices. He is repreſented as a juſt man; I believe him to be ſuch. He will value the confidence I place in his character; he will produce the accuſations they have urged againſt me, and I ſhall prove their falſehood. Theſe memoirs will have appeared, in the interval, to juſtify me to the world; and, having gained the confidence of a monarch even more than any other intereſted in the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and order, I may again render ſervices to humanity and my unhappy country. Should the emperor refuſe to hear my juſtification, and conſign me to the oblivion of a priſon, I ſhall only have to ſuffer and to die. But this hiſtory of my life will vindicate my name. The conſequences of the treachery and injuſtice of my perſecutors will fall on themſelves; and the emperor himſelf will regret me.

In the approaching month I ſhall be fifty-five years of age. Shall I really ſuffer leſs if, by ſhamefully concealing myſelf, I can eſcape a few days of reproach or impriſonment?

I will now give you a ſhort hiſtory of my life, which may ſerve as a ſupplement to my memoirs, if I am not allowed time to finiſh them. I was born at Cambray in 1739, of parents not affluent although noble. My father was a man of great virtue and underſtanding; he beſtowed on me a very careful and extenſive education; at eighteen years of age I became a ſoldier; and at two and twenty I was honoured with the croſs of St. Louis, and had received twenty-two wounds.

On peace being made in 1763, I began my travels, to ſtudy the languages and manners of different nations. The emigrants have ſaid that at this time I was employed as a ſpy by the French miniſtry. It is not improbable that the *petits-maitres* of Tarentum and Athens (if there were any ſuch men there) have ſaid as much of Pythagoras and of Plato.

In 1768 I was put upon the ſtaff belonging to the army in Corſica; and, having ſerved with reputation in the two campaigns of 1768 and 1769, I was raiſed to the rank of colonel.

In 1770 the Duke de Choiſeul appointed me miniſter to the confederates of Poland; and I commanded a body of men in that country during two campaigns, and conducted ſeveral very important negociations with various ſucceſs. As the meaſures of the confederates were ill-concerted, their revolution was unfortunate, and ended in the partition of Poland.

In 1772, the Marquis of Monteynard, miniſter of war, employed me in correcting and reviſing the military code of laws: at the end of the ſame year this miniſter, by the expreſs order of Louis XV. entruſted me with the management of a ſecret negociation relative to the revolution in Sweden; but, having received my inſtructions on this affair immediately from the king himſelf, and unknown to the Duke D'Aiguillon miniſter of foreign affairs, I was arreſted at Hamburgh in 1773, and conducted to the Baſtile, by the orders of that miniſter. The irreſolute Louis XV. yielding to the importunities of Madame

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du Barré his miſtreſs, and the Duke D'Aiguillon, diſgraced the virtuous Monteynard, forebore to inform the duke of the authority he had given me to negociate, and ſuffered me to bear the weight of a criminal proſecution, which the Duke D'Aiguillon, ſuſpecting the truth, feared to carry to all its extremity. I rejected offers of friendſhip and protection made me by this deſpotic miniſter, whom I did not eſteem; and after lying ſix months in the Baſtile I was baniſhed to the caſtle of Caen for three months.

Louis XV. died ſoon after; and D'Aiguillon was diſgraced. I had no inclination to take advantage of the expiration of the *Lettre de Cachet* for the purpoſe of regaining my liberty; I was anxious to be completely juſtified, and therefore petitioned Louis XVI. to remove me to the Baſtile and to order a reviſion of my trial. The king would not permit me to remain in priſon, and commanded M. du Muy, M. de Vergennes, and M. de Sartine, to reviſe the trial, and thoſe three miniſters ſigned a declaration that I had been unjuſtly proſecuted. Immediately afterward I was ſent to Liſle in my rank of colonel, to make a report reſpecting the new military manœuvres which the Baron de Pirſch had brought from Pruſſia. I had alſo a commiſſion to examine a plan for improving the navigation of the river Lys, and another plan for forming a harbour in the channel at Ambleteuſe. And theſe employments occupied the latter end of the year 1774 and the whole of 1775.

In 1776 I was joined in a commiſſion with the Chevalier d'Oiſy, captain of a man of war, and Colonel la Roziere, one of the ableſt engineers in Europe, to determine on a proper place in the channel for the conſtruction of a naval port. I paſſed the year 1777 in the country, twenty leagues from Paris. It is the only period of repoſe in my life. At the end of that year I was invited to Paris by M. de Montbarey, miniſter of war, on account of the rupture between England and her colonies, which I had long predicted.

In 1778 I procured the office of commandant of Cherbourg to be revived and given to me. Being perſuaded that Cherbourg was better calculated than any other place in the channel for a national harbour, and being aided by the zeal, activity, and influence, of the Duke d'Harcourt, governor of the province, I obtained a deciſion, in favour of Cherbourg, of a queſtion that had been agitated during an hundred years, concerning the preference to be given to Cherbourg or La Hogue, for the ſite of a naval port. From that time till 1789, I was occupied in ſuperintending the works of Cherbourg; and, during that period, I was but three times at Paris. When I firſt arrived at Cherbourg, it contained no more than ſeven thouſand three hundred inhabitants; and when I quitted that place it contained nearly twenty thouſand inhabitants.

The emigrants, not contented with ſaying I was a ſpy from the miniſtry while I was on my travels, have alſo reported that I was employed by the war-office as one of the tools of its ſecret intrigues, although the time that I have paſſed in Paris, in the different journeys I made to that place during twelve years, did not altogether amount to ſix months, and although in theſe journeys I very rarely viſited Verſailles.

Let us review this hiſtory: twenty-two wounds received in battle, ſix campaigns made in Germany, two in Corſica, and two in Poland, important truſts diſcharged, a city raiſed from obſcurity to a flouriſhing condition, a naval port eſtabliſhed, fortified, and rendered fit for the purpoſes of the navy, twenty years ſpent in travels, that had a knowledge of mankind for their object, and in fine the ſtudy of languages, of the military art, and of the policy of nations; ſuch are the events of which it is compoſed. It will be happy for France if ſhe produce many ſuch deſigning and ſelfiſh men. If thoſe who were called by their birth, their wealth, and their dignities, to maintain the honour, and produce the happineſs, of their country, had qualified themſelves with equal care, France would either have needed no revolution, or the revolution would have been more happy and honourable.

honourable. For my part, the revolution was not neceſſary to raiſe me to dignities. I ſhould ſoon have been lieutenant-general in the ordinary courſe of promotion, and was on the point of receiving honours that men at that period ſought after. I poſſeſſed an income of twenty-thouſand livres, which was equal to my wants and deſires. Yet I could not but ſee that France was diſgraced abroad and ruined within. I foreſaw that ſhe haſtened to this latter period of her miſery; and have often warned thoſe of the miniſters, whom I eſteemed to be honeſt men, of the event.

When the revolution commenced, I deprived its character of much of its evil in the place where I commanded. At Cherbourg the exceſſes of the populace were puniſhed by me with death; but the people could not accuſe me of being inimical to their liberty. Thoſe who were placed in like ſituations would have rendered an ineſtimable ſervice to their country, in exerting the ſame firmneſs with the ſame diſcernment.

The military governments of towns in France being ſuppreſſed, I went to Paris, where, during two years, I ſtudied the influence and character of the revolution. The flight of the princes of France was an irreparable injury done to the cauſe of the king. I foreſaw that the exerciſe of the *Veto* would not produce the end that was propoſed by it, and would occaſion the ruin of the monarch's cauſe; and I oppoſed it by all the means that were in my power.

In 1791 I was appointed to the command of the country from Nantes to Bourdeaux. At that period a religious war raged in La Vendée, and the people laid waſte the caſtles and lands of the nobility. I had the good fortune to calm the minds of the people, and to preſerve tranquillity in that country till the month of February 1792, when I was recalled to Paris, was raiſed to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed miniſter of foreign affairs.

I am reproached with having cauſed the war by my counſels; but I ſhall prove that the war was already inevitable when I began my adminiſtration, and that indeed it might be ſaid to have commenced. I acknowledge, however, that my opinion was decidedly for the declaration of war, as was alſo that of the king, who, not only approved of my memorial to the national aſſembly on that ſubject (which was three days in his hands), but made corrections in it, and himſelf compoſed the diſcourſe he delivered to the aſſembly on that occaſion.

At the end of three months, finding myſelf embarraſſed by the various factions, and being ſincerely deſirous to ſee the king's council poſſeſſing proper dignity, and his meaſures governed by conſtitutional principles, I changed the miniſtry, and obtained a promiſe that the king would ſanction two decrees which appeared expedient to his ſervice. Having done ſo, I would have retired from the adminiſtration. The king would not grant me his permiſſion; the miniſtry was again changed by his orders, and I took the war department. But, perceiving that the court had deceived me, I reſolved not to be the inſtrument of their intrigues. I predicted to the unhappy king and queen all the misfortunes in which they were involving themſelves, and I gave in my reſignation three days after being appointed miniſter of war.

I was not driven from the councils of the king, as the emigrants have aſſerted, but reſigned in oppoſition to the entreaties of Louis. He was two days before he would accept of my reſignation, and he did not ſuffer me to depart without expreſſing the deepeſt regret.

After that period I commanded the armies with the greateſt ſucceſs. If the French had diſplayed as much moderation and virtue as they have enjoyed of ſucceſs, peace had been long ſince reſtored to Europe; Louis would have been on his throne; and the nation would not have been, as now, ſtained with crimes and the ſlave of anarchy. France would have been happy and illuſtrious under her conſtitution and her king.

(*To be continued.*)

Farther

Farther Particulars relative to the CAPTURE of the FRENCH FRIGATES, mentioned in our laſt. Embelliſhed with a PLATE.

THIS glorious capture was made by a detachment of Rear-admiral Macbride's ſquadron, under the command of Sir J. B. Warren. The detachment conſiſted of the following frigates:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Flora -	36	Capt. Warren
Arethuſa -	38	—— Ed. Pellew
Concorde -	36	—— Strachan
La Nymphe	36	—— G. Murray
Melampus -	36	—— T. Wells

On Wedneſday morning, the 23d of April, at five P. M. being then cruiſing off Cancale-bay, they diſcovered four ſail of ſhips of war coming out from thence, on which a ſignal was made for a general chace, which the French diſcovered, and with great intrepidity drew up in a line of battle, and prepared immediately for action, which commenced about half paſt ſix o'clock; but the French, finding they were likely to be overpowed, crowded ſail and endeavoured to eſcape, on which a running-fight took place, and continued until three P. M. at which time the French frigate l'Engageante, mounting thirty-eight guns, was captured off the Iſle de Bas, and towed into Plymouth by the Nymphe and Concorde frigates, to the latter of whom ſhe ſtruck, but not until her maſts were carried by the board, and the frigates were yard-arm and yard-arm, and the Frenchmen abſolutely driven from their quarters. Monſ. Le Garthe, her commander, was killed by the ſecond broadſide from the Concorde. The number of killed and wounded on-board the l'Engageante amounted to about forty; the Concorde had only one boy killed and five wounded, and unfortunately among the latter, is Sir R. Strachan, her commander, who was wounded in the face by a ſplinter, and, it is much feared, will loſe an eye.

Sir Richard Strachan behaved moſt gallantly during the whole action. He firſt ran the Concorde along-ſide La Babet, of twenty-four guns, and then kept up ſo tremendous a firing, that the Frenchmen preſently hauled down their colours: he did not take poſſeſſion, but left her to be boarded by ſome of the frigates a-ſtern, and then made ſail to get up with l'Engageante, and prevent her from making her eſcape: he ſoon got along-ſide her, and, by his excellent manœuvring and keeping up a well-directed fire, he preſently had the good fortune to ſee the Frenchman's maſts go one by one over the ſide, and the colours hauled down. L'Engageante has mounted on her quarter-deck four carronades which are loaded with a canniſter-ſhot called the cap of liberty; the caſes are made of tin, and filled with ſix or ſeven hundred ſmall balls.

Sir J. B. Warren in the Flora engaged two other ſhips of the ſquadron for nearly three hours, when the Pomone and La Babet ſtruck: he then made the ſignal for thoſe who were coming up to purſue and engage the reſt, as from the ſituation of his ſhip, having led the line into action, ſhe was incapable of continuing the purſuit. Captain Warren owns himſelf much indebted to Sir Edward Pellew in the Arethuſa, who was ſecond aſtern, and to the other officers and ſhips, who exerted themſelves in engaging and purſuing the enemy.

It is generally allowed, that during the whole of the action the French fought with the moſt determined bravery; and ſuch was their madneſs after their capture, that they concerted a ſcheme to carry off the l'Engageante, notwithſtanding ſhe was an entire wreck.

Theſe frigates were a detachment of the Cherbourg-ſquadron, which had done ſo much injury to the trade of this kingdom ſince the commencement of hoſtilities; and it is reported that l'Engageante alone has taken fifty-ſix prizes. She is a very old veſſel, and probably will not be deemed fit for the ſervice of government, eſpecially as her hull has received conſiderable damage during the action. —They were all bound from Cancale to Breſt, in order to join the grand fleet.

The Engliſh had 5 killed in all and 13 wounded.—The French had 150 killed and wounded.

POETRY.

POETRY.

WAR. An ODE.

RECITATIVE.

COME, fierce Bellona, whoſe delight is war;
Who driv'ſt, thro' ſtreams of blood, thy iron car;
Come, aid me, while I ſing of hoſtile war's alarms,
And all the horrid dins of hoſtile arms.

AIR.

Hark on Gallia's hoſtile ſhore
How the thund'ring cannons roar;
Hark! what ſhouts and cries;
Bullets ſeen not, as they ſweep
Lay myriads in eternal ſleep,
Whoſe ſpirits reach the ſkies.

At leaſt we hope a ſoldier's pray'r,
Tho' few in words, is all ſincere,
And will aſcend to Heaven;
With all his faults upon his head,
A moment ranks him with the dead:
O! may he be forgiven!

See the troops in cloſe array
Waiting, for the dawn of day,
The carnage to begin;
Hark, the trumpets ſhrilly ſound,
The neighing courſer tears the ground
In union with the din.

RECITATIVE.

Now as the rip'ning morn glides on apace,
And hope of vict'ry ſhines on ev'ry face;
The cloſe embattl'd legions form their lines,
And art, with ſtrength, to gain the day combines:
The order given, they march to meet the foe,
Who're cloſe intrench'd, and ſhielded from the blow.

AIR.

Fond Hope inſpires the ſoldier's breaſt,
Whilſt Fame, in gaudy colours dreſt,
And Honour ſtands in view;
The trumpet ſhrill aſſails his ear,
Chiding the boſoms riſing fear,
Keeps him to duty true.

RECITATIVE.

See, ſee the fight with horrid fury rage,
The hoſtile ſquadrons all at once engage;
The deep-mouth'd cannon belch, and thund'ring loud,
Affect, with dire diſmay, the adverſe crowd;
The inſpiring trumpet glads the martial files,
And for a moment death itſelf beguiles;
But ſee the falling troops preſage defeat,
And the ſame trumpet ſadly ſounds retreat.

CHORUS.

Humanity, whoſe province 'tis to ſave,
O ſnatch from death the great and truly brave.

The FORECASTLE SAILOR OF THE GUARDIAN FRIGATE.

A FAVOURITE SEA SONG.

THE wind blew a blaſt from the northward,
When we ſteer'd from the Cape of Good Hope;
The ſkies look'd quite pitchy and wayward,
And the ſea o'er our weather-bow broke
The boatſwain pip'd all hands to bale her,
And I came down the back-ſtay ſo glib;
For I am a forecaſtle ſailor,
You may ſee by the cut of my jib.

Start my timbers, cries Ned Junk, of Dover,
Plump to me as I landed on deck,
With us it will ſoon be all over,
For the Guardian muſt quick go to wreck.—
Well, well, we ſha'nt live to bewail her,
Cried I, and I pelted his rib;
Come—work like a forecaſtle ſailor;
An I don't, the gale ſhiver my jib.

We were running at nine knots an hour,
When 'bout two leagues to leeward we ſpy'd
An iſland of ice like a tower,
And on it our ſhip ſwiftly hy'd.
But now 'twas no uſe for to bale her,
The water gain'd on her ſo glib;
So each, like a true-hearted ſailor,
Waited fate for to ſhiver his jib.

Some took to the boat, do ye mind me,
While ſome on the veſſel's deck ſtood;
Cry'd I, may old Davy Jones take me
If I fail from my captain ſo good.
Now Providence help'd us to bale her,
And we manag'd to patch up her rib;
Safe arriv'd is each true-hearted ſailor,
To rig up his weather-beat jib.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, *April* 30.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, dated Cateau, April 25, 1794, was laſt night received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York:

SIR, *Cateau, April* 25, 1794.

IN conſequence of a requeſt from the Prince of Cobourg, I ſent, the day before yeſterday, a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have aſſembled at the camp de Cæſar, near Cambrai. This patrole, with which General Otto went himſelf, found the enemy in great force, and ſo ſtrongly poſted at the village of Villers en Cauchie, that he ſent back for a reinforcement, which I immediately detached: it conſiſted of two ſquadrons of the Zetchwitz cuiraſſiers, Major-general Manſel's brigade of heavy cavalry, and the 11th regiment of light dragoons. As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place ſoon after day-break. He then ordered two ſquadrons of huſſars and two ſquadrons of the fifteenth regiment of light dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greateſt ſucceſs: and, finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without heſitation, and broke them likewiſe. Had they been properly ſupported, the entire deſtruction of the enemy muſt have been the conſequence; but, by ſome miſtake, General Manſel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpoſe. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat, in great confuſion, into Cambrai, with the loſs of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon.

The gallantry diſplayed by theſe troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the higheſt honour; and, conſidering the danger of their ſituation when left without ſupport, the loſs they experienced is not conſiderable. The only officer wounded was Captain Aylett, of the 15th regiment, who had the misfortune to be ſeverely wounded by a bayonet in the body.

Incloſed I tranſmit a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, upon this occaſion.

The firſt parallel at Landrecies is in ſuch forwardneſs, that it is intended to-night to convey the cannon into the batteries, which are to open to-morrow. The enemy attempted this morning to make two ſorties, but were driven back with conſiderable loſs, I am, ſir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, &c. in the Action on the 24th of April, 1794.

Royal horſe guards—1 horſe killed: 1 ditto wounded; 2 ditto miſſing.

3d dragoon guards—1 quarter-maſter killed; 1 ſerjeant killed; 36 rank and file killed; 46 horſes killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 1 horſe wounded; 7 rank and file miſſing.

1ſt reg. dragoons—1 rank and file killed; 2 horſes killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 3 horſes wounded.

11th light dragoons—1 rank and file killed.

15th light dragoons—1 ſerjeant killed; 16 rank and file killed; 19 horſes killed; 1 officer wounded; 1 ſerjeant wounded; 11 rank and file wounded; 18 horſes wounded.

Officer wounded—Captain Aylett.

One ſurgeon's mate, 3d dragoon guards, killed.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant-general.

WHITEHALL, *April* 30.

The Letters, of which the following are Copies, were this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Heights above Cateau, April 26, 1794.

SIR,

IT is from the field of battle that I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for his majeſty's information, with the glorious ſucceſs which the army under my command have had this day.

At day-break this morning the enemy attacked me on all ſides. After a ſhort but ſevere conflict we ſucceeded in repulſing them with conſiderable ſlaughter. The enemy's general, Chapuy, is taken priſoner, and we are maſters of thirty-five pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behaviour of the Britiſh cavalry has been beyond all praiſe.

It is impoſſible for me as yet to give any account of the loſs ſuſtained by his majeſty's troops. I have reaſon to believe that it is not conſiderable.

The only officers of whom I have any account

account as yet, and who I believe are all who have fallen upon this occaſion, are Major-general Manſel, and Captain Fellows, of the 3d dragoon guards.

The army under his imperial majeſty was attacked at the ſame time; and the only particulars which I am acquainted with at preſent are, that the enemy were likewiſe repulſed with great loſs.

I ſhall not fail to ſend you a more full account by the firſt opportunity.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by my aid-de-camp, Captain Murray, who will be able to give you any further information that you may wiſh to receive.

SIR, *Cateau, April* 26, 1794.

In addition to my letter, written immediately after the engagement, I have juſt learned from his imperial majeſty, that General Count Kingſki and Major-general Bellegarde, after having repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter from Priſches, had purſued them as far as day-light would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and have taken twenty-two pieces of cannon: ſo that we are already in poſſeſſion of fifty-ſeven pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy this day.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

WHITEHALL, *May* 3.

A Diſpatch from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, of which the following is a Copy, was yeſterday received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Cateau, April*, 28, 1794.

AS I thought his majeſty might wiſh to be informed, as ſoon as poſſible, of the ſucceſs which the combined troops under my command had had on the 26th inſtant, I diſpatched my aide-de-camp, Captain Murray, from the field of battle, and take this opportunity of giving you ſome further details concerning the action.

It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the ſea.

The corps, which attacked that under my command, conſiſted of a column of eight and twenty thouſand men, and ſeventy-nine pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambrai the preceding night at twelve, and a ſmaller one, whoſe force I am not juſtly acquainted with, which moved forwards by the way of Prémont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day-break in the morning, and under favour of a fog advanced to the attack of the villages in my front, which, being occupied by light troops only, they poſſeſſed themſelves of without much reſiſtance; and advancing formed their attack upon the village of Troiſville, into which they had actually entered, but were diſlodged again by the well-directed fire of grape-ſhot from two Britiſh ſix-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Congreve.

Their movements being now plainly ſeen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the cavalry of the right wing, conſiſting of the Auſtrian cuiraſſier-regiment of Zetchwitz, of the blues, 1ſt, 3d, 5th, dragoon guards, and royals, under the command of Lieutenant-general Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilſt, by a ſevere cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some light troops likewiſe were directed to turn, if poſſible, their right flank; but having received a very ſevere fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire. They however immediately rallied, and, after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon. General Otto completely ſucceeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear, and, although they at firſt attempted to reſiſt, they were ſoon thrown into confuſion, and the ſlaughter was immenſe. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands. Lieutenant-general Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, were taken.

While this was paſſing on the right, we were not leſs fortunate on our left. The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards, to obſerve the enemy's column, which was advancing from Prémont and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two ſquadrons of Archduke Ferdinand's huſſars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with ſo much ſpirit and impetuoſity, as to defeat them completely. Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; ten pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken.

The coolneſs and courage manifeſted by all the officers and ſoldiers of his majeſty's troops demand the higheſt acknowledgments; and it is a duty I owe to them, to deſire that you will lay my humble recommendation of them before his majeſty.

The enemy in three columns, attacked likewiſe the army under his imperial majeſty: they were, however, repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and driven back

under the cannon of Guiſe. I am, ſir, your's, FREDERICK.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, &c. on the 26th of April.

Officers.—2 killed, 4 wounded, 1 miſſing.

Quarter-maſters.—1 killed, 1 wounded.

Serjeants.—1 killed 8 wounded.

Rank and file.—52 killed, 87 wounded, 5 miſſing.

Horſes.—133 killed, 91 wounded, two taken by the enemy, 65 miſſing.

OFFICERS NAMES.

Major-general Manſel and Captain Fellows killed.

Captain Pigot, Lieutenants Moore and Froom, wounded.

Captain Manſel miſſing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant-general.

WHITEHALL, *May* 3.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, was yeſterday received from Colonel Craig, Adjutant-general to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Deynſe, April* 30, 1794.

General Walmoden's aide-de-camp is this inſtant arrived with the diſagreeable news, that yeſterday the enemy attacked the poſt at Moucron, where General Clairfait, with ſome battalions of Auſtrians, had joined the Hanoverians; and that, after a long and ſevere action, they had forced our people to retire with the loſs of ſome cannon and tumbrils. Menin ſtill held out late laſt night; but this event, by rendering an immediate ſuccour impoſſible, obliges us to look up to the loſs of that poſt as an almoſt neceſſary conſequence. I have the honour, to be, &c. J. H. CRAIG.

WHITEHALL, *May* 3.

Mr. Tims, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived this morning, with a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Cateau, April 30, 1794, *of which the following is a Copy.*

SIR, It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requeſted a ſuſpenſion of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was abſolutely refuſed, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a ſecond requeſt, was extended to an hour. Before however this time was elapſed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very ſhort conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen ſo ſoon, makes up for the diſagreeable intelligence which was received this day of a check, which General Clairfait had had at Moucron. This poſt had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major-general Count Oenhauſen, the night before; but, the enemy having in a manner ſurrounded it, General Clairfait, who had joined the Hanoverians with ſix battalions of Auſtrians, was at laſt obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new poſition, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the emperor has deſired me to march this evening, as quick as poſſible, to St. Amand, and from thence, if neceſſary, to Tournay, to the aſſiſtance of General Clairfait. I am, ſir, your's,

FREDERICK.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *May* 6.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas,

Dated Amand, May 2, 1794.

IN conſequence of the emperor's requeſt which I mentioned in my letter of the 30th, I marched, at twelve o'clock the night before laſt, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here with part of the cavalry, yeſterday evening; but, from the exceſſive heat of the day, and a ſevere ſtorm which laſted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

I went over by appointment to-day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfait, in order to conſult with him upon the neceſſary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders; and had, at the ſame time, an opportunity to enquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

General Clairfait told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his abſence at Denain, to attack and carry the poſt of Moucron, and conſequently Courtray itſelf, which was incapable of defence. That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy, as ſoon as ſix battalions of Auſtrian infantry, which had been

ſent

ſent to him from the emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before-hand with him, and began themſelves the attack: that his troops behaved with much courage and reſolution, from eight in the morning, when the attack began, till four in the afternoon; but that, as ſoon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country, they fell into a confuſion from which it was impoſſible ever to rally them. I have not as yet received the returns of the loſs on this occaſion; but I fear it is pretty conſiderable.

The brave garriſon of Menin, under Major-general Hammerſtein, after ſuſtaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of ſuccour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loſs, though continually harraſſed in their march. This garriſon conſiſted of four battalions of Hanoverian troops, and four companies of royal emigrants.

I am ſorry that, from ſome recent changes in the diſtribution of the troops in Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much. They retired to Ingelmunſter.—The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country.

WHITEHALL, *May* 10.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Tournay, May* 6, 1794.

Since my arrival here with the troops on Saturday, nothing particular has happened in this part.

The day before yeſterday the enemy attacked the poſt of Rouſſelaer, where Colonel Linſinghen was cantoned with one ſquadron of the Hanoverian regiment du Corps, and two ſquadrons of the 10th regiment of light dragoons. They were, however, repulſed with the loſs of three pieces of cannon and 200 men killed.

Colonel Linſinghen thinking this poſt untenable without infantry, fell back in the evening to Thourout, and from thence to Bruges; but, having received a reinforcement, he will again move forwards to Thourout. FREDERICK.

WHITEHALL, *May* 14.

The Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Tournay, May* 11.

THE enemy having attacked me yeſterday in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that, after a ſharp engagement, which laſted five hours, we repulſed them with great loſs, having taken from them 13 pieces of cannon, and above 400 priſoners. The attack began at day-break, when the enemy attempted to turn my left flank, but were driven back by the Auſtrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was poſted in a wood to cover us on that ſide.

The enemy then directed their next efforts againſt my centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great reſolution; but a favourable opportunity preſenting itſelf, of attacking them on their right flank, which did not ſeem to be protected, Lieutenant-general Harcourt was detached for that purpoſe, with ſixteen ſquadrons of Britiſh cavalry, and two of Auſtrian huſſars. General Harcourt, having ſucceeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with ſo much reſolution and intrepidity, that they immediately began to retreat, in the courſe of which they were ſoon broke, and ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

While this was paſſing in the corps under my particular command, that of the Hanoverians on my right was attacked with equal vigour: this, however, after a ſevere conteſt, terminated to the advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their poſt, and repulſed the enemy with great loſs.

Incloſed I ſend the return of the killed and wounded.

FREDERICK.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on the 10th of May, 1794.

Total.—1 ſtaff-officer, and five officers, wounded; 1 ſerjeant killed, 4 wounded; 30 rank and file killed, 73 wounded, 12 miſſing.—90 horſes killed, 108 wounded, 32 miſſing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

Officers wounded.

Major Clinton, aide-de-camp to his royal highneſs the commander in chief.
Blues. Cornet Smith.
6th dragoon guards. Cornet Bond.
2d dragoons, Lieutenant Jones.
16th light dragoons. Captain Hawker and Lieut. Archer.

WHITEHALL, *May* 17.

A LETTER, dated Tournay, May 13, of which the following is an extract, was yeſterday received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SINCE

SINCE my laſt letter no attempt has been made by the enemy to harraſs or moleſt any of my poſts. On Sunday morning, however, they attacked in great force General Clairfait's corps, which had the night before croſſed the Heule.

The action laſted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when General Clairfait ſucceeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtray, but, not being able to take poſſeſſion of the place, he retreated firſt acroſs the Heule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but, being ſtill very cloſely purſued by the enemy, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he has taken up a poſition in order to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Oſtend. His loſs, I am ſorry to ſay, has been very conſiderable.

WHITEHALL, *May* 20.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas,

Dated Tournay, May 16.

WHEN I ſent my laſt letter the enemy had ſucceeded in forcing the paſſage of the Sambre, and conſequently obliged General Kaunitz to retreat, and to take a poſition between Rouſcroy and Binch, in order to cover Mons, in which, the French having attacked him the day before yeſterday, he had the good fortune to repulſe them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre. The enemy's loſs is computed at five thouſand men, and three pieces of cannon.

This ſucceſs having perfectly ſecured that part of the country, his imperial majeſty immediately determined to march to my aſſiſtance, and arrived here yeſterday himſelf, leaving his brother, the Archduke Charles, to conduct his army to Orchies.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, *May* 19.

A DISPATCH, dated St Lucia, April 4, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from General Sir Charles Grey K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department

IN my diſpatch of the 25th ult. I had the happineſs to acquaint you of the ſurrender of Fort Bourbon (now Fort George) and the iſland of Martinico, on that day; and that I would not loſe time to embark troops, ordnance, &c. to proſecute vigorouſly ſuch other objects and ſervices as his majeſty had been pleaſed to entruſt me with the execution of.

I have now the honour to acquaint you with the further ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms, in the conqueſt of this fine iſland; the French garriſon under the command of General Ricard, in the works on Morne Fortunée, having marched out and laid down their arms this morning by nine o'clock; at which time his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward with his brigade of grenadiers, and Major-general Dundas with his brigade of light infantry, marched in and took poſſeſſion.

On the 30th ult. the brigade of grenadiers, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward; the brigade of light infantry, by Major-general Dundas; and the 6th, 9th, and 43d, regiments, by Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, with engineers, &c. under Colonel Durnford; and a detatchment of the royal artillery, with ſome light ordnance, under Lieutenant-colonel Paterſon; embarked onboard his majeſty's ſhips in the bay of Fort Royal, having left the tranſports and heavy artillery at Martinico; and alſo left there the 15th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th, regiments, artillery, &c. as a garriſon, under Lieut.-gen. Preſcott, Brigadier-gen. Whyte, and Col Myers; but that day proving very rainy, hazy, and calm, we did not ſail till the 31ſt, and reached St. Lucia the 1ſt inſtant. Every neceſſary matter being previouſly concerted and arranged with the admiral, we proceeded, and effected three different landings with little reſiſtance, and no loſs, viz. Major-general Dundas's diviſion, conſiſting of the 3d battalion of light infantry under Lieutenant-colonel Cloſe, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies of the navy, at Ance Du Cap; and the 2d light infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thomſon, at Ance Du Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the enemy's batteries in reverſe, and to occupy a near poſition for the purpoſe of inveſting the works of Morne Fortunée, on the ſide of Carenage, which was executed with the uſual ſpirit and ability of that major-general and the flank battalions. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward's diviſion, the 1ſt and 3d grenadiers, diſembarked at Mariot des Roſeaux, immediately under the admiral's own direction, aſſiſted by Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded to co-operate with Major-general Dundas, to inveſt Morne Fortunée. Lieutenant-colonel Coote, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, did not diſembark till ſeven o'clock the ſame evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Tocque, proceeded to and took the four-gun battery of Ciceron, inveſting Morne

For-

Fortunée on that ſide, and at the ſame time covering Cul de Sac or Barrington-bay for our ſhipping, which anchored there next morning, the 2d inſtant. The 2d grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d, regiments), were kept in reſerve on-board ſhip. About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſt. Lieutenant-colonel Coote, with four light companies, ſtormed a redoubt and two batteries by my order, cloſe to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers and near thirty men, made one priſoner, and releaſed one Britiſh ſailor from captivity, ſpiking ſix pieces of cannon.

The ability and meritorious conduct of that excellent officer Colonel Coote, on this enterpriſe, are ſuch as do him the the higheſt honour, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, in which he was ſo well ſupported by the whole detatchment; particularly by Major Evat, Captains Buchanan, Croſbie, Welſh, J. Grey, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, and Storbin; and by Major of brigade Villcher, with Lieutenant Droſier, and the detachment of royal artillery who ſpiked the guns.

The exemplary good conduct of the brigade of grenadiers, under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, and of the brigade of light infantry under Major-general Dundas, and indeed, of all the troops, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

When his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward had hoiſted the Britiſh colours on Morne Fortunée, the name of it was changed to Fort Charlotte; and the entire conqueſt of this iſland has been effected without the loſs of a man, although there has been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

I tranſmit the colours, to be preſented to his majeſty. Captain Finch Maſon, one of my aids-de-camp will have the honour of preſenting this diſpatch, being an officer well qualified to give any further information that you may deſire to receive.

Return of Ordnance found in the Fort and Works of Morne Fortunée.

Three thirty-ſix pounders, 10 eighteen ditto, 5 twelve dito, 9 eight ditto, 6 four ditto, 2 two ditto, 2 twelve-inch mortars, 1 nine-inch ditto, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 1 ſix-inch ditto, 1 perrior (two pounder).

General Return of the Ordnance on the Batteries on the Coaſt of the Iſland of St. Lucia.

Six thirty-ſix pounders, 10 twenty-four ditto, 18 eighteen ditto, 20 twelve ditto, 3 nine ditto, 5 ſix ditto, 4 four ditto, 6 twelve-inch mortars, 6 howitzers on ſwivels.

WHITEHALL, *May* 19.

A DISPATCH, dated Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, April 12, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Home Department.

In my diſpatch of the 4th inſtant, I had the honour to acquaint you with the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms in the conqueſt of the iſland of St. Lucia.

Having left Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command in that iſland, I reembarked the ſame day, and returned to Martinico the 5th inſtant, where we ſhifted the troops from the king's ſhips back to the tranſports, took on-board, during the 6th and 7th, the heavy ordnance and ſtores, proviſions, &c. and ſailed again in the morning of the 8th following for the reduction of Guadaloupe; the admiral detatched Captain Rogers with the Quebec, Captain Faulknor with the Blanche, Captain Incledon with the Ceres, and Captain Scott with the Roſe, to attack the ſmall Iſlands called the Saints, which they executed with infinite gallantry and good conduct, having landed part of their ſeamen and marines, and carried them early in the morning without loſs. The Boyne in which I ſailed with the admiral, and the Veteran, anchored off this place about noon the 10th inſtant, and ſome more of the fleet in the courſe of that afternoon; but a freſh wind and lee current prevented moſt of the tranſports from getting off till yeſterday, and ſome of them until this day.

Without waiting, however, for the arrival of all the troops, I made a landing at Goſier-bay, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th inſtant, under the fire of Fort Goſier and Fort Fleur d'Epée, with part of the 1ſt and 2d battalions of grenadiers, one company of the 43d regiment, and 500 ſeamen and marines, detached by the admiral, under the command of Captain George Grey, of the Boyne; the whole under the conduct and command of that able and vigilant officer Colonel Symes, who had infinite merit in the execution of it; and the landing was covered by Lord Garlies, in the Winchelſea, his lordſhip having, with infinite judgment and intrepidity, placed his ſhip ſo well and laid it ſo cloſe to the batteries, that they could not ſtand to their guns, which were ſoon ſilenced.

In effecting this eſſential ſervice Lord Garlies was ſlightly wounded, and we did not ſuffer materially in any other reſpect. Some more of the troops being arrived, and perceiving the enemy in conſiderable

force and number at the ſtrong ſituation of Fort Fleur d'Epée, I determined that no time ſhould be loſt in attacking them, and carried thoſe by ſtorm at five o'clock this morning, under a heavy fire of cannon and muſquetry, although they were found infinitely ſtrong, and changed the name of Fort d'Epeée to that of Fort Prince of Wales; our troops being ordered, which was ſtrictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet, having previouſly made the following diſpoſition: The firſt diviſion, under the command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 2d battalions of grenadiers, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the poſt of Morne Morcot. The ſecond, commanded by Major-general Dundas, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the Fort of Fleur d'Epée in the rear, and to cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Point à Petre. The third, commanded by Colonel Symes, conſiſting of the 3d battalion of light infantry, and the remainder of the naval battalion, to proceed on the road to the ſea-ſide, to co-operate with Major-general Dundas. The detachment of the naval battalion, who were of moſt eſſential ſervice in thoſe brilliant actions, were very ably commanded by Captain Nugent and Captain Faulknor. The ſignal given for for the whole to commence the attack, was a gun from the Boyne by the admiral at five o'clock this morning. The ſeveral diviſions having marched earlier, according to the diſtance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the attack the ſame inſtant; and this ſervice was performed with ſuch exactitude, ſuperior ability, ſpirit, and good conduct, by the officers who ſeverally commanded thoſe diviſions, and every officer and ſoldier under them, as to do them more honour than I can find words to convey an adequate idea of, or to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of their extraordinary merit on the occaſion. The ſucceſs we have already had, puts us in poſſeſſion of Grande Terre, and we ſhall uſe our utmoſt exertions to get in poſſeſſion of Baſſeterre alſo, with all poſſible expedition, to complete the conqueſt of this iſland.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Army commanded by his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794.

Total.—15 rank and file, killed; 1 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, and 39 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain M'Donald, 21ſt regiment; Captain Robins, of the 60th regiment, doing duty in the 1ſt light infantry; Lieutenant Erſkine, of the 1ſt battalion of royals, doing duty in the 3d battalion of light infantry; Lieutenant Thong, of the 6th regiment; Lieutenant Gunthorpe, of the 48th regiment, doing duty in the 3d battalion of light infantry. (Signed)

FRA. DUNDAS, Adjutant-General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Priſoners, of the Enemy, in the Fort of Fleur d'Epée, Grande Terre, April 14, 1794.

Killed	67
Wounded	55
White priſoners	14
Mulattoes ditto	18
Blacks	78
	232

WM. ALLAN, Dep. Prov. Marſhal.

WHITEHALL, *May* 21.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, April 22, 1794.

"On the morning of the 21ſt of April, Gen. Collot capitulated, ſurrendering Guadaloupe and all its dependencies."

LIST of PRIZES, continued from Page 448 of the firſt Volume.

THE King George letter-of-marque is arrived at Scilly, and has taken in with her two Daniſh ſhips, of two hundred tons burthen, laden with wheat and ſtores, bound to Nantz.

The Enterprize, Young, from Liverpool to Africa, has re-captured in lat. 42. 44. lon. 14. 20. and carried into Cork, the Spaniſh ſhip Virgine, Barbarro Narrio, of 400 tons, from the river Plata to Cadiz, taken on the 2d inſtant off Madeira, by the French frigate Fraternité, of 36 guns, and the corvette Cherry, of 14 guns, in whoſe poſſeſſion ſhe had been 13 days, and had on-board twelve French and three Spaniſh ſailors.

His majeſty's frigate the Adamant has captured three French privateers mounting 12 guns each, which ſhe has carried into Scilly; the above privateers have done much miſchief among our ſhipping, having taken ſeveral ſail of Engliſh coaſting veſſels ſince January laſt.

On the evening of the 14th ult. the Speedy, a Britiſh cutter, arrived at Leghorn from St. Fiorenzo in Corſica, and brought with her four Genoeſe veſſels laden with grain, and taken by an Engliſh man of war.

Lord Howe has retaken two Engliſh Weſt-Indiamen.

The Swiftſure, of 74 guns, Captain Boyles, has captured, and taken into Cork, the Atalanta French frigate, of 38 guns.

OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT, AND ITS EFFECT ON THE LIBERTIES OF THE SUBJECT.

THE Habeas Corpus Act is the great remedy in cases of false imprisonment. The incapacity of the other remedies in law to give complete relief in every case, hath almost entirely antiquated them, and hath caused a general recourse to be had, in behalf of persons aggrieved by illegal imprisonment, to the present writ, the most celebrated in the English law. Of this there are various kinds made use of by the courts at Westminster, for removing prisoners from one court into another for the more easy administration of justice. Such is the *habeas corpus ad respondendum*, when a man hath a cause of action against one who is confined by the process of some inferior court; in order to remove the prisoner, and charge him with this new action in the court above. Such is that *ad satisfaciendum*, when a prisoner hath had judgment against him in an action, and the plaintiff is desirous to bring him up to some superior court to charge him with process of execution. Such also are those *ad prosequendum*, *testificandum*, *deliberandum*, &c. which issue when it is necessary to remove a prisoner, in order to prosecute or bear testimony in any court, or to be tried in the proper jurisdiction wherein the fact was committed. Such is, lastly, the common writ *ad faciendum et recipiendum*, which issues out of any of the courts of Westminster-hall, when a person is sued in some inferior jurisdiction, and is desirous to remove the action into the superior court; commanding the inferior judges to produce the body of the defendant, together with the day and cause of his caption and detainer (whence the writ is frequently denominated an *habeas corpus cum causa*), to do and receive whatsoever the king's court shall consider in that behalf. This is a writ grantable of common right, without any motion in court; and it instantly supersedes all proceedings in the court below. But, in order to prevent the surreptitious discharge of prisoners, it is ordered by statute 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 13. that no habeas corpus shall issue to remove any prisoner out of any gaol, unless signed by some judge of the court out of which it is awarded. And, to avoid vexatious delays by removal of frivolous causes, it is enacted by statute 21 Jac. I. c. 23. that, where the judge of an inferior court of record is a barrister of three years standing, no cause shall be removed from thence by habeas corpus or other writ, after issue or demurrer deliberately joined: that no cause, if once remanded to the inferior court by writ of *procedendo* or otherwise, shall ever afterwards be again removed: and that no cause shall be removed at all, if the debt or damages laid in the declaration do not amount to the sum of five pounds. But an expedient having been found out to elude the latter branch of the statute, by procuring a nominal plaintiff to bring another action for five pounds or upwards (and then by the course of the court the habeas corpus removed both actions together), it is therefore enacted by statute 12 Geo. I. c. 29. that the inferior court may proceed in such actions as are under the value of five pounds, notwithstanding other actions may be brought against the same defendant to a greater amount.

But the great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*; directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive, whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. This is a high prerogative writ, and therefore by the common law issuing out of the court of king's bench, not only in term time, but also during the vacation, by a *fiat* from the chief justice, or any other of the judges, and running into all parts of the king's dominions: for the

the king is at all times intitled to have an account why the liberty of any of his ſubjects is reſtrained, wherever that reſtraint may be inflicted. If it iſſues in vacation, it is uſually returnable before the judge himſelf who awarded it, and he proceeds by himſelf thereon; unleſs the term ſhould intervene, and then it may be returned in court. Indeed, if the party were privileged in the courts of common pleas and exchequer, as being an officer or ſuitor of the court, an *habeas corpus ad ſubjiciendum* might alſo have been awarded from thence; and, if the cauſe of impriſonment were palpably illegal, they might have diſcharged him: but, if he were committed for any criminal matter, they could only have remanded him, or taken bail for his appearance in the court of king's bench; which occaſioned the common pleas to diſcountenance ſuch applications. It hath alſo been ſaid, and by very reſpectable authorities, that the like habeas corpus may iſſue out of the court of chancery in vacation: but, upon the famous application to Lord Nottingham by Jenks, notwithſtanding the moſt diligent ſearches, no precedent could be found where the chancellor had iſſued ſuch a writ in vacation; and therefore his lordſhip refuſed it.

In the court of king's bench it was, and is ſtill, neceſſary to apply for it by motion to the court, as in the caſe of all other prerogative writs *(certiorari*, prohibition, *mandamus*, *&c.)* which do not iſſue as of mere courſe, without ſhewing ſome probable cauſe why the extraordinary power of the crown is called in to the party's aſſiſtance. For, as was argued by Lord Chief Juſtice Vaughan, "it is granted on motion, becauſe it cannot be had of courſe; and there is therefore no neceſſity to grant it: for the court ought to be ſatisfied that the party hath a probable cauſe to be delivered." And this ſeems the more reaſonable, becauſe, when once granted, the perſon to whom it is directed can return no ſatisfactory excuſe for not bringing up the body of the priſoner. So that, if it iſſued of mere courſe, without ſhewing to the court or judge ſome reaſonable ground for awarding it, a traitor or felon under ſentence of death, a ſoldier or mariner in the king's ſervice, a wife, a child, a relation, or a domeſtic, confined for inſanity or other prudential reaſons, might obtain a temporary enlargement by ſuing out an habeas corpus, though ſure to be remanded as ſoon as brought up to the court. And therefore Sir Edw. Coke, when chief juſtice, did not ſcruple, in 13 Jac. I. to deny a habeas corpus to one confined by the court of admiralty for piracy; there appearing, upon his own ſhewing, ſufficient grounds to confine him. On the other hand, if a probable ground be ſhewn, that the party is impriſoned without juſt cauſe, and therefore hath a right to be delivered, the writ of habeas corpus is then a writ of right, which, "may not be denied, but ought to be granted to every man that is committed, or detained in priſon, or otherwiſe reſtrained, though it be by the command of the king, the privy-council, or any other."

The perſonal liberty of the ſubject has always been conſidered as a natural inherent right, which could not be ſurrendered or forfeited, unleſs by the commiſſion of ſome great and atrocious crime, and which ought not to be abridged in any caſe without the ſpecial permiſſion of law. A doctrine coeval with the firſt rudiments of our conſtitution; and handed down to us from the Anglo-Saxons, notwithſtanding all their ſtruggles with the Danes, and the violence of the Norman conqueſt: aſſerted afterwards and confirmed by the Conqueror himſelf and his deſcendants: and though ſometimes a little impaired by the ferocity of the times, and the occaſional deſpotiſm of jealous or uſurping princes, yet eſtabliſhed on the firmeſt baſis by the proviſions of magna charta, and a long ſucceſſion of ſtatutes enacted under Edward III. To aſſert an abſolute exemption from impriſonment in all caſes, is inconſiſtent with every idea of law and political ſociety; and in the end would deſtroy all civil liberty, by rendering its protection impoſſible: but the glory of the Engliſh law conſiſts in clearly defining the times, the cauſes, and the extent, when, wherefore, and to what degree,

degree, the impriſonment of the ſubject may be lawful. This it is which induces the abſolute neceſſity of expreſſing upon every commitment the reaſon for which it is made; that the court, upon an habeas corpus, may examine into its validity; and according to the circumſtances of the caſe, may diſcharge, admit to bail, or remand, the priſoner.

And yet, early in the reign of Charles I. the court of king's bench, relying on ſome arbitrary precedents (and thoſe perhaps miſunderſtood), determined that they could not upon an habeas corpus either bail or deliver a priſoner, though committed without any cauſe aſſigned, in caſe he was committed by the ſpecial command of the king, or by the lords of the privy-council. This drew on a parliamentary enquiry, and produced the petition of right, 3 Car. I. which recites this illegal judgment, and enacts that no freeman hereafter ſhall be ſo impriſoned or detained. But when, in the following year, Mr. Selden and others were committed by the lords of the council, in purſuance of his majeſty's ſpecial command, under a general charge of "notable contempts and ſtirring up ſedition againſt the king and government," the judges delayed for two terms (including alſo the long vacation) to deliver an opinion how far ſuch a charge was bailable; and, when at length they agreed that it was, they however annexed a condition of finding ſureties for the good behaviour, which ſtill protracted their impriſonment; the chief juſtice Sir Nicholas Hyde, at the ſame time declaring, that, "if they were again remanded for that cauſe, perhaps the court would not afterwards grant a habeas corpus, being already made acquainted with the cauſe of their impriſonment." But this was heard with indignation and aſtoniſhment by every lawyer preſent, according to Mr. Selden's own account of the matter, whoſe reſentment was not cooled at the diſtance of four and twenty years.

Theſe pitiful evaſions gave riſe to the ſtatute 16 Car. I. c. 10. ſect. 8. whereby it is enacted, that if any perſon be committed by the king himſelf in perſon, or by his privy-council, or by any of the members thereof, he ſhall have granted unto him, without any delay upon any pretence whatſoever, a writ of habeas corpus, upon demand or motion made to the court of king's bench or common pleas; who ſhall thereupon, within three court-days after the return is made, examine and determine the legality of ſuch commitment, and do what to juſtice ſhall appertain, in delivering, bailing, or remanding, ſuch priſoner. Yet ſtill in the caſe of Jenks, before alluded to, who in 1676 was committed by the king in council for a turbulent ſpeech at Guildhall, new ſhifts and devices were made uſe of to prevent his enlargement by law; the chief juſtice (as well as the chancellor) declining to award a writ of *habeas corpus ad ſubjiciendum* in vacation, though at laſt he thought proper to award the uſual writs *ad deliberandum*, *&c.* whereby the priſoner was diſcharged at the Old Bailey. Other abuſes had alſo crept into daily practice, which had in ſome meaſure defeated the benefit of this great conſtitutional remedy. The party impriſoning was at liberty to delay his obedience to the firſt writ, and might wait till a ſecond and a third, called an *alias* and a *pluries*, were iſſued, before he produced the party: and many other vexatious ſhifts were practiſed to detain ſtate-priſoners in cuſtody. But whoever will attentively read the Engliſh hiſtory, may obſerve, that the improper abuſe of any power, by the crown or its miniſters, has always been productive of a ſtruggle, which either diſcovers the exerciſe of that power to be contrary to law, or (if illegal) reſtrains it for the future. This was the caſe in the above inſtance. The oppreſſion of an obſcure individual gave birth to the famous habeas corpus act, 31 Car. II. c. 2. which is frequently conſidered as another magna charta of the kingdom; and by conſequence has alſo in ſubſequent times reduced the method of proceeding on theſe writs (though not within the reach of that ſtatute, but iſſuing merely at the common law) to the true ſtandard of law and liberty.

The ſtatute itſelf enacts, 1. That the writ ſhall be returned and the priſoner brought up, within a limited time according to the diſtance, not exceeding in any caſe twenty days. 2. That ſuch writs ſhall be endorſed, as granted in purſuance of this act, and ſigned by the perſon awarding them. 3. That on complaint and requeſt in writing by or on behalf of any perſon committed and charged with any crime (unleſs committed for treaſon or felony expreſſed in the warrant, or for ſuſpicion of the ſame, or as acceſſary thereto before the fact, or convicted or charged in execution by legal proceſs), the lord chancellor, or any of the twelve judges in vacation, upon viewing a copy of the warrant, or affidavit that a copy is denied, ſhall (unleſs the party has neglected for two terms to apply to any court for his enlargement) award a habeas corpus for ſuch priſoner, returnable immediately before himſelf or any other of the judges; and upon the return made ſhall diſcharge the party, if bailable, upon giving ſecurity to appear and anſwer to the accuſation in the proper court of judicature. 4. That officers and keepers neglecting to make due returns, or not delivering to the priſoner or his agent within ſix hours after demand a copy of the warrant of commitment, or ſhifting the cuſtody of a priſoner from one to another without ſufficient reaſon or authority (ſpecified in the act), ſhall for the firſt offence forfeit 100l. and for the ſecond offence 200l. to the party grieved, and be diſabled to hold his office. 5. That no perſon, once delivered by habeas corpus, ſhall be re-committed for the ſame offence, on penalty of 500l. 6. That every perſon committed for treaſon or felony ſhall, if he requires it the firſt week of the next term, or the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of *oyer* and *terminer*, be indicted in that term or ſeſſion, or elſe admitted to bail; unleſs the king's witneſſes cannot be produced at that time: and if acquitted, or if not indicted and tried in the ſecond term or ſeſſion, he ſhall be diſcharged from his impriſonment for ſuch imputed offence: but that no perſon, after the aſſizes ſhall be opened for the county in which he is detained, ſhall be removed by habeas corpus, till after the aſſizes are ended; but ſhall be left to the juſtice of the judges of aſſize. 7. That any ſuch priſoner may move for and obtain his habeas corpus, as well out of the chancery or exchequer as out of the king's bench or common pleas; and the lord chancellor or judges denying the ſame, on ſight of the warrant, or oath that the ſame is refuſed, forfeit ſeverally to the party grieved the ſum of 500l. 8. That the writ of habeas corpus ſhall run into the counties palatine, cinque ports, and other privileged places, and the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey. 9. That no inhabitant of England (except perſons contracting, or convicts praying to be tranſported, or having committed ſome capital offence in the place to which they are ſent) ſhall be ſent priſoner to Scotland, Ireland, Jerſey, Guernſey, or any places beyond the ſeas, within or without the king's dominions: on pain that the party committing, his adviſers, aiders, and aſſiſtants, ſhall forfeit to the party grieved a ſum not leſs than 500l. to be recovered with treble coſts; ſhall be diſabled to bear any office of truſt or profit; ſhall incur the penalties of *præmunire*; and ſhall be incapable of the king's pardon.

This is the ſubſtance of that great and important ſtatute: which extends (we may obſerve) only to the caſe of commitments for ſuch criminal charge as can produce no inconvenience to public juſtice by a temporary enlargement of the priſoner; all other caſes of unjuſt impriſonment being left to the habeas corpus at common law. But even upon writs at the common law it is now expected by the court, agreeable to ancient precedents and the ſpirit of the act of parliament, that the writ ſhould be immediately obeyed, without waiting for any *alias* or *pluries*; otherwiſe an attachment will iſſue. By which admirable regulations, judicial as well as parliamentary, the remedy is now complete for removing the injury of unjuſt and illegal confinement. A remedy the more neceſſary, becauſe the oppreſſion

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does not always ariſe from the ill-nature, but ſometimes from the mere inattention, of government. For it frequently happens in foreign countries (and has happened in England during the temporary ſuſpenſion of the ſtatute), that perſons apprehended upon ſuſpicion have ſuffered a long impriſonment, merely becauſe they were forgotten.

The habeas corpus act was ſuſpended in the year 1715, and again in 1745, on account of the rebellion in each of thoſe years. It was alſo ſuſpended in the year 1722, in the reign of George I. when his majeſty informed both houſes of a conſpiracy carrying on by the Pretender. Upon this a bill was brought in by the lords to ſuſpend the habeas corpus act for one year, and read a firſt, ſecond, and third, time, and ſent to the commons, in one day, and by them paſſed the next morning.

Although a temporary ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act, even for a ſhort ſpace of time, may be attended with inconvenience and misfortune to certain individuals; yet, when the public tranquillity, or the ſecurity of the conſtitution and government, require ſuch ſuſpenſion for the general ſafety, and more ready apprehending and bringing to juſtice the ringleaders of inſurrection and ſedition, it is an inconvenience to which every good ſubject will cheerfully ſubmit, rather than experience the dreadful conſequences of that anarchy and confuſion, which fail not to accompany every treaſonable endeavour to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed law of the land. While our lives and properties are under the protection of the ſtate, and we derive from it the bleſſings of liberty, and the peaceful enjoyment of our natural rights and privileges, we are bound by the ſtrongeſt tie of moral obligation, to ſupport and defend that ſtate under every exigency, and in all moments of peril and danger, juſt the ſame as we would our parents, from whom we derive our exiſtence, our patrimony, and our poſſeſſions. The inattention or neglect of a ſubject under circumſtances of public danger, is equally if not more culpable than an ungrateful or rebellious ſon. Let us ſuppoſe, for example, a parent, a friend, or a benefactor, reduced to a condition of the utmoſt danger and diſtreſs, and that it is in our power to give them immediate relief. To what conduct are we obliged? what duty does nature dictate and require in ſuch a caſe? Attend to nature, and nature will tell, with a voice irreſiſtibly audible and commanding to the human heart, with an authority which no man can ſilence without being ſelf-condemned, and which no man can elude but at his peril, "that immediate aſſiſtance ought to be given." Again, let a friend, a neighbour, or even a ſtranger, have placed a confidence in us, and, after ſome time claim our aid, no ſooner do theſe ideas of the confidence repoſed in us occur, than we immediately and unavoidably feel and recogniſe the obligation. In both theſe caſes we ſhould condemn and even loathe ourſelves if we acted otherwiſe, as having done, or omitted doing, what we ought not, as having acted beneath the dignity of our nature;—contrary to our moſt intimate ſenſe of right and wrong:—we ſhould accuſe ourſelves as guilty of ingratitude and injuſtice,—and be conſcious of deſerving the cenſure, and therefore dread the reſentment, of all rational beings.—But, in complying with the obligation, we feel joy and ſelf-approbation,—are conſcious of an inviolable harmony between our nature and duty, and think ourſelves intitled to the applauſe of every impartial ſpectator of our conduct.

HISTORY OF THE EAST-INDIES.—CONTINUED from page 11.

THE death of Alexander having put an end to all his great ſchemes in India, the eaſtern part of his dominions devolved firſt on Pytho the ſon of Agenor, and afterwards on Seleucus. The latter was very ſenſible of the advantages to be derived from keeping India in ſubjection.

tion. With this view he undertook an expedition into this country, partly to eſtabliſh his authority more perfectly, and partly to defend the Macedonian territories againſt Sandracottus king of the Praſii, who threatened to attack them. The particulars of his expedition are very little known; Juſtin being the only author who mentions them, and his authority is but of little weight, unleſs corroborated by the teſtimony of other hiſtorians. Plutarch, who tells us that Seleucus carried his arms farther into India than Alexander, is ſubject to an imputation of the ſame kind; but Pliny, whoſe authority is of conſiderably greater weight, corroborates the teſtimony of Plutarch in this inſtance, though his words are ſo obſcure, that learned men differ in opinion concerning their meaning. Bayer thinks they imply that Seleucus marched from the Hyphaſis, the boundary of Alexander's conqueſts, to the Hyſudrus, from thence to Palibothra, and then to the mouth of the Ganges; the diſtances of the principal ſtations being marked, and amounting in all to 2244 Roman miles. Notwithſtanding this authority, however, Dr. Robertſon thinks it very improbable that the expedition of Seleucus ſhould have continued ſo long, as in that caſe "the ancients would have had a more accurate knowledge of that part of the country than they ſeem ever to have poſſeſſed."

The career of Seleucus in the eaſt was ſtopped by Antigonus, who prepared to invade the weſtern part of his dominions. The former was therefore obliged to conclude a treaty with Sandracottus, whom he allowed to remain in quiet poſſeſſion of his territories: but Dr. Robertſon is of opinion, that during the life-time of Seleucus, which continued forty-two years after the death of Alexander, no diminution of the Macedonian territories took place. With a view of keeping up a friendly intercourſe with the Indian prince, Seleucus ſent Megaſthenes, one of Alexander's officers, to Palibothra, capital of the kingdom of the Praſii, ſituated on the banks of the Ganges. This city is by Dr. Robertſon ſuppoſed to be the modern Allahabad, ſeated at the conflux of the Juruna and Ganges, contrary to the opinion of Major Rennel, who ſuppoſes it to be Patna. As Megaſthenes reſided in this city for a conſiderable ſpace of time, he had an opportunity of making many obſervations on the country of India in general; and theſe obſervations he was induced afterwards to publiſh. Unhappily, however, he mingled with his relations the moſt extravagant fables. To him may be traced the ridiculous accounts of men with ears ſo large that they could wrap themſelves up in them; of tribes with one eye, without mouths or noſes, &c. whence the extracts from his book given by Arrian, Diodorus, and other ancient writers, can ſcarcely be credited, unleſs confirmed by other evidence.

After the embaſſy of Megaſthenes to Sandracottus, and that of his ſon Damaichus to Allitrochidas, the ſucceſſor of Sandracottus, we hear no more of the affairs of India, with regard to the Macedonians, until the time of Antiochus the Great, who made a ſhort incurſion into India about 197 years after the death of Seleucus. All that we know of this expedition is, that the Syrian monarch, after finiſhing a war he carried on againſt the two revolted provinces of Parthia and Bactria, entered India, where he obliged Sophagaſenus, king of the country which he invaded, to pay a ſum of money, and give him a number of elephants. It is probable that the ſucceſſors of Seleucus were obliged ſoon after his death to abandon all their Indian territories.

After the loſs of India by the Syrians, an intercourſe was kept up for ſome time betwixt it and the Greek kingdom of Bactria. This laſt became an independent ſtate about ſixty-nine years after the death of Alexander; and, according to the few hints we have concerning it in ancient authors, carried on a great traffic with India. Nay, the Bactrian monarchs are ſaid to have conquered more extenſive tracts in that region than Alexander himſelf had done. Six princes reigned over this new king-

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dom in ſucceſſion; ſome of whom, elated with the conqueſts they had made and the power they had acquired, aſſumed the title of *Great King*, by which the Perſian monarchs were diſtinguiſhed in their higheſt ſplendour. Strabo informs us, that the Bactrian princes were deprived of their territories by the Scythian Nomades, who came from the country beyond the Iaxartes, and were known by the names of Aſii, Paſiani, Tachari, and Scarauli. This is confirmed by the teſtimony of ſome Chineſe hiſtorians quoted by M. de Guignes. According to them, about one hundred and twenty-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra, a powerful horde of Tartars, puſhed from their native ſeats on the confines of China, and obliged to move farther to the weſt, paſſed the Iaxartes, and, pouring in upon Bactria like an irreſiſtible torrent, overwhelmed that kingdom, and put an end to the dominion of the Greeks after it had laſted near one hundred and thirty years.

From this time to the cloſe of the fifteenth century, all thoughts of eſtabliſhing any dominion in India were totally abandoned by the Europeans. The only object now was to promote a commercial intercourſe with that country; and Egypt was the medium by which that intercourſe was to be promoted. Ptolemy the ſon of Lagus, and firſt king of Egypt, firſt raiſed the power and ſplendour of Alexandria, which he knew had been built by Alexander with a view to carry on a trade to India: and, in order to make the navigation more ſecure, he built the celebrated lighthouſe at Pharos, a work ſo magnificent as to be reckoned one of the wonders of the world. His ſon Ptolemy Philadelphus proſecuted the ſame plan very vigorouſly. In his time the Indian commerce once more began to centre in Tyre; but, to remove it effectually from thence, he formed a canal between Arſinoe on the Red Sea, not far from the place where Suez now ſtands, and the Peluſiac or eaſtern branch of the Nile. This canal was one hundred cubits broad and thirty deep; ſo that, by means of it, the productions of India might have been conveyed to Alexandria entirely by water. We know not whether this work was ever finiſhed, or whether it was found uſeleſs on account of the dangerous navigation towards the northern extremity of the Red Sea; but whatever was the cauſe, it is certain that no uſe was made of it, and a new city named Berenice, ſituated almoſt under the tropic upon the weſtern ſhore of the Red Sea, became the ſtaple of Indian commerce. From thence the goods were tranſported by land to Coptos, a city diſtant only three miles from the Nile, to which it was joined by a navigable canal. Thus, however, there was a very tedious land-carriage of no leſs than two hundred and fifty-eight Roman miles through the barren deſart of Thebais: but Ptolemy cauſed diligent ſearch to be made every where for ſprings, and, wherever theſe were found, he built inns or caravanſeras for the accommodation of travellers; and thus the commerce with India was carried on till Egypt became ſubject to the Romans.

It was to this monopoly of Indian commerce that Egypt owed its vaſt wealth and power during the time of its Macedonian monarchs; yet it appears ſurpriſing that no attempt was made by the Syrian monarchs to rival them in it, eſpecially as the latter were in poſſeſſion of the Perſian gulph, from whence they might have imported the Indian commodities by a much ſhorter navigation than could be done by the Egyptians.

On the conqueſt of Egypt by the Romans, the Indian commodities continued as uſual to be imported to Alexandria in Egypt, and from thence to Rome; but beſides this, the moſt ancient communication betwixt the eaſtern and weſtern parts of Aſia ſeems never to have entirely been given up. Syria and Paleſtine are ſeparated from Meſopotamia by a deſart; but the paſſage through it was much facilitated by its affording a ſtation which abounded in water. Hence the poſſeſſion of this ſtation became an object of ſuch conſequence, that Solomon built upon it the city called in Syria Tadmor, and in Greek Palmyra. Both theſe names

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are expreſſive of its ſituation in a ſpot adorned with palm-trees. Though its ſituation for trade may to us ſeem very unfavourable (being ſixty miles from the Euphrates, by which alone it could receive the Indian commodities, and two hundred and three from the neareſt coaſt of the Mediterranean), yet the value and ſmall bulk of the goods in queſtion rendered the conveyance of them by a long carriage over land not only practicable, but lucrative and advantageous. Hence the inhabitants became opulent and powerful, and long maintained its independence even after the Syrian empire became ſubject to Rome. After the reduction of Palmyra by the emperor Aurelian, however, it did not any more recover its ſplendour; the trade gradually turned into other channels, and the city was reduced to ruins, which ſtill exiſt, and manifeſt its former grandeur.

The exceſſive eagerneſs of the Romans for Aſiatic luxuries of all kinds kept up an unceaſing intercourſe with India, during the whole time that the empire continued in its power; and even after the deſtruction of the weſtern part, it was kept up betwixt Conſtantinople and thoſe parts of India which had been viſited formerly by merchants from the weſtern empire. Long before this period, however, a much better method of ſailing to India had been diſcovered by one Hippalus, the commander of an Indian ſhip, who lived about eighty years after Egypt had been annexed to the Roman empire. This man having obſerved the periodical ſhifting of the monſoons, and how ſteadily they blew from the eaſt or weſt during ſome months, ventured to leave the coaſt and ſail boldly acroſs the Indian ocean from the mouth of the Arabian gulph to Muſiris, a port on the Malabar coaſt; which diſcovery was reckoned a matter of ſuch importance, that the name of Hippalus was given to the wind by which he performed the voyage. Pliny gives a very particular account of the manner in which the Indian traffic was now carried on, mentioning the particular ſtages, and the diſtances between them, which are as follow. From Alexandria to Juliopolis was two miles; and there the cargo deſtined for India was ſhipped on the Nile, and taken to Coptos, diſtant three hundred and three miles, the voyage being uſually performed in twelve days. From Coptos they were conveyed by land to Berenice, diſtant two hundred and fifty-eight miles, and halting at different ſtations as occaſion required. The journey was finiſhed on the 12th day; but by reaſon of the heat the caravan travelled only in the night. The ſhips left Berenice about midſummer, and in thirty days reached Ocelis, now Gella, at the mouth of the Arabian gulph, or Cane (now cape Fartaque), on the coaſt of Arabia Felix; from whence they ſailed in forty days to Muſiris already mentioned. Their homeward voyage began early in the month of December; when ſetting ſail with a north-eaſt wind, and meeting with a ſouth or ſouth-weſt one when they entered into the Arabian gulph, the voyage was completed in leſs than a year. With regard to the ſituation of Muſiris, as well as of Barace, another Indian port to which the ancients traded, Major Rennel is of opinion, and Dr. Robertſon agrees with him, that they ſtood ſomewhere between Goa and Tellicherry; and that probably the modern Meerzaw or Merjee is the Muſiris, and Barcelore the Barace of the antients.

Ptolemy, who flouriſhed about two hundred years after the commencement of the Chriſtian æra, having the advantage of ſo many previous diſcoveries, gives a more particular deſcription of India than what is to be met with in any of the ancient writers; notwithſtanding which, his accounts are frequently inconſiſtent not only with modern diſcoveries, but with thoſe of more ancient geographers than himſelf. A moſt capital error in his geography is, that he makes the peninſula of India ſtretch from the Sinus Barygazenus, or gulph of Cambay, from weſt to eaſt, inſtead of extending, according to its real direction, from north to ſouth; and this error muſt appear the more extraordinary, when we conſider that

Megaſthenes

Megaſthenes had publiſhed a meaſurement of this peninſula nearly conſonant to truth, which had been adopted with ſome variations by Eratoſthenes, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and Pliny. His information concerning the ſituation of places, however, was much more accurate. With reſpect to ſome diſtricts on the eaſtern part of the peninſula, as far as the Ganges, he comes nearer the truth than in his deſcriptions of any of the reſt. Theſe are particularly pointed out by M. d'Anville, who has determined the modern names of many of Ptolemy's ſtations, as Kilkare, Negapatam, the mouth of the river Cauveri, Maſulipatam, &c. The river Cauveri is the *Chabaris* of Ptolemy; the kingdom of Arcot, *Arcati Regio*; and probably the whole coaſt has received its preſent name of Coromandel from *Sor Mandulam*, or the kingdom of Soræ, which is ſituated upon it.

While the Seleucidæ continued to enjoy the empire of Syria, the trade with India continued to be carried on by land the way already-mentioned. The Romans, having extended their dominions as far as the river Euphrates, found this method of conveyance ſtill eſtabliſhed, and the trade was by them encouraged and protected. The progreſs of the caravans being frequently interrupted by the Parthians, particularly when they travelled towards thoſe countries where ſilk and other of the moſt valuable manufactures were procured, it thence became an object to the Romans to conciliate the friendſhip of the ſovereigns of thoſe diſtant countries. That ſuch an attempt was actually made, we know from the Chineſe hiſtorians, who tell us, that *Antoun*, by whom they mean the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, the king of the people of the weſtern ocean, ſent an embaſſy to Ounti, who reigned in China in the 166th year of the Chriſtian era; but, though the fact is mentioned, we are left entirely in the dark as to the iſſue of the negociations. It is certain, however, that during the times of the Romans ſuch a trade was carried on; and, as we cannot ſuppoſe all thoſe who viſited that diſtant region to be entirely deſtitute of ſcience, we may reaſonably enough conclude, that by means of ſome of theſe adventurers, Ptolemy was enabled to determine the ſituation of many places which he has laid down in his geography, and which correſpond very nearly with the obſervations of modern times.

From the time of Ptolemy to that of the Emperor Juſtinian, we have no account of any intercourſe of the Europeans with India, or of any progreſs made in the geographical knowledge of the country. Under that emperor one Coſmas, an Egyptian merchant, made ſome voyages to India, whence he acquired the ſurname of *Indicopleuſtes*. Having afterwards turned monk, he publiſhed ſeveral works; one of which, named *Chriſtian Topography*, has reached us. In this, though mixed with many ſtrange reveries, he relates with great ſimplicity and appearance of truth what he had ſeen in his travels or had learned from others. He deſcribes ſeveral places on the weſtern coaſt of the hither peninſula, which he calls the chief ſeat of the pepper-trade; and from one of the ports on that coaſt, named *Male*, the name *Malabar* may probably be derived, as well as that of *Maldives* given to a cluſter of iſlands lying at no great diſtance. Coſmas informs us alſo, that in his time the iſland of Taprobane had become a great ſtaple of trade. He ſuppoſed it to lie about half way betwixt the Perſian Gulf and the country of the Sinæ; in conſequence of which commodious ſituation it received the ſilk of the Sinæ, and the precious ſpices of the remote regions of the eaſt, which were from thence conveyed to all parts of India, Perſia, and the Arabian Gulf. He calls it not *Taprobane*, but *Sieldibia*, derived from *Selendib*, or *Serenbib*, the ſame by which it is ſtill known all over the eaſt. From him alſo we learn, that the Perſians having overthrown the empire of the Parthians, applied themſelves with great diligence and ſucceſs to maritime affairs; in conſequence of which they became formidable rivals to the Romans in the India trade. The latter finding themſelves thus in danger of loſing entirely that lucrative branch, partly by reaſon of the rivalſhip juſt mentioned,

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hiſtorians: but, during the ſeventh and eighth centuries, it is very probable that no commercial intercourſe whatever took place betwixt Italy and Alexandria; for, prior to the period we ſpeak of, all the public deeds of the Italian and other cities of Europe had been written upon paper made of the Egyptian papyrus, but after that upon parchment.

The mutual antipathy which the Chriſtians and Mohammedans bore againſt each other, would no doubt for a long time retard the progreſs of commerce between them; but at laſt the khalifs, perceiving the advantage which ſuch a traffic would be of to their ſubjects, were induced to allow it, while the eagerneſs with which the Chriſtians coveted the Indian products and manufactures prompted them to carry it on. But ſcarcely was the traffic begun, when it ſeemed in danger of being totally interrupted by the cruſades. Notwithſtanding the enthuſiaſtic zeal of theſe adventurers, however, there were many to whom commerce was a greater object than religion. This had always been the caſe with numbers of the pilgrims who viſited the holy places at Jeruſalem, even before the commencement of the cruſades: but theſe, after they took place, inſtead of retarding the progreſs of this kind of commerce, proved the means of promoting it to a great degree. Various circumſtances concurred towards this. Great armies, conducted by the moſt illuſtrious nobles of Europe, and compoſed of men of the moſt enterpriſing ſpirit in all the kingdoms of it, marched towards Paleſtine, through countries far advanced beyond thoſe which they left in every ſpecies of improvement. They beheld the dawn of proſperity in the republics of Italy, which had begun to vie with each other in the arts of induſtry, and in their efforts to engroſs the lucrative commerce with the eaſt. They next admired the more advanced ſtate of opulence and ſplendor in Conſtantinople, raiſed to a pre-eminence above all cities then known by its extenſive trade, particularly that which it carried on with India and the countries beyond it. They afterwards ſerved in thoſe provinces of Aſia through which the commodities of the eaſt were uſually conveyed, and became maſters of ſeveral cities which had been ſtaples of that trade. They eſtabliſhed the kingdom of Jeruſalem, which ſubſiſted near two hundred years. They took poſſeſſion of the throne of the Greek empire, and governed it above half a century. Amidſt ſuch a variety of events and operations, the ideas of the fierce warriors of Europe gradually opened and improved; they became acquainted with the policy and arts of the people whom they ſubdued; they obſerved the ſources of their wealth, and availed themſelves of all this knowledge. Antioch and Tyre, when conquered by the cruſaders, were flouriſhing cities inhabited by opulent merchants, who ſupplied all the nations trading in the Mediterranean with the productions of the eaſt; and, as far as can be gathered from incidental occurrences mentioned by the hiſtorians of the holy war, who, being moſtly prieſts and monks, had their attention directed to objects very different from thoſe relating to commerce, there is reaſon to believe, that both in Conſtantinople while ſubject to the Franks, and in the ports of Syria acquired by the Chriſtians, the long-eſtabliſhed trade with the eaſt continued to be protected and encouraged.

Thus the trade of the Italian ſtates was promoted by the Cruſades, until at laſt, having entirely engroſſed the Eaſt India trade, they ſtrove with ſuch eagerneſs to find new markets for their commodities, that they extended a taſte for them to many parts of Europe where they had formerly been little known. The rivalſhip of the Italian ſtates terminated at laſt in a treaty with the Sultan of Egypt in 1425, by which the port of Alexandria and others in Egypt were opened to the Florentines as well as the Venetians; and ſoon after, that people began to obtain a ſhare in the trade to India.

The following account of the manner in which the Indian trade was carried on the beginning of the 14th century, is given by Marino Sanudo, a Venetian nobleman. The merchants

chants of that republic were ſupplied with the commodities they wanted in two different ways. Thoſe of ſmall bulk and great value, ſuch as cloves, nutmegs, gems, pearls, &c. were carried up the Perſian Gulf to Baſſora, from thence to Bagdad, and afterwards to ſome port on the Mediterranean. The more bulky goods, ſuch as pepper, cinnamon, and other ſpiceries, were brought in the uſual manner to the Red Sea, and from thence to Alexandria. The goods brought by land, however, were always liable to be ſeized by barbarians; and therefore the ſupply that way was ſcanty, and the price extravagantly dear, while, on the other hand, the Sultan of Egypt, by impoſing duties upon the Eaſt-India cargoes to the amount of a full third of the value, ſeemed to render it impoſſible that the owners ſhould find purchaſers for their goods. This, however, was far from being the caſe; the demand for India goods continually increaſed; and thus a communication, formerly unknown, betwixt all the nations of Europe, was begun and kept up. All this time, however, there had been no direct communication betwixt Europe and India, as the Mohammedans would never allow any Chriſtian to paſs through their dominions into that country. The dreadful incurſions and conqueſts of the Tartars under Jenghiz-khan, however, had ſo broken the power of the Mohammedans in the northern parts of Aſia, that a way was now opened to India through the dominions of theſe barbarians. About the middle of the 13th century, therefore, Marco Polo, a Venetian, by getting acceſs to the khan of the Tartars, explored many parts of the Eaſt which had long been unknown even by name to the Europeans. He travelled through China from Peking on its northern frontier to ſome of its moſt ſouthern provinces. He viſited alſo different parts of Hindoſtan, and firſt mentions Bengal and Guzerat by their modern names as great and flouriſhing kingdoms. He obtained alſo ſome account of an iſland which he called *Zipangri*, and was probably no other than Japan: he viſited Java, with ſeveral of the iſlands in its neighbourhood, the iſland of Ceylon, and the coaſt of Malabar as far as the Gulf of Cambay; to all which he gave the names they have at this day. The diſcovery of ſuch immenſe regions unknown before in Europe, furniſhed vaſt room for ſpeculation and conjecture; and, while the public attention was yet engaged by theſe diſcoveries, the deſtruction of Conſtantinople by the Turks gave a very conſiderable turn to the Eaſt India commerce, by throwing it almoſt entirely into the hands of the Venetians. Hitherto the Genoeſe had rivalled that ſtate in the commerce we ſpeak of, and they had poſſeſſed themſelves of many important places on the coaſt of Greece, as well as of the port of Caffa on the Black Sea. Nay, they had even eſtabliſhed themſelves at Conſtantinople, in the ſuburb of Pera, in ſuch a manner as almoſt entirely to exclude the Greeks themſelves from any ſhare in this commerce: but by the deſtruction of Conſtantinople they were at once driven out of all theſe poſſeſſions, and ſo thoroughly humbled, that they could no longer contend with the Venetians as before; ſo that, during the latter part of the 15th century, they ſupplied the greater part of Europe with the productions of the eaſt, and carried on trade to an extent far beyond what had been known in former times. The mode in which they now carried on this trade was ſomewhat different from what had been practiſed by ancient nations. The Tyrians, Greeks, and Romans, had ſailed directly to India in queſt of the commodities they wanted; and their example has been imitated by the navigators of modern Europe. In both periods the Indian commodities have been paid for in gold and ſilver; and great complaints have been made on account of the drain of thoſe precious metals, which were thus buried as it were in India, never to return again. The Venetians, however, were exempted from this loſs; for, having no direct intercourſe with India, they ſupplied themſelves from the warehouſes they found, in Egypt and Syria, ready filled with the precious commodities they wanted; and theſe

they

they purchaſed more frequently by barter than with ready money. Thus not only the republic of Venice, but all the cities which had the good fortune to become emporia for the India goods imported by it, were raiſed to ſuch a pitch of power and ſplendor as ſcarcely ever belonged to any European ſtate. The citizens of Bruges, from which place the other European nations were for a long time ſupplied with theſe goods, diſplayed ſuch magnificence in their dreſs, buildings, and manner of living, as excited even the envy of their queen Joan of Navarre, who came to pay them a viſit. On the removal of the ſtaple from Bruges to Antwerp, the latter ſoon diſplayed the ſame opulence; and in ſome cities of Germany, particularly Augſburg, the great mart for India commodities in the internal parts of that country, there are examples of merchants acquiring ſuch large fortunes as intitled them to high rank and conſideration in the empire. The moſt accurate method, however, of attaining ſome knowledge of the profits the Venetians had on their trade, is by conſidering the rate of intereſt on money borrowed at that time. This, from the cloſe of the 11th century to the commencement of the 16th, we are told, was no leſs than twenty per cent. and ſometimes more. Even as late as the year 1500, it was ten or twelve per cent. in every part of Europe. Hence we are to conclude that the profits of ſuch money as was then applied in trade muſt have been extremely high; and the condition of the inhabitants of Venice at that time warrants us to make this concluſion: That in the magnificence of their houſes, in richneſs of furniture, in profuſion of plate, and in every thing which contributed either towards elegance or parade in their mode of living, the nobles of Venice ſurpaſſed the ſtate of the greateſt monarch beyond the Alps. Nor was all this diſplay the effect of an oſtentatious and inconſiderate diſſipation; it was the natural conſequence of ſucceſsful induſtry, which, having accumulated wealth with eaſe, is intitled to enjoy it in ſplendor. (*To be continued.*)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

TRUE GALLANTRY DEFENDED.

GALLANTRY is the amiable correſpondence of minds, carried on between the two ſexes by the intervention of kind language, looks, air, and geſture. If any creature was made for ſociety, it was man; and, if for ſociety, ſurely, above all other, for that ſweeteſt and moſt endearing ſtate of it—with woman. To cultivate this, he is prompted by the moſt powerful and tender inſtincts of his nature. Does not man find, in the indulgence of his ſocial affections, the ſweeteſt repoſe, after he is fatigued with the neceſſary toils and buſineſs of life? and does not the very exerciſe of them tend to humaniſe his mind and refine his manners?—Shall the manly and generous commerce of ſentiment, which ſubſiſts among a few ſelect friends, be deemed ſo natural and becoming the human dignity; and ſhall that milder and moreſoftened union between the two ſexes, which ſprings from conſenting features and paſſions, be thought romantic and unnatural? What an inſipid thing were human life, if not ſeaſoned with the elegant refinements of love and gallantry, and all thoſe tender delicacies of converſation which are inſpired by female ſoftneſs, and directed by good manners! How naked and unadorned are the coarſer indulgences of paſſion, if ſtripped of all the charms borrowed from mutual eſteem, ſympathy, and endearment! Without theſe we ſhould degenerate into perfect ſavages.

But, alas! gallantry, in the ordinary ſenſe of the word, modern gallantry, as generally practiſed at preſent, is far more deſerving of cenſure, than of praiſe. It is either a ſyſtem of fraud and diſguiſe, to ruin the innocent; or an artful application to the vanity and pride of the ſex, to delude them into the belief of a paſſion

counterfeited

counterfeited by us, or to enſnare them into a real one of themſelves. Or, ſhould it be leſs criminal, is it not, ſuppoſing the beſt of it, a low and promiſcuous proſtitution of praiſe, without regard to merit, or the circumſtances of time, places, and perſons? This is commonly termed good-breeding; and he is called a polite gallant man who can with the greateſt addreſs adminiſter this intoxicating draught;—but, if it lead the other ſex, of whoſe innocence and virtue we ought to be patrons, to an over-weening conceit of themſelves, or to a reliſh of unjuſt applauſe, ſuch an abuſe of good-breeding is not ſurely to be defended.—How much more criminal is it, by a train of little artifices, or, in the language of the world, fine compliments, and tender proteſtations of friendſhip and love, to ſteal upon an innocent unguarded creature, and rob her of her heart, without making any return of real affection!—This kind of modern gallantry is exemplified in the firſt part of the following ſtory; but the latter part of the ſame furniſhes a pleaſing example of true gallantry.

Philocles, a young gentleman of a conſiderable fortune, and remarkable for his perſonal beauty, was diſtinguiſhed from moſt of his age and condition by a ſingular turn of character. He looked upon love as a paſſion ſo dangerous, that he formed a reſolution to ſhun every woman that had inſpired him with a growing paſſion. It was cuſtomary with him to argue in this manner: Pleaſure reſembles fire; at a certain diſtance it warms us; but we cannot make a near approach without being burned.

Philocles, having made this determination, behaved in ſuch a manner to the ladies, that he ſoon acquired the reputation of a Daffodil, as he did not appear to give any preference to one above another. However, as his indifference was owing to principle, and not conſtitution, it did not long continue. It ſoon gave way to the prevailing charms of Florinda; and Philocles, unknown to himſelf, behaved to her often in ſuch a particular manner, as drew upon her the envy of moſt of her female acquaintance, and was to her a matter of the higheſt triumph. Her joy, however, was ſoon turned into ſorrow, when ſhe was informed that Philocles was gone to France, thinking the air of Paris might have efficacy enough to cure him of his love; an opinion in which he was not deceived.

Philocles, after a few months reſidence in that once gay city, which till now ſeemed to be conſecrated to pleaſure and intrigue with ladies of faſhion, whoſe ſentiments agreed exactly with his, and who conſidered love as a tranſient amuſement, which ſhould never be carried to a ſerious attachment, returned to England, and heard, with the utmoſt indifference, that Florinda had in his abſence been married to a peer. This intelligence did not diſpleaſe him, as he was now ſecure from her reproaches.

Philocles, with a heart entirely diſengaged, reſumed his former courſe of life, and gave himſelf up entirely to pleaſure and diſſipation. But ſoon a firſt-rate beauty effected what one of an inferior order could not do. Panthea, the luſtre of whoſe eyes could be equalled by nothing but the gracefulneſs and majeſty of her perſon, ſoon excited emotions in the breaſt of Philocles, which, though much ſtronger than thoſe which he had felt before, ſo far bore a reſemblance to them, that he could eaſily perceive the traces of his former paſſion, and therefore reſolved to be upon his guard.

He, however, could not immediately reſolve to deprive himſelf of the pleaſure of ſeeing and converſing with Panthea, and every new interview contributed to add new fuel to the flame of love, with which his heart now glowed, and throbbed in all his veins. Each time he ſaw Panthea appeared to him the firſt; and it is highly probable he would have entirely forgot his reſolution, had it not been for a weakneſs which no man is entirely free from. He could not ſtand the ridicule of his circle of acquaintance, before whom he had often declared his intentions, and boaſted

of his reſolution to act in conſequence. Falſe ſhame had as much influence over Philocles as over moſt men. He immediately reſolved to abſent himſelf, and accordingly went to Venice. But the image of his dear Panthea could not ſo eaſily be effaced from his mind. Her idea haunted him both day and night; and this, with the ſenſe of his own weakneſs, in ſacrificing real happineſs to the opinion of men unworthy of his eſteem, had ſuch an effect on him, that he was ſeized with a violent fever. His life was almoſt deſpaired of; and it is probable he would not have recovered, had not a reſolution which he inſtantly formed of returning to England, and the hope of ſeeing his beloved Panthea again, contributed more to reſtore his health than all the aſſiſtance which his phyſicians could render him.

Upon his return to England, Panthea, who had taken offence at his inconſtancy, for ſome time declined ſeeing him; but, being ſoon after informed that he was fallen dangerouſly ill, her paſſion took the aſcendant, and ſhe paid him a viſit. Philocles was in a ſhort time reſtored to health, and owed his recovery entirely to Panthea's tenderneſs, which was as ſentimental as it was virtuous.

Panthea, having thus diſcovered her heart, made no longer any difficulty to admit the addreſſes of Philocles. In a few months afterwards they were married, and now live an example worthy the imitation of all lovers of true honour and gallantry.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

[*Continued from page* 23.]

IN the preceding part of theſe Memoirs we have ſeen the French combating for their independence with courage. But there was too much violence in their mode of acquiring liberty to afford any hope that they ſhould enjoy either that or their ſubſequent ſucceſſes with moderation. Having been hitherto victorious, they had no doubt that they were now invincible. They no longer thought of maintaining the goodwill of a people who had received them with open arms. Building upon the late ſucceſſes of their general, they beheld nothing but conqueſts before them; and, while they tyrannized over the minds of their newly-adopted brethren by turbulent clubs, they robbed them of their property, and left them without any ſpecies of liberty either moral or phyſical.

Every perſon of character and political experience had retired from the management of affairs. The king was in priſon. The worthy of every deſcription were perſecuted; the conſtitution was deſtroyed, and Paris was in the hands of the Jacobins. Theſe federates now threatened to bring to the ſcaffold Péthion, Briſſot, and all the leaders of the Girondine party. But their threats were loudeſt againſt General Dumourier, whom Marat, Roberſpierre, and the other heads of the Jacobins, pointed out as the inſtrument and protector of that party. This was a prejudice againſt the general altogether unfounded; for he was unconnected with either party, having no more eſteem for one than the other, but regarding them as equally adverſe to the tranquillity of France, which he ſaw no means of eſtabliſhing but by a revolution capable of deſtroying the influence of both. To this end his army was his only engine; and it will ſoon be ſeen how little that ſupport was to be relied on.

France, at the period of which we are now ſpeaking, aſſumed an appearance of proſperity that deceived and elated the people; and more eſpecially, the predominant party. But ſhe had rendered herſelf odious to foreign nations; and was, in truth, divided and weakened within herſelf. On the ſide of Italy, the French empire was extended among the Alps by the acquiſition of Savoy; and was further aggrandized by the addition of the country of Nice. Theſe territories had incorporated themſelves with the republic; but violence alone was the author of the union.

Clubs,

Clubs, compoſed of a few corrupt men, who could exiſt only by a change in the government, were eſtabliſhed in every city by the Jacobin ſoldiers that were ſcattered throughout the different armies. Their violent reſolutions at once acquired the validity of law. Queſtions were not even put to the vote. Every thing was carried by menaces and force. And patriotic addreſſes arrived at Paris from the foot of the Alps, from the mountains of the principality of Baſle, from Mayence, Liege, and the cities of Belgium. The national convention believed, or affected to believe, that the bleſſings of our condition were aſcertained by foreigners ranging themſelves under our colours.

Geneva became a club inſtead of a republic. Claviere gave a looſe to old reſentments that he harboured againſt his country; and, being appointed miniſter of finance by the Girondine party, he ſacrificed General Monteſquiou who, in diſcharge of his duty as general of the army in the neighbourhood of Geneva, had attempted to ſave the city and Switzerland from the baneful influence of the Jacobins.

Cuſtine was maſter of Worms, Spire, and Mayence; but he had neglected to enter Coblentz, and had evacuated Franckfort, after having excited the deteſtation of the inhabitants againſt the avarice and turbulence of a people in whoſe hands the torch of philoſophy had lighted up flames of diſcord.

Between Cuſtine's army and that commanded by Dumourier in the Netherlands, another had been placed under the orders of General Bournonville. But this army had been nearly annihilated in a diſgraceful expedition undertaken by its general againſt Treves, after he had loſt the opportunity of attacking that city with advantage. One third of his army being thus deſtroyed, the remainder had retired for the purpoſes of recruiting into cantonments in Lorraine. The Pruſſians and Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the interval left open by this retreat; and their poſition, connected with Coblentz, Treves, and Luxembourg, entirely cut off the communication between Cuſtine and Dumourier; ſo that there was no longer any concert in the efforts of the two armies. And indeed Dumourier's plans had already been deranged by the ſtupid pride of Cuſtine, by the ignorance of the convention, and by the treachery of Pache, Meunier, and Haſſenfratz, who having the direction of the war department, and reſolving to ruin Dumourier, had diſorganiſed the armies, and withheld their means of ſubſiſtence. The Netherlands were in the hands of the French army called the army of Belgium, compoſed of that of Dumourier and the army of the Ardennes commanded by General Valence. The latter was not more than fifteen thouſand ſtrong. The two armies occupied Aix-la-Chapelle and the banks of the Meuſe. Clubs agitated all the cities of Belgium. The convention had ſent commiſſioners to execute the odious decree of the 15th of December, that ſequeſtered the public property of Belgium; and ſo had fruſtrated the hopes of uniting thoſe rich provinces to the French republic, although that union was the very object of this oppreſſive decree. But the convention were eager to ſeize on the wealth of Belgium previous to any union. Such was the plan of the financier Cambon; and he boaſted of the project.

The immoral and ferocious diſpoſitions of the ſix commiſſioners employed in this affair were well calculated to ruin the ſcheme. Danton was a man of great energy of character; but was without education, and equally deteſtable in mind as he was coarſe and diſguſtful in appearance. La Croix was an adventurer, and a debauchee, and was deſtitute of all ſenſe of honour. Camus, the moſt rugged, haughty, aukward, and pedantic, of the Janſeniſts. Trielhard, little differing from Camus. Merlin of Douay, a well-meaning man; but ſplenetic, and infected with extravagant and theoretic notions. And Goſſuin, a monſter of a brutal and ſordid ſpirit.

To theſe commiſſioners were joined thirty-two others named by the executive council, but recommended by the

the club of Jacobins at Paris. The greater part of theſe aſſiſtants were miſcreants who came only to maſſacre and pillage throughout the rich provinces of Belgium. They over-ran the unfortunate country; and while, by the terror of ſabres and fuſees, they drove the inhabitants to demand their being incorporated with the French republic, theſe men plundered the churches and palaces, emptied the coffers and ſold the furniture of all who fell under their diſpleaſure, and whom they marked by the odious epithet of Ariſtocrats; and whom often conſiſting of fathers of families and old men, and women and children, they ſent as hoſtages into the fortified towns of France.

The north and weſt of France began to unfold the ſeeds of diſcontent againſt this bloody and horrible anarchy. The revolters of La Vendée were not however dangerous as yet; and there had been no difficulty in cruſhing them utterly, if any foreſight had exiſted in the national convention, or in the councils of the executive power. But what is to be expected from a government in which, while the wiſe heſitated, mad men ſtep in and decide?

Two factions equally atrocious, the Mountain and the Girondine party, divided the convention. The former, made up of the moſt furious Jacobins, neither palliated their wicked principles nor their crimes. They ſpoke of nothing but blood and death. And, being without capacity to govern, having neither knowledge nor digeſted plan, they would ſuffer no dominion whatever. Not even the principal men of the faction could boaſt of ruling it; and the liberty of the faction conſiſted in anarchy.

The other faction, compoſed of metaphyſicians and intriguing ſtateſmen, had long abuſed the ſuperiority acquired by their talents, and their more cultivated education. They had treated the Jacobins with diſdain. The executive council was their inſtrument. And they imagined they ſecurely held the reins of government. But the convention had been diſguſted by their inſolence and pride; and it was known, that this faction were the enemies of royalty only becauſe they aſpired to fill it place. Hence the independent par of the aſſembly, thoſe men who execrated the atrocities of the Jacobins, ſtood yet more in fear of the ambition of Condorcet, Briſſot, Pethion, Genſonné, Gaudet, Vergniaux, &c. And thus all other parties became united to humble the preſumptuous Girondiſts.

The meaſure of bringing the unhappy king to trial, reſulted from the hatred of the two factions. It ſerved them mutually for food; but the Girondiſts have too late diſcovered how fatal it has been to them. Louis, the victim of their ambition and of their cowardice, dragged them down in his fall, and left the field open to the triumph of the Jacobins.

Paris, the moſt miſerable and moſt guilty city that has exiſted, thought herſelf the rival of Rome, becauſe in the ſpace of a few months ſhe had become the ſcene of crimes, maſſacres, and cataſtrophes, that were the accumulation of ages in the capital of the Roman empire. Forty theatres, always crouded, amuſed her trifling, cowardly, and cruel, inhabitants; while a ſmall band of villains, no leſs ridiculous in their pretenſions than barbarous in their deeds, ſupported by two or three thouſand dependents, the outcaſts of the provinces, and many of whom, indeed, were not Frenchmen, deſtroyed the memory of the maſſacres and horrors of each evening by thoſe of the ſucceeding morning. The frightful cavern of the Jacobins vomited forth every ill, and ſpread terror through every houſe. All men of property trembled, and citizens, who in peaceful times would have been mild and virtuous, hardened their hearts againſt pity, and were ready to applaud guilt, leſt they ſhould become its victims. All who had the remains of virtue or of ſhame were fled or were driven from the adminiſtration of the department, of the municipality, and of the ſections. An infallible ſign always precedes the fall of nations. Then good men hide themſelves; and the wicked and violent alone remain in the conduct of affairs. And in this criſis, it is not even

even in the power of ſupernatural aid to ſave the people from the effects of public phrenzy.

Such was the terrible ſituation of France in the beginning of the year 1793. Such is the gulph to which democracy leads, when the populace takes the place of the nation, and tyranniſes over it by the Oligarchy of a few depraved wretches ſelected from the refuſe of the people. At Rome a ſenate, during many ages, controlled popular vehemence; and directed it, not toward happineſs, but to the aggrandiſement of the nation; for Rome turned her arms abroad, that ſhe might not deſtroy her own offſpring. France has no ſuch counterpoiſe as that of the ſenate of Rome; and the want of virtue in the governing party can bring nothing but indelible diſgrace and misfortune on her head.

(*To be continued.*)

CASSEM's SLIPPERS. A LEGENDARY TALE.

THERE dwelt at Bagdad an old merchant, named Abow Caſſem, noted for his avarice. Although he was very rich, his clothes were nothing but patches and rags; his turban was of the coarſeſt cloth, and ſo duſty that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh the colour; but, of all his dreſs, his ſlippers were what merited moſt the attention of the curious; the ſoles were armed with large nails, and the upper-leathers were an aſſemblage of botches; the famous ſhip of Argos had not ſo many pieces in it; and ſince they had been ſlippers, which was more than ten years, the moſt ſkilful coblers in all Bagdad had exhauſted their ingenuity to keep them together. They were even become ſo heavy that they paſſed into a proverb; and, when any one wanted to expreſs a thing that was remarkably clumſy, Caſſem's pantoufles were always the object of compariſon.

One day, as this merchant was walking in the bazar, (the public market of the city,) an offer was made him of a large quantity of cryſtal, of which he made an advantageous purchaſe; hearing, ſome days after, that a perfumer, whoſe affairs were in a ruinous ſtate, had ſome excellent roſe-water to ſell, which was his laſt reſource, he inſtantly took advantage of the poor man's misfortunes, and bought his roſe-water for half the value. This new bargain put him into a good humour; however, inſtead of giving an entertainment to his neighbours, according to the cuſtom of the merchants of the Eaſt when they have made a fortunate purchaſe, he found it more convenient to go to the public baths, where he had not been for a long time. As he was undreſſing, a perſon whom he took to be his friend (for the covetous rarely have any real ones) told him, that his pantoufles were the ridicule of the whole city, and that he ought to buy a new pair. "I have thought of it a long time," replied Caſſem; "but they are not yet ſo bad but they may ſerve a little longer." During this converſation he was quite undreſſed, and retired to the bath.

While he was bathing, the cadi of Bagdad came likewiſe to bathe. Caſſem, coming out before the judge, paſſed firſt into the dreſſing-room, and, having put on his clothes, he ſought in vain for his pantoufles, in the ſtead of which however he found a very handſome new pair. Our avaricious merchant, perſuaded, becauſe he wiſhed it ſo, that the perſon who had juſt rebuked him about his old ſlippers had made him a preſent of the new pair, put them on without heſitation, and quitted the place, overjoyed at being ſaved the expence of buying.—When the cadi had done bathing, his ſlaves looked about for their maſter's pantoufles, inſtead of which they could only find an old pair, which were readily known to be Caſſem's. The cadi's officers went directly in queſt of the ſuſpected thief; and, finding him with the ſtolen effects upon him, after exchanging the pantoufles, the cadi ſent him to priſon; and, as he was reputed to be as rich as he was covetous, he was obliged to pay a conſiderable ſum of

money for the affront he had put upon the cadi.

On his return home, the afflicted Caſſem, for very ſpite, threw his ſlippers into the Tygris, which ran under his windows. Some days after, a fiſherman, pulling up his net, found it heavier than uſual, and thought he had taken a good haul; but he brought up nothing but Caſſem's pantoufles, the nails of which broke ſeveral of the meſhes of his net. The poor fiſherman, enraged at his diſappointment and miſhap, curſed Caſſem very heartily, and threw the ſlippers in at the windows; this he did with ſuch force, that they overſet the cryſtal vaſes that he had ſo lately purchaſed, and one of them ſtruck a large bottle containing the precious roſe-water and daſhed it to pieces.

Figure to yourſelf, if you can, the agonies of Caſſem, on beholding this ſcene of devaſtation: "Curſed pantoufles!" exclaimed the covetous wretch, tearing his beard, "you ſhall do me no farther miſchief." So ſaying, he took up a ſpade, repaired to his garden, and dug a hole to bury them. One of his neighbours, who owed him an ill office, ſeeing him turning up the ground in a particular part of his garden with great caution and circumſpection, ran to the governor, and informed him that Caſſem had juſt found a hidden treaſure in his garden. This was ſufficient to rouſe the cupidity of the commandant; and our miſer in vain remonſtrated, that he had not diſcovered any gold, but was only burying his curſed ſlippers: the governor had made ſure of the money, and the unfortunate Caſſem could not obtain his liberty without a handſome preſent.

The old man now gave his pantoufles moſt heartily to the devil; and went and threw them into an aqueduct at a great diſtance from the city, imagining that he ſhould hear no more of them. But his evil genius, who had not done playing his tricks with him, directed them to the conduct of the aqueduct, by which means they intercepted the current of the waters, and cauſed an inundation in ſome adjoining gardens. The owners, on diſcovering the cauſe, took the ſlippers to the cadi, and demanded ſatisfaction for the damages they had occaſioned. The unhappy maſter of them was once more committed to priſon, and condemned to pay a fine which amounted to a larger ſum than the two former; after which the cadi, who would by no means detain his property, reſtored him his choice pantoufles.

Caſſem, that he might be finally delivered from all farther harm on account of the ſlippers, determined to burn them; but, as they had imbibed a great deal of water, he ſet them on the terrace at the top of his houſe to dry by the ſun. But fortune had not yet exhauſted all her quivers againſt this unfortunate man; and now ſhe dealt him a more cruel arrow than all the reſt. A young dog in the next houſe, perceiving the ſlippers, leaped from his maſter's terrace over to Caſſem's, and, ſeizing one of them in his mouth, played his gambols with it, till he at laſt let it fall over the parapet, and unhappily it alighted on the head of a woman with child who was paſſing along the ſtreet before Caſſem's door. The ſudden fright, added to the violence of the blow, made the poor woman miſcarry; her huſband carried his complaints to the cadi, and Caſſem was condemned to make the man a handſome preſent to recompenſe him for the injury he had done his wife.

Upon this freſh misfortune he once more repaired to the cadi, carrying his ſlippers in his hands:—"Behold my lord," ſaid he with an impetuoſity which diverted the judge, "the fatal inſtruments of all my ſufferings: theſe curſed pantoufles have reduced me to poverty. Deign therefore to publiſh a decree that I may not be made reſponſible for the ills they will doubtleſs yet occaſion." The cadi could not refuſe this reaſonable petition, for he really began to pity the unfortunate owner of the pantoufles, whoſe avarice and parſimony had already brought upon him a ſufficient puniſhment.

On

ON FEMALE SIMPLICITY.

WOULD we conceive properly that ſimplicity, which is the ſweeteſt expreſſion of a well-informed and well-meaning mind, which every where diffuſes tenderneſs and delicacy, ſweetens the relations of life, and gives a zeſt to the minuteſt duties of humanity, let us contemplate every perceptible operation of nature, the twilight of the evening, the pearly dew-drops of the early morning, and all that various growth which indicates the genial return of ſpring. The ſame principle, from which all that is ſoft and pleaſing, amiable or exquiſite, to the eye or the ear, in the exterior frame of nature, produces that taſte for true ſimplicity, which is one of the moſt uſeful, as well as the moſt elegant, leſſons, that ladies can learn.

Infancy is, perhaps, the fineſt and moſt perfect illuſtration of ſimplicity. It is a ſtate of genuine nature throughout. The feelings of children are under no kind of reſtraint, but pure as the fire, free as the winds, honeſt and open as the face of heaven. Their joys inceſſantly flow in the thickeſt ſucceſſion, and their griefs only ſeem fleeting and evaneſcent. To the calls of nature they are only attentive. They know no voice but hers. Their obedience to all her commands is prompt and implicit. They never anticipate her bounties, nor relinquiſh her pleaſures. This ſituation renders them independent of artifice. Influenced only by nature, their manners, like the principle that produces them, are always the ſame.

Genuine ſimplicity is that peculiar quality of the mind, by which ſome happy characters are enabled to avoid the moſt diſtant approaches to every thing like affectation, inconſiſtency, or deſign, in their intercourſe with the world. It is much more eaſily underſtood, however, than defined; and conſiſts not in any ſpecific tone of the voice, movement of the body, or mode impoſed by cuſtom, but is the natural and permanent effect of real modeſty and good ſenſe on the whole behaviour.

This has been conſidered, in all ages, as one of the firſt and moſt captivating ornaments of the ſex. The ſavage, the plebeian, the man of the world, and the courtier, are agreed in ſtamping it with a preference to every other female excellence.

Nature only is lovely, and nothing unnatural can ever be amiable. The genuine expreſſions of truth and nature are happily calculated to impreſs the heart with pleaſure. No woman, whatever her other qualities may be, was ever eminently agreeable, but in proportion as diſtinguiſhed by theſe. The world is good-natured enough to give a lady credit for all the merit ſhe can poſſeſs or acquire, without affectation. But the leaſt ſhade or colouring of this odious foible brings certain and indelible obloquy on the moſt elegant accompliſhments. The blackeſt ſuſpicion inevitably reſts on every thing aſſumed. She who is only an ape of others, or prefers formality, in all its gigantic and prepoſterous ſhapes, to that plain unembarraſſed conduct which nature unavoidably produces, will aſſuredly provoke an abundance of ridicule, but never can be an object either of love or eſteem.

The various artifices of the ſex diſcover themſelves at a very early period. A paſſion for expence and ſhow is one of the firſt they exhibit. This gives them a taſte for refinement, which diveſts their young hearts of almoſt every other feeling, renders their tempers deſultory and capricious, regulates their dreſs only by the moſt fantaſtic models of finery and faſhion, and makes their company rather tireſome and aukward than pleaſing or elegant.

No one perhaps can form a more ludicrous contraſt to every thing juſt and graceful in nature, than the woman whoſe ſole object in life is to paſs for a fine lady. The attentions ſhe every where and uniformly pays, expects, and even exacts, are tedious and fatiguing. Her various movements and attitudes are all adjuſted

and

and exhibited by rule. The ſimple and beautiful delineations of nature, in her countenance, geſtures, and whole deportment, are habitually deranged, diſtorted, or concealed, by the affected adoption of whatever grimace or deformity is lateſt, or moſt in vogue.

She accuſtoms her face to a ſimper, which every ſeparate feature in it belies. She ſpoils, perhaps, a blooming complexion with a profuſion of artificial colouring. She diſtorts the moſt exquiſite ſhape by loads or volumes of uſeleſs drapery. She has her head, her arms, her feet, and her gait, equally touched by art and affectation, into what is called the taſte, the ton, or the faſhion.

She little conſiders to what a torrent of ridicule and ſarcaſm this mode of conduct expoſes her; or how exceedingly cold and hollow that ceremony muſt be, which is not the language of a warm heart. She does not reflect how inſipid thoſe ſmiles are, which indicate no internal pleaſantry; nor how aukward thoſe graces, which ſpring not from habits of good-nature and benevolence. Thus, pertneſs ſucceeds to delicacy, aſſurance to modeſty, and all the vagaries of a liſtleſs, to all the ſenſibilities of an ingenuous, mind.

With her, punctilio is politeneſs; diſſipation, life; and levity, ſpirit. The miſerable and contemptible drudge of every tawdry innovation in dreſs or ceremony, ſhe inceſſantly miſtakes extravagance for taſte, and finery for elegance.

How often is debility of mind, and even badneſs of heart, concealed under a ſplendid exterior! The faireſt of the ſpecies, and of the ſex, often want ſincerity; and without it every other qualification is rather a blemiſh than a virtue or excellence. Sincerity operates in the moral, ſomewhat like the ſun in the natural world; and produces nearly the ſame effects on the diſpoſitions of the human heart, which he does on inanimate objects. Wherever ſincerity prevails, and is felt, all the ſmiling and benevolent virtues flouriſh moſt, diſcloſe their ſweeteſt luſtre, and diffuſe their richeſt fragrance.

Heaven has not a finer or more perfect emblem on earth, than a woman of genuine ſimplicity. She affects no graces which are not inſpired by ſincerity. Her opinions reſult not from paſſion and fancy, but from reaſon and experience. Candour and humility give expanſion to her heart. She ſtruggles for no kind of chimerical credit, diſclaims the appearance of every affectation, and is in all things juſt what ſhe ſeems, and others would be thought. Nature, not art, is the great ſtandard of her manners; and her exterior wears no varniſh, or embelliſhment, which is not the genuine ſignature of an open, undeſigning, and benevolent, mind.

In ſhort, whatever appears moſt amiable, lovely, or intereſting in nature, art, manners, or life, originates in ſimplicity. What is correctneſs in taſte, purity in morals, truth in ſcience, grace in beauty, but ſimplicity? Without ſimplicity, a woman is a vixen, a coquette, a hypocrite; ſociety, a maſquerade; and pleaſure a phantom.

The following ſtory, I believe, is pretty generally known. A lady, whoſe huſband had long been afflicted with an acute but lingering diſeaſe, ſuddenly feigned ſuch an uncommon tenderneſs for him, as to reſolve on dying in his ſtead. She had even the addreſs to perſuade him not to outlive this extraordinary inſtance of her conjugal fidelity and attachment. It was inſtantly agreed they ſhould mutually ſwallow ſuch a quantity of arſenic as would ſpeedily effect their dreadful purpoſe. She compoſed the fatal draught before his face, and even ſet him the deſperate example of drinking firſt. By this device, which had all the appearance of the greateſt affection and candour, the dregs only were reſerved for him, and ſoon put a period to his life.

It then appeared that the doſe was ſo tempered, as, from the weight of the principal ingredient, to be deadly only at the bottom, which ſhe had artfully appropriated for his ſhare. Even after all this fineſſe, ſhe ſeized, we are told, his inheritance, and inſulted his memory by a ſecond marriage.

THOUGHTS

THOUGHTS ON DEATH.

THERE is a ſubject which it becomes us all frequently to talk, to write, and to think, of; but which we are all averſe to, from the notion of its being a gloomy one: we mean the ſubject of Death. Nothing is more certain, nothing more frequently preſents itſelf to our eyes and ears, than death; every newſpaper is full of mortality; the word is in every body's mouth; and yet, ſtrange it is, nothing is farther from our thoughts, or paſſes quicker through our minds, notwithſtanding we muſt one day be the ſubject of it ourſelves. There muſt be ſome reaſon for this *art*, (if we may ſo expreſs ourſelves) of keeping out of the heart and head what ſo nearly concerns us all, and which we are daily, even hourly, reminded of by ſome occurrence or other. It cannot be ſelf-intereſt: that would lead us immediately to a ſubject that ſo intimately belongs to us. It cannot be from judgment: that would teach us that it is our higheſt wiſdom frequently to enquire into a matter in which we are ſo much intereſted. It cannot be our will: that would incline us to think of a ſubject that would guide us to preſent and future peace. It is neither our heads nor our hearts that we can accuſe of this folly. It is our imagination: that it is which raiſes a duſt before our eyes, waves a black plume before the gates of death, and keeps the paſſage to them obſcure and dark, till they open and cloſe us in for ever. It appears very ſtrange to any thinking perſon, that what is certain to happen to us ſhould ſo little engroſs our thoughts: it is not the caſe with any other event; nay, even uncertain ones are often the reigning objects upon which we dwell. If we were to be told for certain, that in a few years we were all to be ſhipped off for another country, ſhould we not be a little curious to enquire what ſort of a country it was, and how we ſhould be prepared to live there: it would at leaſt ſometimes enter our minds; and, if we continually ſaw others embark, it would naturally put us in mind of our own embarkation, when we muſt quit a country known and tried for one unknown and ſecret.

The advantages of frequent thoughts on death are certainly unſpeakably great; and moſt erroneous is the notion that gloom and melancholy muſt be the reſult of ſuch meditation. It moſt certainly becomes us, as we are rational and mortal, to conſider the high things expected of us as rationals, and the haſte we ought to make in accompliſhing them as we are mortal; and it would beſpeak us wiſe, as we ourſelves ſhould receive the benefit, if we with great ſerioufneſs and attention pondered over and meditated upon that which muſt, ere long, be our lot; that hour, which high and low, rich and poor, muſt all arrive at, and by which the beggar and the prince will be levelled with the duſt. Surely it muſt be a deſirable thing, to be acquainted as it were with the time that is haſtening on; or, if we fancy it at a diſtance, yet ſtill it is as ſure to every one of us as if it were already with us.

But we do not mean to recommend the meditating upon death at our leiſure only, or in our retirement; but we ſhould look upon ourſelves at all times, and in all places, as candidates for another world, as drawing every moment nearer to that death which will tranſlate us there. Why ſhould we be averſe to the thoughts of what muſt ſoon come upon us?—It would make us more valuable friends, more pleaſing companions, by making us more ſincere, open, generous, juſt, eaſy, and happy. Careleſs of life or death, we muſt be fitter for either than thoſe who are pleaſed but with the thoughts of the one, and drive the other far from them; than when death is looked upon as the interruption of their joys, and even the thoughts of it as a ſuſpenſion of their comfort; whereas, if we would do ourſelves the juſtice to regard ourſelves as immortal as well as mortal, as beings ſuperior to the bonds of death, as not only intended to enjoy happi-

neſs

neſs here but hereafter, as every way qualified for both, as to be deprived of no joys by death, but that they will be increaſed to perfection beyond it;—ſurely, were we to look upon ourſelves in this light, we ſhould find much benefit from it. A continual fear of death, or, which is the ſame thing, the deſire of forgetting it, muſt neceſſarily give a check to ſome of our enjoyments, and caſt a gloom on the mind, by giving a termination to the proſpects before us. Preſent pleaſures and future happineſs, as far as this life extends, perhaps are our lot, and in our view; but ſtill there is, there muſt be, an end to them.—Then why ſhould we turn the key ourſelves at the end of this ſhort and feeble part of our exiſtence, and ſhut out happineſs from our future and endleſs ſtate?—We ſhould not look upon death with dread, nor as an enemy that interrupts our joys, but as a friend that will increaſe them; and, by an intimate acquaintance with it, ſecure to ourſelves peace here by a certainty of peace hereafter; for the ſecurity of future pleaſure deprives us of no rational pleaſure here, no enjoyment but what is unfit for reaſonable creatures, and which would be unbecoming in us even were there no life after this; therefore what is meant here by a calm ſurvey of death is that which ariſes from innocent and conſcious rectitude; for a wicked man that braves the fear of death is a monſter in nature!

In the ſtate of mind mentioned and recommended above, the approach of death will raiſe no new ideas in our minds, will open to us no new ſcenes, will ſet things in no new light, will be no way alarming or diſtreſsful; but, having been familiar with us, will meet with a reception ſuitable to the knowledge we had of our being one day to die.—Who would not prevent the fear of death from adding to thoſe agonies which uſually accompany the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body? Nothing can do this but familiariſing our death to us, and leading ſuch a life as will bring comfort, nay, joy of mind, at that moſt awful hour; for who can look on death as an evil that regards eternity with pleaſure?

STATE OF THE NAVAL POWER OF FRANCE.

THE greateſt checks that have been given to the naval power of the French were, doubtleſs, 1ſt the burning the ſhips and arſenal at Toulon; and 2dly, the taking and deſtroying twelve ſail of the line in the late glorious victory off Uſhant by Earl Howe.—The whole of the French navy, as reported to the national convention on the 1ſt of June, 1793, were eighty ſhips of the line, from forty-four to one hundred and twenty guns. The additions made ſince that time have been very few, if any. The loſſes are about thirty, or above one-third, as follows, viz.

Burnt at Toulon by Lord Hood	15
Blown up at Leghorn - -	1
Brought away by Lord Hood	3
Taken by Lord Howe -	6
Sunk in the late engagement -	2
Suppoſed to have ſince ſunk -	4
Excluſive of frigates, &c. Total	31

From the foregoing ſtatement, it is vident, we have, during the preſent war, already reduced the French marine above *one-third* of its original force; and we truſt the principal object of the government will be directed to the reduction of the reſidue; whereby our commerce will be protected for ages to come, and Britannia ever rule triumphant on the ſeas.

It will be totally unneceſſary for us here to enter into a detail of the burning the ſhips and blowing up the arſenal at Toulon, as the official account of that glorious atchievement is already given in page 315, &c. of the firſt volume of this work. The annexed Plate is intended to be placed oppoſite the hiſtorical account of it which will be given in the annexed Hiſtory of the Wars of England; and the ſtriking likeneſs of Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, is intended to illuſtrate that part of the Hiſtory of France, which ſhews the ſalvation of that country to have depended upon the exertions of this celebrated heroine.

POETRY.

ODE on his MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, written by Henry James Pye, Esq. poet-laureat, and set to music by Dr. Parsons, master of the king's band.

ROUS'D from the gloom of transient death,
Reviving Nature's charms appear;
Mild Zephyr wakes, with balmy breath,
The beauties of the youthful year.
The fleecy storm that froze the plain,
The winds that swept the billowy main,
The chilling blast, the icy show'r,
That oft obscur'd the vernal hour,
And half deform'd th'etherial grace
That bloom'd on Maia's lovely face,
Are gone—and o'er the fertile glade,
In manhood's riper form array'd,
Bright June appears, and from his bosom throws,
Blushing with hue divine, his own ambrosial rose.

Yet there are climes where winter hoar
Despotic still usurps the plains;
Where the loud surges lash the shore,
And dreary desolation reigns—
While, as the shiv'ring swain descries
The drifted mountains round him rise,
Through the dark mist and howling blast
Full many a longing look is cast
To northern realms, whose happier skies detain
The ling'ring car of day, and check his golden reign.

Chide not his stay—the roseate Spring
Not always flies on halcyon wing;
Not always strains of joy and love
Steal sweetly thro' the trembling grove.—
Reflecting Sol's refulgent beams,
The falchion oft terrific gleams,
And louder than the wintry tempest's roar
The battle's thunder shakes th'affrighted shore.
Chide not his stay—for in the scenes
Where Nature boasts her genial pride,
Where forests spread their leafy skreens,
And lucid streams the painted vales divide;
Beneath Europa's mildest clime,
In glowing summer's verdant prime,
The frantic sons of rapine tear
The golden wreath from Ceres' hair,
And trembling Industry, afraid
To turn the war-devoted glade,
Exposes wild to Famine's haggard eyes
Wastes where no hopes of future harvests rise;
While floating corses choak th'empurpled flood,
And every dewy sod is stain'd with civic blood.

Vanish the horrid scene, and turn the eyes
To where Britannia's chalky cliffs arise.—
What though beneath her rougher air
A less luxuriant soil we share;
Though often o'er her brightest day
Sails the thick storm, and shrouds the solar ray;
No purple vintage though she boast,
No olive shade her ruder coast;
Yet here immortal Freedom reigns,
And law protects what labour gains;
And, as her manly sons behold
The cultur'd farm and teeming fold,
See Commerce spread to every gale
From every shore her swelling sail,
Jocund they raise the choral lay
To celebrate th'auspicious day,
By Heaven selected from the laughing year,
Sacred to patriot worth, to patriot bosoms dear.

A FAVOURITE SONG,

Composed by Mr. F. LINLEY.

[The Music SOLD by J. BLAND.]

WHEN angry nations rush to arms,
And dare Britannia's peace molest;
While discord sounds her dire alarms,
And fills with rage each hostile breast;
The gallant tar, at honour's call,
Springs forth to meet his country's foes,
And, fix'd to conquer or to fall,
His breast with martial ardour glows.

Behold him in the dreadful scene
Where heroes fall to rise no more;
He braves his fate with dauntless mein,
And bids the thund'ring cannons roar.
No fears appal his manly mind;
Or, if perchance he heaves a sigh,
'Tis for a girl he left behind:—
A sailor never fears to die.

In honour's deathless page enroll'd,
Conspicuous shines the sailor's name,
The guardian of his native land,
Whose bosom nobly pants for fame.
On them the British fair bestow
Their choicest smiles, their favours sweet,
When, crown'd with laurels from the foe,
They lay their wreaths at beauty's feet.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

WHITEHALL, *May* 23.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

SIR, TOURNAY, *May* 19.

IN my laſt letter I mentioned to you his imperial majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of General Clairfait, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th at night the army moved forward for this purpoſe in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the paſſages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns: theſe were deſtined to force the enemy's poſts by Roubaix, Waterloo, and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfait's paſſage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the Marque ſo late, and were ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the propoſed plan, while the column on the right, under General Buſche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-general Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after ſome reſiſtance, he drove the enemy, and puſhed on to Tourcoing.

My column conſiſted of ſeven battalions of Britiſh, five of Auſtrians, and two of Heſſians, with ſix ſquadrons of light dragoons, and four of huſſars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a ſhort cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to loſe Major Wright of the royal artillery, a brave and deſerving officer.

Having left the two Heſſian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great ſtrength both of men and cannon. The reſiſtance was proportionably ſtronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy ſoon found themſelves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithſtanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was reſolved to have left my advanced-guard, under the command of Lieutenant-general Abercromby, at Roubaix, and, with the remainder of my corps, to have taken a poſition on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpoſe were given; but having acquainted his imperial majeſty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the neceſſity of co-operating with General Clairfait induced his majeſty to direct that I ſhould proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant-general Abercromby with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy ſtrongly intrenched; but, having cannonaded it for ſome time, the good countenance of the flank-battalion of guards, who advanced to ſtorm it with the utmoſt order, ſupported by the firſt battalion, and ſeconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon, and of a conſiderable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the purſuit, which was continued as far as Bouderes.

Upon maturely conſidering the nature of our ſituation, I directed Lieutenant-general Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of guards; and, having poſted four Auſtrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry, under the command of Major-general Fox, to take poſt on my left, on the great road leading from Liſle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with the ſeveral corps for the purpoſe of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other uſe. My advanced poſts communicated with thoſe of General Otto on my right, who I now found had got poſſeſſion of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the poſt of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Colonel Doyay, who commanded there, to

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make a diverſion in his favour; for which purpoſe I ſent two battalions of Auſtrians, giving them expreſs directions, if they ſhould be preſſed, to fall back upon me; but, by ſome miſtake, inſtead of doing ſo, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumſtance an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed themſelves in the attack upon my corps, which took place ſoon after, and, by ſo doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to ſecure a point which was of the utmoſt conſequence to us.

At this period a very conſiderable column of the enemy, which we have ſince learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps, having forced its way through General Otto's poſition by Waterloo, attacked us in the rear. The few troops that remained with me ſoon gave way before ſuch ſuperior numbers; nor was it in my power, with every effort I could uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join General Fox's brigade, but, upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpoſe, I found it in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do but to force my way to that of General Otto, and to concert meaſures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had conſented, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had ſent orders to General Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled my corps; and the Coldſtream battalion had been poſted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In conſequence of theſe directions, General Abercromby began his retreat; and, on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix, finding himſelf ſurrounded upon all ſides without a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy alſo in poſſeſſion of the enemy; but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and ſoon after reached Templeuve.

Major-general Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo; and, finding himſelf cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieutenant-general Otto.

I incloſe you a return of our loſs upon this occaſion. I regret that it is ſo great; but, when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that it was conducted in a country the moſt favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for, while their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enable them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the badneſs of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to deſire that you will aſſure his majeſty, that the officers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution on this occaſion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injuſtice done to the reſt to diſtinguiſh any particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with which Lieutenant-general Abercromby and Major-general Fox conducted their different corps under theſe trying circumſtances, require, however, that I ſhould particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar conſolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation; and that, in the check which they afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh troops has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his imperial majeſty.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, on the 17th and 18th of May, 1794.

Total. One ſurgeon, 4 ſerjeants, and 53 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 1 quarter-maſter, 1 ſurgeon's mate, 8 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, and 185 rank and file, wounded; 4 officers, 17 ſerjeants, 9 drummers, and 538 rank and file, miſſing—47 horſes killed, 32 wounded, and 117 miſſing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Artillery. Major Wright wounded, ſince dead; Lieutenant Bodger wounded; Lieutenant Downman miſſing.

Flank battalion of the guards. Lieutenant-colonel Ludlow, Lieutenant-colonel Manners, Capt. Drummond, wounded.

14th foot. Major Brown wounded and miſſing.

37th foot. Lieutenant Murray, Lieutenant Cunningham, wounded; Captain Cook, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, miſſing.

53d foot. Major Scott, Captain Briſbane, Enſign Pierce, wounded; Lieutenant Rynd miſſing.

15th light dragoons. Surgeon Bradley killed, and ſurgeon's mate wounded.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant-general.

N. B. Some of the men returned miſſing are hourly coming in.

BRUSSELS, *May* 22.

A meſſenger has juſt brought an account that General Baron de Beaulieu, having marched into the Duchy of Bouillon on the 18th inſtant, defeated a conſiderable body of French who covered that canton; and having killed twelve hundred, taken between two and three hundred priſoners, ſix pieces of cannon, and ſeveral caiſſons, he took poſſeſſion of the town of Bouillon, and ſummoned the citadel to ſurrender, which was refuſed. The inhabitants having fired upon the Auſtrians, the town was given up to pillage.

WHITEHALL, *May* 25.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received this afternoon from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

SIR, TOURNAY, *May* 23.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for his majeſty's information, that yeſterday morning the enemy, having made an attack upon the combined army under the command of his imperial majeſty, were repulſed, after a long and obſtinate engagement.

The attack began at five o'clock, but did not appear to be ſerious till towards nine, when the whole force of the enemy (conſiſting, according to every account, of upwards of a hundred thouſand men) was brought againſt the right wing, with the intention of forcing, if poſſible, the paſſage of the Scheldt, in order to inveſt Tournay.

At firſt they drove in the out-poſts, and obliged General Buſche's corps, which was poſted at Eſpierres, to fall back upon the main army; but, upon ſuccour being ſent, General Walmoden, who, tho' very unwell, had retaken the command of the Hanoverians, maintained his poſition. The enemy, by conſtantly bringing up freſh troops, were enabled to continue the attack, without intermiſſion, till nine o'clock at night.

The troops of the right wing being greatly fatigued, it became neceſſary to ſupport them from my wing; for which purpoſe, beſides ſeven Auſtrian battalions, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh, under the command of Major-general Fox. Nothing could exceed the ſpirit and gallantry with which they conducted themſelves, particularly in the ſtorm of the village of Pontéchin, which they forced with the bayonet. The enemy began to retreat, and during the night withdrew all their poſts, and, according to every information, have fallen back upon Liſle.

Seven pieces of cannon and about 500 priſoners have fallen into our hands; and the enemy's loſs in killed and wounded is ſaid to amount to little ſhort of twelve thouſand men, which is by no means improbable, as they were expoſed to an inceſſant fire of cannon and muſquetry for upwards of twelve hours.

The manner in which General Fox conducted the brigade of Britiſh infantry of the line merits my warmeſt approbation.

Incloſed I ſend the returns of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, on the 22d of May, 1794.

Total. Seven officers wounded; 2 ſerjeants killed; 7 ſerjeants wounded; 11 rank and file killed; 77 rank and file wounded; 19 rank and file miſſing—1 horſe wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

14th regiment. Major-of-brigade Cochran.

37th regiment. Captain Spread, Lieutenant Mitchell, Lieutenant M'Lean.

53d foot. Lieutenant Rogers, Lieutenant Robertſon, and Enſign Pearce.

C. CRAUFORD, Deputy Adj. Gen.

WHITEHALL, *May* 28.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, dated Tournay, the 26th of May, 1794, was this day received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

SIR, TOURNAY, *May* 26.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that his imperial majeſty has received, this morning, intelligence from Gen. Count Kaunitz, that, on the 24th inſtant he attacked the French army which had paſſed the Sambre, and had taken a poſition with

with its left to Rouveroy, and its right to Fontaine l'Eveque; and that he has completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confuſion over the river, which he intended to paſs with his army to-day in purſuit of them.—The enemy has loſt near 50 pieces of cannon, and above 5000 men, 3000 of whom are priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians has been very inconſiderable, as they in a manner ſurprized them.

Accounts were likewiſe received to-day, that the enemy has made an inroad into the duchy of Luxemburgh, with an army of 40,000 men, and has taken poſſeſſion of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouillon by ſtorm) to retire, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

WHITEHALL, *June* 3.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

An officer arrived this evening, from Field-marſhal Mollendorf, with the news that, on the 23d, he completely ſurpriſed and ſurrounded the French camp at Keyſerſlautern, killed above 1000 men, and took 2000 priſoners, beſides 18 pieces of cannon, and all the camp-equipage.

MAYENCE, *May* 15. Marechal Mollendorf, on the 24th inſtant, ſurpriſed the French in their entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Keyſerſlautern, and defeated them with great loſs. The force of the French conſiſted of about 12,000 men. They were poſted behind the defiles of Otterback, Hagelſbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and entrenchments; ſeveral dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where deſtroyed; while three ſtrong poſitions were prepared, to facilitate their retreat in caſe of accidents. The loſs of the French amounts to 1000 killed, more than 2000 priſoners, 18 pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement, Marechal Mollendorf eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Winnweiller, and the Prince of Hohenloe Ingelfingen took poſſeſſion of Neuſtadt.—The advanced poſts of the Pruſſian army extend as far as Deux Ponts and Carlſberg.

WHITEHALL, *June* 10.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Tournay, June* 6.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that, on the 3d inſtant, the combined army, under the command of the hereditary Prince of Orange, attacked the enemy who was poſted at Fontaine l'Eveque, in order to cover a part of their force, which was beſieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raiſe the ſiege and return acroſs the Sambre, where they now remain.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

WHITEHALL, *June* 10.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Admiral Lord Hood, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

Victory, off Baſtia, May 24.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town and citadel of Baſtia, with the ſeveral poſts upon the heights, ſurrendered to the arms of his majeſty on the 22d. On the 19th I received a meſſage, that the garriſon was deſirous of capitulating upon honourable terms; in conſequence of which I ſent a note on-ſhore to the commandant. This brought on-board the Victory three officers, who informed me that Gentili, the commandant, would aſſemble the officers of the ſeveral corps, and of the municipality, if a truce took place, which I agreed to a little before ſunſet. I ſent Captain Young on-ſhore, on the morning of the 21ſt, who ſoon returned to the Victory, with two officers and two of the adminiſtrative bodies, which, with Vice-admiral Goodall, Capt. Young, Capt. Ingleſield, and my ſecretary, Mr. M'Arthur, ſettled the articles of capitulation, which were ſigned the following morning, when his majeſty's troops took poſſeſſion of all the poſts above the town, the troops in each retiring to the citadel, from whence they marched to the Molehead, where they grounded their arms, and were embarked.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOOD.

Return of the Total of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, and Dead of their Wounds, of the Troops encamped before Baſtia, from the 4th of April to the 21ſt of May, 1794.

Three rank and file killed; 2 captains, and 19 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file dead of their wounds, and 6 miſſing.

Captain Rudſdale, of the 11th, and Captain Clarke, of the 69th, regiment, wounded.

Total of the killed and wounded Seamen between the 11th of April and the 19th of May, 1794.

Seven killed, 13 wounded, and 2 miſſing.

Lieutenant Tupper, of the Victory, killed.

Lieutenant George Andrews, of the Agamemnon, wounded.

[Baſtia,

[Baſtia, the capital of Corſica, has an excellent harbour, a ſtrong caſtle, and is a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Engliſh and the mal-contents in 1745, and retaken ſome time after by the Genoeſe. It is ſeated on the eaſtern part of the coaſt, eight miles eaſt of Fiorenzo, and 110 ſouth by eaſt of Genoa. Long. 9 30 eaſt. Lat. 34 36 north.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 10.

Sir Roger Curtis, firſt Captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening with a Diſpatch from his Lordſhip to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a Copy:

Queen Charlotte, at Sea, June 2, 1794.
Uſhant, E. half N. 140 *leagues.*

SIR,

Thinking it may not be neceſſary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet for the preſent information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly, in this diſpatch, to the occurrences when in preſence of the enemy yeſterday.

Finding, on my return off Breſt on the 19th paſt, that the French fleet had, a few days before, put to ſea; and receiving, on the ſame evening, advices from Rear-admiral Montague; I deemed it requiſite to endeavour to form a junction with the rear-admiral as ſoon as poſſible, and proceeded immediately for the ſtation on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21ſt of the ſame month, whereby I had reaſon to ſuppoſe the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to the weſtward, the courſe before ſteered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered far to windward, and partial actions were engaged with them that evening and the next day.

The weather-gage having been obtained in the progreſs of the laſt-mentioned day, and the fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the enemy to cloſe action the 1ſt inſtant, the ſhips bore up together for that purpoſe between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force conſiſting of twenty-ſix ſhips of the line, oppoſed to his majeſty's fleet of twenty-five (the Audacious having parted company with the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line, captured in the night of the 28th), waited for the action, and ſuſtained the attack with the cuſtomary reſolution.

In leſs than an hour after the cloſe action commenced in the centre, the French admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips of his van in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally-diſmaſted ſhips, excluſive of one ſunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then loſt her foretop-maſt, and the maintop-maſt fell over the ſide very ſoon after.

The greater number of the other ſhips of the Britiſh fleet were, at this time, ſo much diſabled or widely ſeparated, and under ſuch circumſtances with reſpect to thoſe ſhips of the enemy in a ſtate of action, and with which the firing was ſtill continued, that two or three even of their diſmantled ſhips, attempting to get away under a ſpritſail ſingly, or ſmaller ſail raiſed on the ſtump of the foremaſt, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our poſſeſſion, one of which, however, ſunk before the adequate aſſiſtance could be given to her crew; but many were ſaved.

The Brunſwick, having loſt her mizen-maſt in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ſhips, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not ſeeing her chaced by the enemy in that predicament, I flatter myſelf ſhe may arrive in ſafety at Plymouth. All the other twenty-four ſhips of his majeſty's fleet re-aſſembled later in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as ſoon as the captured ſhips of the enemy are ſecured, for Spithead.

The material injury to his majeſty's ſhips, I underſtand, is confined principally to their maſts and yards, which I conclude will be ſpeedily replaced.

I have not been yet able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ſhips. Captain Montague (brother to Admiral Montague) is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The number of both deſcriptions I hope will prove ſmall, the nature of the ſervice conſidered; but I have the concern of being to add, on the ſame ſubject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-admirals Bowyer and Paſley, and Captain Hett of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off; they are however, (I have the ſatisfaction to hear,) in a favourable ſtate under thoſe misfortunes. In the captured ſhips the numbers of killed and wounded appears to be very conſiderable.

Though I ſhall have, on the ſubject of theſe different actions with the enemy, diſtinguiſhed examples hereafter to report, I preſume the determined bravery of the ſeveral ranks of officers and the ſhips companies employed under my authority will

will have been already ſufficiently denoted by the effect of their ſpirited exertions; and, I truſt, I ſhall be excuſed for poſtponing the more detailed narrative of the other tranſactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more eſpecially as my firſt captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this diſpatch, will be able to give the farther information the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty may at this time require.

It is incumbent on me, nevertheleſs, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties: and I have ſimilar aſſiſtance, in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my ſecond captain, Sir Andrew Douglas.

I am, with great conſideration, &c.

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ſhips with the fleet is tranſmitted herewith.

Liſt of French Ships captured on the firſt Day of June, 1794:

La Juſte, -	80 guns.
Sans Pareille	80
L'Amerique	74
L'Achille	74
Northumberland	74
L'Impetueux	74
Vengeur	74 ſunk almoſt immediately on being taken poſſeſſion of.

Admiralty Office, June 14.

A Letter was received yeſterday evening from Admiral Earl Howe, to Mr. Stephens, dated that day, off Dunnoſe in the Iſle of Wight, giving an account of his ſafe arrival with the ſix captured French ſhips of the line mentioned in his former letter of the 2d inſtant, and with a great part of his majeſty's fleet under his command, having ſent the remainder into Plymouth Sound. The following are the Returns of the Killed and Wounded onboard his Majeſty's Ships, in the actions with the French fleet on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1ſt inſtant; and alſo of the number Killed and Wounded onboard the French Ships captured and ſunk on the laſt-mentioned day.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded onboard his Majeſty's Ships.

Cæſar, 18 ſeamen killed; 37 wounded.

Bellerophon, 3 ſeamen and 1 marine killed; 26 ſeamen and 1 marine wounded.

Leviathan, 10 ſeamen killed; 32 ſeamen and 1 marine wounded.

Sovereign, 11 ſeamen and 3 marines killed; 39 ſeamen 5 marines wounded.

Marlborough, 24 ſeamen 5 marines killed; 76 ſeamen 14 marines wounded.

Defence, 14 ſeamen 4 marines killed; 29 ſeamen 10 marines wounded.

Impregnable, 7 ſeamen killed; 24 ſeamen wounded.

Tremendous, 2 ſeamen 1 marine killed; 6 ſeamen 2 marines wounded.

Barfleur, 8 ſeamen 1 marine killed; 22 ſeamen 3 marines wounded.

Culloden, 2 killed; and 5 wounded.

Invincible, 9 ſeamen 5 marines killed; 21 ſeamen 10 marines wounded.

Gibraltar, 1 ſeaman 1 marine killed; 12 ſeamen wounded.

Queen Charlotte, 13 ſeamen 1 marine killed; 24 ſeamen 5 marines wounded.

Brunſwick, 8 ſeamen 11 marines killed; 91 ſeamen 19 marines wounded.

Valiant, 1 ſeaman 1 marine killed; 5 ſeamen 4 marines wounded.

Queen, 30 ſeamen 6 marines killed; 57 ſeamen 10 marines wounded.

Orion, 5 ſeamen killed; 20 ſeamen 4 marines wounded.

Ramillies, 2 ſeamen killed; 7 ſeamen wounded

Alfred, 6 ſeamen 2 marines wounded.

Ruſſel, 7 ſeamen 1 marine killed; 24 ſeamen 2 marines wounded.

Royal George, 18 ſeamen 2 marines killed; 63 ſeamen 9 marines wounded.

Montague, 4 ſeamen killed; 13 ſeamen wounded.

Majeſtic, 3 ſeamen killed; 4 ſeamen 1 marine wounded.

Glory, 13 ſeamen killed; 31 ſeamen 8 marines wounded.

Audacious, parted company in the night of the 28th of May.

Names of the Officers Killed on-board his Majeſty's Ships.

Royal Sovereign, William Ivey, midſhipman.

Marlborough, Abraham Nelham, midſhipman.

Defence, William Webſter, maſter; and John Fitzpatrick, boatſwain.

Impregnable, David Caird, maſter.

Tremendous, Fran. Roſs, 1ſt lieutenant.

Queen Charlotte, R. Rawlence, 7th lieutenant; and John Neville, lieutenant, Queen's regiment.

Queen, William Mitchel, maſter.

Royal George, George Heigham, 8th lieutenant; and Jn. Hughes, midſhipman.

Montague, James Montague, Eſq. capt.

Glory, George Metcalf, maſter; and David Greig, midſhipman.

Brunſwick, Thomas Dalton, maſter's mate; James Lucas, midſhipman; and Captain Alexander Saunders, of the 29th regiment.

Wounded and unable to come to Quarters.

Bellerophon, Thomas Paſley, Eſq. Rear-admiral of the White; Mr. Smith, captain

tain of marines; and Mr. Chapman, boatſwain.

Leviathan, Mr. Glen, midſhipman.

Royal Sovereign, Thomas Graves, Eſq. admiral of the blue; C. Money, captain of marines; and S. Mitchell, lieutenant of marines.

Marlborough, Hon. G. Berkeley, capt. A. Ruddack, 2d lieutenant; M. Seymour, 5th lieutenant; Meſſrs. Fitzgerald, Shorland, Linthorn, and Clarges, midſhipmen; and M. Pardoe, maſter's mate.

Defence, J. Elliott, maſter's mate; and Mr. Boycott, enſign, Queen's regiment.

Impregnable, W. Buller, lieutenant; and Mr. Patterſlo, boatſwain.

Barfleur, George Bowyer, Eſq. rear-admiral of the white; Mr. William Prowſe, 6th lieutenant; Mr. Fogo, midſhipman; and Mr. Clemons, midſhipman.

Queen Charlotte, J. Holland, midſhipman.

Queen, John Hett, Eſq. captain, and Mr. Dawes, 2d lieutenant, ſince dead; Mr. Lawrie, 6th lieutenant; G. Grimes, acting lieutenant; and Mr. Kinnier, midſhipman.

Ruſſel, Mr. Stewart, midſhipman; Mr. Kelly, midſhipman; and Mr. Douglas, boatſwain.

Royal George, J. Ireland, 2d lieutenant; J. Balmbrough, maſter; Mr. Boys, midſhipman; and Mr. Pearſe, midſhipman.

Montague, Hon. Mr. Bennett, midſhipman; and T. Moore, midſhipman.

Culloden, Triſtam Whitter, 3d lieutenant.

Brunſwick, Captain John Hervey; Lieutenant Rowland Bevan; Mr. Hurdis, midſhipman; and Enſign Harcourt Vernon, of the 29th regiment.

An Account of the Numbers Killed and Wounded on-board the French Ships captured and ſunk on the 1ſt of June.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Le Juſte	100	145
Sans Pareille	260	120
L'Amerique	134	110
L'Achille	36	30
Northumberland	60	100
L'Impetueux	100	75
	690	580

Le Vengeur 320 ſunk.

Le Jacobin 700 ſunk in action, not a man ſaved.

HOWE.

Liſt of the Engliſh and French Ships which were in the late Action:

Engliſh Ships.	*Guns.*
Q. Charlotte	110
Royal George	110
Rl. Sovereign	110
Impregnable	98
Queen	98
Barfleur	98
Glory	98
Cæſar	80
Gibraltar	80
Bellerophon	74
Brunſwick	74
Ruſſel	74
Leviathan	74
Valiant	74
Orion	74
Culloden	74
Defence	74
Marlborough	74
Tremendous	74
Alfred	74
Montague	74
Majeſtic	74
Ramillies	74
Thunderer	74
Invincible	74
Audacious	74
Charon	44
Latona	38
Phaeton	38
Venus	32
Niger	32
Southampton	32
Aquilon	32
Pegaſus	28
Comet	14
Ratler	14

French Ships.	*Guns.*
Montagne	120
Republicain	120
Revolutionaire	120
Terrible	120
Indomptible	84
Tourville	84
Pelletier	84
Juſte	84
Neptune	84
Jemappe	84
Mont Blanc	84
Convention	84
Sans Pareille	84
Gaſparin	84
Amerique	74
Impetueux	74
Achille	74
Northumberland	74
Eole	74
Tyrannicide	74
Jacobin	74
Vengeur	74
Enterprenant	74
Scipion	74
Montaguaird	74
Temeraire	74
Tregan	74
Patriote	74
Audacious	74
Brutus	50
Brave	50
Atalante	40
Gentille	40
Seine	40
Proſerpine	40
Bellona	36
Tamiſe	32
Jean Bart	20
Diligente	16

The above ſignal victory was celebrated throughout London with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. the Park and Tower guns were fired; and the ſtreets were ſplendidly illuminated for three ſucceſſive nights.—At Portſmouth, and indeed all over the kingdom, ſimilar rejoicings were made. Lord Howe was preſented with the freedom of the borough of Portſmouth, and received the thanks of both houſes of parliament.

Such was the expedition uſed by Sir Roger Curtis in his journey to town with the above news, that he was twice overturned in a poſt-chaiſe, and arrived with both his arms in ſlings.

An Hiſtorical Narrative of this engagement, written by an officer who was in the action, comprehending the manœuvres of the French, as well as of the Britiſh, Fleet, during the three days they were engaged, embelliſhed with an elegant Portrait of Lord Howe, and a beautiful repreſentation of the hotteſt part of the action, will be given in our next Publication.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—CONTINUED from page 46.

THE exceſſive ſuperiority of wealth diſplayed by the Venetians could not fail to excite the envy of the other ſtates of Europe. They were at no loſs to diſcover that the Eaſt-India trade was the principal ſource from whence their wealth was derived. Some of them endeavoured to obtain a ſhare by applying to the ſultans of Egypt and Syria to gain admiſſion into their ports upon the ſame terms with the Venetians; but either by the ſuperior intereſt of the latter with thoſe princes, or from the advantages they had of being long eſtabliſhed in the trade, the Venetians always prevailed. So intent indeed were the other European powers in obtaining ſome ſhare of this lucrative commerce, that application was made to the ſovereign of Ruſſia to open an intercourſe by land with China, though the capitals of the two empires are upwards of ſix thouſand miles diſtant from eath other. This, however, was beyond the power of the Ruſſian prince at that time; and the Venetians imagined that their power and wealth were fully eſtabliſhed on the moſt permanent baſis; when two events, altogether unforeſeen and unexpected, gave it a mortal blow, from which it never has recovered or can recover itſelf. Theſe were, the diſcovery of America, and the paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The former put Spain in poſſeſſion of immenſe treaſures; which, being gradually diffuſed all over Europe, ſoon called forth the induſtry of other nations, and made them exert themſelves in ſuch a manner as of itſelf muſt have ſoon leſſened the demand for Indian productions. The diſcovery of the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, however, was the moſt effectual and ſpeedy in humbling the Venetians. After a tedious courſe of voyages along the weſtern coaſt of Africa, continued for near half a century, Vaſco de Gama, an active and enterpriſing Portugueſe officer, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and, coaſting along the eaſtern ſhore of the continent, ſailed next acroſs the Indian ocean, and landed at Calicut on the coaſt of Malabar, on the 22d of May, 1498, ten months and two days after leaving the port of Liſbon. On his arrival in India he was at firſt received with great kindneſs by the ſovereign of that country, ſtyled the *Samorin*; but afterwards, from what cauſes we cannot now well determine, the Indian prince ſuddenly changed his kindneſs into mortal enmity, and attempted to cut off Gama with his whole party. The Portugueſe general, however, found means to eſcape every plot that was laid againſt him; and loaded his ſhips not only with the products of that part of the country, but with many of the valuable products of the more remote regions.

On his return to Portugal, De Gama was received with all imaginable demonſtrations of kindneſs. The Portugueſe nation, nay all the nations in Europe, the Venetians alone excepted, rejoiced at the diſcovery which had been made. The latter beheld in it the certain and unavoidable downfal of their own power; while the Portugueſe, preſuming upon their right of prior diſcovery, which they took care to have confirmed by a papal grant, plumed themſelves on the thoughts of having the whole Indian commerce centre in their nation. The expectations of the one, and the apprehenſions of the other, ſeemed at firſt to be well-founded. A ſucceſſion of gallant officers ſent into the eaſt from Portugal accompliſhed the greateſt and moſt arduous undertakings. In twenty-four years after the voyage of De Gama, they had made themſelves maſters of many important places in India; and among the reſt of the city of Malacca, where the great ſtaple of trade throughout the whole Eaſt Indies was eſtabliſhed.—As this city ſtands nearly at an equal diſtance from the eaſtern and weſtern extremities of all the countries comprehended under the name of Indies, it was frequented by the merchants of

China, Japan, of all the kingdoms on the continent, the Moluccas and other iſlands in that quarter, as well as by thoſe of Malabar, Ceylon, Coromandel, and Bengal. Thus the Portugueſe acquired a moſt extenſive influence over the internal commerce of India; while, by the ſettlements they had formed at Goa and Diu, they were enabled to engroſs the trade on the Malabar coaſt, and greatly to obſtruct the long-eſtabliſhed intercourſe of Egypt with India by the way of the Red Sea. Their ſhips now frequented every port in the eaſt where any valuable commodities were to be had, from the Cape of Good Hope to the river of Canton in China; and all along this immenſe extent, of more than four thouſand leagues, they had a chain of forts and factories eſtabliſhed for the convenience of protecting their trade. They had likewiſe made themſelves maſters of ſeveral ſtations favourable to commerce along the ſouthern coaſt of Africa, and in many iſlands lying between Madagaſcar and the Moluccas. In all places where they came, their arms had ſtruck ſuch terror, that they not only carried on their trade without any rival or controul, but even preſcribed to the natives the terms of their mutual intercourſe; nay, ſometimes they ſet what price they pleaſed upon the commodities they purchaſed, and thus were enabled to import into Europe the Indian commodities in greater abundance and at a lower rate than had ever been done before. Not ſatisfied with this, they formed a ſcheme of excluding all other nations from any ſhare of the trade they enjoyed; and for that purpoſe determined to make themſelves maſters of ſuch ſtations on the Red Sea and Perſian Gulf as might put them in poſſeſſion of the navigation of both theſe ſeas, and enable them not only to obſtruct the ancient commerce between Egypt and India, but to command the mouths of the great rivers which we have formerly mentioned as the means of conveying the Indian goods through the internal parts of Aſia. The conduct of theſe enterpriſes was committed to Alphonſo Albuquerque, the moſt diſtinguiſhed officer at that time in the Portugueſe ſervice. By reaſon of the vaſt number of the enemies he had to contend with, however, and the ſcanty ſupplies which could be derived from Portugal, he could not fully accompliſh what was expected from him. However, he took from the petty princes who were tributaries to the kings of Perſia the ſmall iſland of Ormus, which commanded the mouth of the Perſian Gulf; and thus ſecured to Portugal the poſſeſſion of that extenſive trade with the eaſt which the Perſians had carried on for ſeveral centuries. On this barren iſland, almoſt entirely covered with ſalt, and ſo hot that the climate can ſcarcely be borne, deſtitute of a drop of freſh water except what was brought from the continent, a city was erected by the Portugueſe, which ſoon became one of the chief ſeats of opulence, ſplendor, and luxury, in the eaſtern world. In the Red Sea the Arabian princes made a much more formidable reſiſtance; and this, together with the damage his fleet ſuſtained in that ſea, the navigation of which is always difficult and dangerous, obliged Albuquerque to retire without effecting any thing of importance. Thus the ancient channel of conveyance ſtill remained open to the Egyptians; but their commerce was greatly circumſcribed and obſtructed by the powerful intereſt of the Portugueſe in every port to which they had been accuſtomed to reſort.

The Venetians now began to feel thoſe effects of De Gama's diſcovery which they had dreaded from the beginning. To preſerve the remains of their commerce, they applied to the Sultan of the Mameluks in Egypt, who was no leſs alarmed than themſelves at the loſs of ſuch a capital branch of his revenue as he had been accuſtomed to derive from the Indian trade. By them this fierce and barbarous prince was eaſily perſuaded to ſend a furious manifeſto to Pope Julius II. and Emmanuel king of Portugal. In this, after ſtating his excluſive right to the Indian trade, he informed them, that if the Portugueſe did not relinquiſh that new courſe of navigation by which they had penetrated

trated into the Indian ocean, and ceaſe from encroaching on that commerce which from time immemorial had been carried on between the eaſt of Aſia and his dominions, he would put to death all the Chriſtians in Egypt, Syria, and Paleſtine, and demoliſh the holy ſepulchre itſelf. To this threat, which ſome centuries before would have alarmed all Chriſtendom, no regard was paid; ſo that the Venetians, as their laſt reſource, were obliged to have recourſe to a different expedient. This was to excite the ſultan to fit out a fleet in the Red Sea to attack the Portugueſe, and drive them from all their ſettlements in the eaſt; nay, in order to aſſiſt him in the enterpriſe, he was allowed to cut down their foreſts in Dalmatia, to ſupply the deficiency of Egypt in timber for ſhipbuilding. The timber was conveyed from Dalmatia to Alexandria; and from thence, partly by water and partly by land, to Suez; where twelve men of war were built, on-board which a body of Mameluks were ordered to ſerve under the command of an experienced officer. Thus the Portugueſe were aſſaulted by a new enemy, far more formidable than any they had yet encountered; yet ſuch was the valour and conduct of the admiral, that, after ſeveral ſevere engagements, the fleet of the infidels was entirely ruined, and the Portugueſe became abſolute maſters of the Indian ocean.

This diſaſter was followed in no long time by the total overthrow of the dominion of the Mameluks in Egypt by Selim the Turkiſh ſultan; who thus alſo became maſter of Syria and Paleſtine. As his intereſt was now the ſame with that of the Venetians, a league was quickly formed betwixt them for the ruin of the power of the Portugueſe in India. With this view Selim confirmed to the Venetians the extenſive commercial privileges they enjoyed under the government of the Mameluks; publiſhing at the ſame time an edict, by which he permitted the free entry of all the productions of the eaſt imported directly from Alexandria into any part of his dominions, but impoſed heavy taxes upon ſuch as were imported from Liſbon. All this, however, was inſufficient to counteract the great advantages which the Portugueſe had obtained by the new paſſage to India, and the ſettlements they had eſtabliſhed in that country; at the ſame time that the power of the Venetians being entirely broken by the league of Cambray, they were no longer able to contribute any aſſiſtance. They were therefore reduced to the neceſſity of making an offer to the King of Portugal to purchaſe all the ſpices imported into Liſbon, over and above what might be requiſite for the conſumption of his own ſubjects. This offer being rejected, the Portugueſe for ſome time remained uncontrolled maſters of the Indian trade, and all Europe was ſupplied by them, excepting ſome very inconſiderable quantity which was imported by the Venetians through the uſual channels.

The Portugueſe continued to enjoy this valuable branch of commerce undiſturbed almoſt for a whole century; to which, however, they were indebted more to the political ſituation of the different European nations than to their own proweſs. After the acceſſion of Charles V. to the throne of Spain, that kingdom was either ſo much engaged in a multiplicity of operations, owing to the ambition of that monarch and his ſon Philip II. or ſo intent on proſecuting the diſcoveries and conqueſts in the new world, that no effort was made to interfere with the Eaſt-India trade of the Portugueſe, even though an opportunity offered by the diſcovery of a ſecond paſſage by ſea to the Eaſt Indies thro' the ſtraits of Magellan. By the acquiſition of the crown of Portugal in 1580, Spain, inſtead of becoming the rival, became the protector and guardian, of the Portugueſe trade. The reſources of France all this time were ſo much exhauſted by a continuance of long and deſolating wars, that it could beſtow neither much attention on objects at ſuch a diſtance, nor engage in any expenſive ſcheme. England was deſolated by the ruinous wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; and afterwards its enterpriſing ſpirit was reſtrained by the cautious and covetous Henry VII. His ſon Hen. VIII.

in the former part of his reign, by engaging in the continental quarrels of the European princes, and in the latter part by his quarrel with the pope and conteſts about religion, left no time for commercial ſchemes. It was not therefore till the reign of Queen Elizabeth that any attention was paid to the affairs of the Eaſt by the merchants of Britain. The firſt who ſhook the power of the Portugueſe in India were the Dutch; and in this they were gladly ſeconded by the natives, whom the Portugueſe had moſt grievouſly oppreſſed. The Engliſh ſoon followed their example; and in a few years the Portugueſe were expelled from their moſt valuable ſettlements, while the moſt lucrative branches of their trade have continued ever ſince in the hands of the Engliſh and Dutch.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that the other European powers would ſit ſtill and quietly ſee theſe two nations engroſs the whole of this lucrative commerce without attempting to put in for a ſhare. Eaſt-India companies were therefore ſet up in different countries: but it was only between France and Britain that the great rivalſhip commenced; nor did this fully diſplay itſelf till after the peace of Aix la Chapelle. Both nations had by this time made themſelves maſters of conſiderable ſettlements in India. The principal of thoſe belonging to Britain were, 1. Surat, ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the peninſula within the Ganges, between the 21ſt and 22d degrees of N. Lat. This peninſula comprehended the kingdoms of Malabar, Decan, Golconda, and Biſnagar, with the principalities of Gingi, Tanjour, and Madura; the weſtern coaſt being diſtinguiſhed by the name of Malabar, and the eaſtern by that of Coromandel. 2. Bombay, a ſmall iſland in the kingdom of Decan, about forty-five leagues to the ſouth of Surat. 3. Dabul, about forty leagues farther to the ſouth, in the province of Cuncan. 4. Carwar, in N. Lat. 15°, where there was a ſmall fort and factory. 5. Tillicherry, to which place the Engliſh trade was removed from Calicut, a large town fifteen leagues to the ſouthward. 6. Anjengo, between eight and nine degrees of latitude, the moſt ſoutherly ſettlement on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula. 7. On the Coromandel coaſt they poſſeſſed Fort St. David's, formerly called Tegapatan, ſituated in the kingdom of Gingi, in 11° 40′ N. Lat. 8. Madras, the principal ſettlement on this coaſt, between 13° and 14° N. Lat. not far from the diamond-mines of Golconda. 9. Viſigapatam, farther to the north. 10. Balaſore, in latitude 22°, a factory of ſmall conſequence. 11. Calcutta, the capital of all the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies. Theſe were the principal places belonging to Britain which we ſhall have occaſion to mention in the account of the conteſts which now took place; thoſe of the French were chiefly Pondicherry and Chandernagore.

A war was now occaſioned by the intrigues of the French commandant, M. Dupleix; who, immediately after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, began to ſow diſſention among the nabobs, who had by this time uſurped the ſovereignty of the country. Nizam Almuluck, viceroy of Decan, and nabob of Arcot, had, as officer under the Great Mogul, nominated Anaverdy Khan to be governor of the Carnatic, in the year 1745. On the death of Nizam, his ſecond ſon Nazir-zing was appointed to ſucceed him in his viceroyalty, and his nomination was confirmed by the Mogul. He was oppoſed by his couſin Muzapher-zing, who applied to Dupleix for aſſiſtance. By him he was ſupplied with a body of Europeans and ſome artillery; after which, being alſo joined by Chunda Saib, an active Indian prince, he took the field againſt Nazir-zing. The latter was ſupported by a body of Britiſh troops under Colonel Laurence; and the French, dreading the event of an engagement, retired in the night; ſo that their ally was obliged to throw himſelf on the clemency of Nazir-zing. His life was ſpared, though he himſelf was detained as a ſtate-priſoner: but the traitor, forgetting the kindneſs ſhewn him on this occaſion, entered into a conſpiracy againſt the

the life of Nazir-zing, and murdered him in his camp; in which infamous tranſaction he was encouraged by Dupleix and Chunda Saib, who had retired to Pondicherry. Immenſe riches were found in the tents of Nazir-zing, great part of which fell to the ſhare of Dupleix, whom Muzapher-zing now aſſociated with himſelf in the government. By virtue of this aſſociation the Frenchman aſſumed the ſtate and formalities of an eaſtern prince; and he and his colleague Muzapher-zing appointed Chunda Saib nabob of Arcot. In 1749, Anaverdy Khan had been defeated and killed by Muzapher-zing and Chunda Saib, aſſiſted by the French; after which his ſon Mohammed Ali Khan had put himſelf under the protection of the Engliſh at Madras, and was confirmed by Nazir-zing as his father's ſucceſſor in the nabobſhip or government of Arcot. This government therefore was diſputed betwixt Mohammed Ali Khan, appointed by the legal viceroy Nazir-zing, and ſupported by the Engliſh company; and Chunda Saib nominated by the uſurper Muzapher-zing, and protected by the French governor Dupleix, who commanded at Pondicherry. Muzapher-zing, however, did not long enjoy his ill-gotten authority; for in the year 1751, the nabobs who had been the means of raiſing him to the power he enjoyed, thinking themſelves ill rewarded for their ſervices, fell upon him ſuddenly, defeated his forces, and put him to death; proclaiming Salabat-zing next day viceroy of the Decan. On the other hand, the Mogul appointed Gauzedy Khan, the elder brother of Salabat-zing; who was confirmed by Mohammed Ali Khan in the government of Arcot: but the affairs of the Mogul were at that time in ſuch diſorder, that he could not with an army ſupport the nomination he had made. Chunda Saib in the mean time determined to recover by force the nabobſhip of Arcot, from which he had been depoſed by the Mogul, who had placed Anaverdy Khan in his room. With this view he had recourſe to Dupleix at Pondicherry, who reinforced him with two thouſand ſepoys, ſixty Caffres, and four hundred and twenty French; upon condition that, if he ſucceeded, he ſhould cede to the French the town of Velur in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, with its dependencies, conſiſting of forty-five villages. Thus reinforced, he defeated Anaverdy Khan who loſt his life in the engagement, re-aſſumed the government of Arcot, and punctually performed the engagements he had come under to his French allies.

All this time Mohammed Ali Khan had been ſupported by the Engliſh, to whom he fled for ſuccour after his father's death. By them he was ſupplied with a reinforcement of men, money, and ammunition, under the conduct of Major Laurence, a brave and experienced officer. By means of this ſupply he gained ſome advantages over the enemy; and repairing afterwards to Fort St. David's he obtained a farther reinforcement. With all this aſſiſtance, however, he accompliſhed nothing of any moment; and, the Engliſh auxiliaries having retired, he was defeated by his enemies. Thus he was obliged to enter into a more cloſe alliance with the Engliſh, and cede to them ſome commercial points which had been long in diſpute; after which, Captain Cope was diſpatched to put Trinchinopoli in a ſtate of defence, while Captain de Gingis, a Swiſs officer, marched at the head of four hundred Europeans to the aſſiſtance of the nabob. On this occaſion the celebrated Mr. Clive firſt offered his ſervice in a military capacity. He had been employed before as a writer, but appeared very little qualified for that or any other department in civil life. He now marched towards Arcot at the head of two hundred and ten Europeans and five hundred ſepoys. In his firſt expedition he diſplayed at once the qualities of a great commander. His movements were conducted with ſuch ſecrecy and diſpatch, that he made himſelf maſter of the enemy's capital before they knew of his march; and gained the affections of the people by his generoſity, in affording protection without ranſom. He ſhortly however found himſelf inveſted

veſted in Fort St. David's by Rajah Saib, ſon to Chunda Saib, an Indian chief, pretender to the nabobſhip of Arcot, at the head of a numerous army; the operations of the ſiege being conducted by European engineers. Thus, in ſpite of his utmoſt efforts, two practicable breaches were made, and a general aſſault given; but Mr. Clive, having got intelligence of the intended attack, defended himſelf with ſuch vigour, that the aſſailants were every where repulſed with loſs, and obliged to raiſe the ſiege with the greateſt precipitation. Not contented with this advantage, Mr. Clive, being reinforced by a detachment from Trinchinopoli, marched in queſt of the enemy; and, having overtaken them in the plains of Arani, attacked and entirely defeated them on the 3d of December 1751.

This victory was followed by the ſurrender of the forts of Timery, Conjaveram, and Arani; after which Mr. Clive returned in triumph to Fort St. David's. In the beginning of the year 1752 he marched towards Madras, where he was reinforced by a ſmall body of troops from Bengal. Though the whole did not exceed three hundred Europeans, with as many natives as were ſufficient to give the appearance of an army, he boldly proceeded to a place called Koveripauk, about fifteen miles from Arcot, where the enemy lay to the number of one thouſand five hundred ſepoys, one thouſand ſeven hundred horſe, with one hundred and fifty Europeans, and eight pieces of cannon. Victory was long doubtful, until Mr. Clive having ſent round a detachment to fall upon the rear of the enemy, while the Engliſh attacked the entrenchments in front with their bayonets, a general confuſion enſued, the enemy were routed with conſiderable ſlaughter, and only ſaved from total deſtruction by the darkneſs of the night. The French to a man threw down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; all the baggage and cannon falling at the ſame time into the hands of the victors.

On the return of Mr. Clive to Fort St. David's, he was ſuperſeded in the command by Major Laurence. By him he was detached with four hundred Europeans, a few Mahratta ſoldiers, and a body of ſeyops, to cut off the enemy's retreat to Pondicherry. In this enterpriſe he was attended with his uſual good ſucceſs, took ſeveral forts, vanquiſhed the French commander M. d'Anteuil, and obliged him with all his party to ſurrender priſoners of war.

Chunda Saib, in the mean time, lay encamped with an army of thirty thouſand men at Syringham, an iſland in the neighbourhood of Trinchinopoli; but, Major Lawrence having found means to intercept his proviſions, he was forced to fly. Being obliged to paſs through the camp of the Tanjore general, he obtained a paſs for the purpoſe; but was nevertheleſs detained by the nabob; who was an ally of the Engliſh, and his head was ſtruck off, in order to prevent any diſputes that might ariſe concerning him.

After the flight of Chunda Saib, his army was attacked and routed by Major Lawrence; and the iſland of Syringham ſurrendered, with about one thouſand French ſoldiers under the command of Mr. Law, brother to him who ſchemed the Miſſiſippi company. M. Dupleix, exceedingly mortified at this bad ſucceſs, proclaimed Rajah Saib, ſon to Chunda Saib, nabob of Arcot; and afterwards produced forged commiſſions from the Great Mogul, appointing him governor of all the Carnatic from the river Kriſtnah to the ſea. The better to carry on this deception, a meſſenger pretended to come from Delhi, and was received with all the pomp of an ambaſſador from the Great Mogul. Dupleix, mounted on an elephant, and preceded by muſic and dancing women, after the oriental faſhion, received his commiſſion from the hands of this impoſtor; after which he affected the ſtate of an eaſtern prince, kept his durbar or court, appeared ſitting croſs-legged on a ſopha, and received preſents, as ſovereign of the country, from his own council as well as from the natives.

Thus the forces of the Engliſh and French Eaſt-India companies were engaged in a courſe of hoſtilities at a time

time when no war exiſted between the two nations; and, while they thus continued to make war upon each other under the title of auxiliaries to the contending parties, Gauzedy Khan took poſſeſſion of the dignity appointed him by the Mogul; but had not been in poſſeſſion of it above fourteen days when he was poiſoned by his own ſiſter. His ſon Scah Abadin Khan was appointed to ſucceed him by the Mogul; but, the latter being unable to give him proper aſſiſtance, Salabat-zing remained without any rival, and made a preſent to the French commander of all the Engliſh poſſeſſions to the northward.

Thus concluded the campaign of 1752. Next year both parties received conſiderable reinforcements; the Engliſh, by the arrival of Admiral Watſon with a ſquadron of ſhips of war, having on-board a regiment commanded by Colonel Aldercroon; and the French by M. Gadeheu, commiſſary and governor-general of all their ſettlements, on whoſe arrival M. Dupleix departed for Europe. The new governor made the moſt friendly propoſals; and deſired a ceſſation of arms until the diſputes could be adjuſted in Europe. Theſe propoſals being readily liſtened to on the part of the Engliſh, deputies were ſent to Pondicherry, and a proviſional treaty and truce were concluded, on condition that neither of the two companies ſhould for the future interfere in any of the differences that might take place in the country. The other articles related to the places or ſettlements that ſhould be retained or poſſeſſed by the reſpective companies, until freſh orders ſhould arrive from the courts of London and Verſailles; and till then it was ſtipulated, that neither of the two nations ſhould be allowed to procure any new grant or ceſſion, or to build forts in defence of any new eſtabliſhment; nor ſhould they proceed to any ceſſion, retroceſſion, or evacuation, of what they then poſſeſſed; but every thing ſhould remain on the ſame footing as formerly.

The treaty was publiſhed on the 11th of January, 1755; at the end of which month Admiral Watſon returned with his ſquadron from Bombay, and M. Gadeheu returned to France in the beginning of February, leaving M. Leyrit his ſucceſſor at Pondicherry. M. Buſſy, with the Soubahdar Salabat-zing, commanded in the north; and M. de Sauſſay was left to command the troops at Syringham. Matters, however, did not long continue in a ſtate of tranquillity. Early in the year it appeared that the French were endeavouring to get poſſeſſion of all the provinces of the Decan. M. Buſſy demanded the fortreſs of Golconda from Salabat-zing; and M. Leyrit encouraged the phouſder or governor who rented Velu to take up arms againſt the nabob. He even ſent three hundred French and as many ſepoys from Pondicherry to ſupport this rebel, and oppoſe the Engliſh employed by the nabob to collect his revenues from the tributary princes. In this office they had been employed ever ſince the ceſſation of hoſtilities; one half of the revenue being paid to the nabob, and the other to the company, which now involved them in a kind of military expedition into the country of the polygars, who had been previouſly ſummoned to ſend agents to ſettle accounts with the nabob. Four of them obeyed the ſummons; but one Lachenaig refuſed, and it was therefore reſolved to attack him. The country was ſtrong, being almoſt entirely fortified by nature or art; for it was ſurrounded by craggy hills detached from one another, and covered with buſhes ſo as to be impaſſable for any but the natives, who had thrown up works from hill to hill. Theſe works were indeed very rude, being formed of large ſtones laid upon one another without any cement, and flanked at proper diſtances by round earthen towers; before the wall was a deep and broad ditch, with a large hedge of bamboes in front, ſo thick that it could not be penetrated but by the hatchet or by the fire. This was forced, though not without ſome loſs; after which another work of the ſame kind, but ſtronger, made its appearance; but this being likewiſe forced, Lachenaig was obliged to ſubmit and pay his tribute.

The

The Engliſh army now marched to Madura, a ſtrong Indian town about ſixty miles ſouth of Trinchinopoli. On their approach it ſubmitted without any oppoſition, and the inhabitants ſeemed pleaſed with their change of government. Here a deputation was received from a neighbouring polygar, deſiring an alliance, and as a proof of his ſincerity making an offer of two ſettlements on the ſea-coaſt of his country oppoſite to the iſland of Ceylon, which would greatly facilitate their future commerce with Tinivelly. Before this time they could not have reached that city but by a circuitous march of four hundred or five hundred miles; but from the new ſettlements the diſtance to Tinivelly was no more than fifty miles, and reinforcements or ſupplies of any kind might be ſent them from Madras or Fort St. David in four or five days. This offer being accepted, Colonel Heron, the Engliſh commander, marched to attack the governor of Madura, who had fled to a place called Coilgoody: on the approach of the Engliſh he fled from this place alſo, leaving the greateſt part of his troops to defend it. But the road was ſo rugged, that the carriages of the cannon broke down; and, as the troops were not furniſhed with ſcaling ladders, there ſeemed to be little hope of gaining the place, which was very ſtrong. The colonel, however, determined to make an aſſault after the Indian manner, by burning down the gates with bundles of ſtraw; and, to encourage his men in this new method of attack, he himſelf carried the firſt torch, being followed by Mohammed Iſſouf, who bore the ſecond. The place was taken and plundered, not ſparing even the temples; which inſpired the inhabitants with the utmoſt abhorrence of the victors on account of their contempt of their religion.

After this exploit the army returned to Madura; and, a garriſon being left in the place, they proceeded to Tinivelly, which ſubmitted without oppoſition, and owned the juriſdiction of the nabob; though ſome of the polygars ſtill evaded payment, and therefore hoſtilities were commenced againſt them.

The new expedition was marked by an act of the moſt diſgraceful cruelty at a fort named Nellecotah, forty miles ſouth of Tinivelly. It was fortified by a mud wall with round towers. The aſſault was made with great reſolution, and the troops gained poſſeſſion of the parapet without being repulſed. On this the garriſon called out for quarter, but it was barbarouſly refuſed; a general maſſacre of men, women, and children, enſued; only ſix perſons out of four hundred being ſuffered to eſcape with life.

It now appeared that the revenues collected in this expedition had not been ſufficient to defray the expences of the army; and a report being ſpread that Salabat-zing was advancing into the Carnatic at the head of his army, along with M. Buſſy the French commander, to demand the Mogul's tribute, it was thought proper to recal Colonel Heron to Trinchinopoli. Before this, he had been prevailed on by the Indian chief, who accompanied him, to convey to him (Mazuphe Cawn) an inveſtiture of the countries of Madura and Tinivelly for an annual rent of 187,500l. ſterling. In his way he was likewiſe induced by the ſame chief to make an attempt on a ſtrong fort named Nellytangaville, ſituated about thirty miles weſt of Tinivelly, and belonging to a refractory polygar. This attempt, however, proving unſucceſsful for want of battering cannon, the colonel returned with Mazuphe Cawn to Trinchinopoli, where he arrived on the 22d of May, 1755.

The laſt expedition of this commander was againſt a mud fort named Volſynatum, ſituated near the entrance of the woods belonging to the Colleries. Theſe people were highly incenſed at the plundering of Coilgoody, and particularly at the loſs of their ſacred images which the rapacious conquerors had carried off. In conſequence of this they had already ſlaughtered a party of ſepoys whom the commanding officer at Madura had ſent out to collect cattle. In their march the Engliſh army had to go through the paſs of Natam, one of the moſt dangerous in the peninſula. It begins about twenty miles north of Trinchinopoli,

Trinchinopoli, and continues for ſix miles through a wood impaſſable to Europeans. The road which lay through it was barely ſufficient to admit a ſingle carriage at a time, at the ſame time that a bank running along each ſide rendered it impoſſible to to widen it. In moſt places the wood was quite contiguous to the road; and, even where part of it had been felled, the eye could not penetrate above twenty yards.—A detachment of Europeans, pioneers, and ſepoys, were ſent to ſcour the woods before the main body ventured to paſs thro' ſuch a dangerous defile. The former met with no oppoſition, nor did any enemy appear againſt the latter for a long time. At laſt the march was ſtopped by one of the heavieſt tumbrils ſticking in a ſlough, out of which the oxen were not able to draw it. The officers of artillery ſuffered the troops marching before to proceed; and the officer who commanded in the rear of the battalion, not ſuſpecting what had happened, continued his march, while moſt of the ſepoys who marched behind the rear diviſion of the artillery were likewiſe ſuffered to paſs the carriage in the ſlough, which choaked up the road, and prevented the other tumbrils from moving forward, as well as three field-pieces that formed the rear diviſion of artillery, and the whole line of baggage that followed. In this divided and defenceleſs ſtate the rear diviſion of the baggage was attacked by the Indians; and the whole would certainly have been deſtroyed, had it not been for the courage and activity of Captain Smith, who here commanded forty Caffres and two hundred ſepoys, with one ſix-pounder. Conſiderable damage, however, was done, and the Indians recovered their gods; which certainly were not worth the carrying off, being only made of braſs, and of a diminutive ſize.—Colonel Heron was tried by a court-martial for miſconduct in this expedition; and, being found guilty, was declared incapable of ſerving the company any longer: ſoon after which he returned to Europe, and died in Holland.

In the mean time Nanderauze, an Indian prince, formed a ſcheme to get poſſeſſion of Trinchinopoli; and, in order to compaſs his end with greater facility, communicated his deſign to M. de Sauſſay the commander of the French troops. But this gentleman having communicated intelligence to the Engliſh commander, the enterpriſe miſcarried, and no difference betwixt theſe two rival nations as yet took place. It does not however appear that the Engliſh were in the leaſt more ſolicitous to avoid hoſtilities than the French; for, as ſoon as the company were informed of the acquiſitions made by M. Buſſy in the Decan, it was determined to encourage the Mahrattas to attack Salabat-zing, in order to oblige him to diſmiſs the French auxiliaries from his ſervice.—In order to ſucceed in this enterpriſe, it was neceſſary to have a commander well experienced in the political ſyſtems of the country, as well as in military affairs; and for this purpoſe Mr. Clive, now governor of Fort St. David's, and inveſted with a lieutenant-colonel's commiſſion in the king's troops, offered his ſervice. Three companies of the king's artillery, conſiſting of one hundred men each, and three hundred recruits, were ſent from England on this expedition, who arrived at Bombay on the 27th of November; when on a ſudden the preſidency of Madras took it into conſideration that this expedition could not be proſecuted without infringing the convention made with the French commander. "This (ſays Mr. Groſe) was acting with too much caution; for every thing relating to Salabat-zing and the French troops in his ſervice ſeemed to have been ſtudiouſly avoided. The court of directors had explained their whole plan to the preſidency of Madras; but the ſhip which had the letters on-board was unfortunately wrecked on a rock about eight hundred miles eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope." The whole expedition was therefore laid aſide, and the preſidency of Madras directed all their force for the preſent againſt Tulagee Angria, who had long been a formidable enemy to the

Engliſh commerce in that part of the globe.

The dominions of this pirate conſiſted of ſeveral iſlands near Bombay, and an extent of land on the continent about one hundred and eighty miles in length and from thirty to ſixty in breadth. He poſſeſſed alſo ſeveral forts that had been taken from the Europeans by his anceſtors; the trade of piracy having, it ſeems, been hereditary in the family, and indeed followed by moſt of the inhabitants of this coaſt. This was the more dangerous for trading veſſels, as the land-breezes do not here extend more than forty miles out at ſea, ſo that the ſhips are obliged to keep within ſight of land; and there was not a creek, harbour, bay, or mouth of a river, along the whole coaſt of his dominions, where Angria had not erected fortifications, both as ſtations of diſcovery, and places of refuge to his veſſels. His fleet conſiſted of two kinds of veſſels peculiar to this country, named grabs and gallivats. The former have generally two maſts, though ſome have three; the latter being about three hundred tons burthen, and the former one hundred and fifty. They are built to draw little water, being very broad in proportion to their length; but narrowing from the middle to the end, where, inſtead of bows, they have a prow projecting like a Mediterranean galley, and covered with a ſtrong deck, level with the main-deck of the veſſel, from which it is ſeparated by a bulk-head that terminates the fore-caſtle. As this conſtruction ſubjects the grab to pitch violently when ſailing againſt a head-ſea, the deck of the prow is not incloſed with ſides as the reſt of the veſſel, but remains bare, that the water which comes upon it may paſs off without interruption. Two pieces of cannon are mounted on the main-deck under the forecaſtle, carrying balls of nine or twelve pounds, which point forwards through port-holes cut in the bulk-head, and fire over the prow; thoſe of the broad-ſide are from ſix to nine pounders. The gallivats are large row-boats built like the grab, but ſmaller; the largeſt ſcarcely exceeding ſeventy tons burden. They have two maſts, the mizen ſlightly made, and the main-maſt bearing one large and triangular ſail. In general they are covered with a ſpar-deck made of ſplit bamboes, and carry only paterreroes fixed on ſwivels in the gunnel of the veſſel; but thoſe of a larger ſize have a fixed deck, on which they mount ſix or eight pieces of cannon from two to four pounders. They have forty or fifty ſtout oars, by which they may be moved at the rate of four miles an hour.

Angria had commonly a fleet of eight or ten grabs, with forty or fifty gallivats; which ſlipped their cables and put out to ſea as ſoon as any veſſel had the misfortune to come within ſight of the port or bay where they lay. If the wind blew with any ſtrength, their conſtruction enabled them to ſail very ſwiftly: but if it was calm, the gallivats rowed, and towed the grabs. As ſoon as they came within gunſhot of the enemy, they aſſembled aſtern, and the grabs began the attack, firing at firſt only at the maſts, and chooſing the moſt advantageous poſitions for this purpoſe. If the veſſel happened to be diſmaſted, they then drew nearer, and battered her on all ſides till ſhe ſtruck; but, if the defence was obſtinate, they ſent a number of gallivats with two or three hundred ſoldiers in each, who boarded from all quarters ſword in hand.

This piratical ſtate had for more than fifty years been formidable to all the nations in Europe; the Engliſh Eaſt-India company had kept up a naval force for the protection of their trade at the rate of more than fifty thouſand pounds annually, and after all found it ſcarcely adequate to the purpoſe. An unſucceſsful attempt had been made in 1717, by the preſidency of Bombay, againſt the forts Geriah and Kennary, the principal ſtrong holds of Angria —Another was made in 1722, under Admiral Matthews, againſt a fort named Coilabley, about fifteen leagues ſouth of Bombay: but this alſo miſcarried through the cowardice and treachery of the Portugueſe, who pretended to aſſiſt the Engliſh. In 1735 fort Geriah

riah was unſucceſsfully attacked by a Dutch armament of ſeven ſhips, two bomb-ketches, and a numerous body of land forces; while all this time the piracies of Angria went on ſucceſsfully, and not only trading veſſels, but even men of war belonging to different nations, were captured by him, particularly in the month of February 1754, when three Dutch ſhips of fifty, thirty-ſix, and eighteen, guns, were burnt or taken by the piratical fleet.

This laſt ſucceſs encouraged Angria ſo much, that he began to build veſſels of a large ſize, boaſting that he ſhould be maſter of the Indian ſeas. The Mahrattas having implored the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh againſt this common enemy, Commodore William James was ſent from Bombay on 22d of March 1755, with the Protector of forty-four, the Swallow of ſixteen guns, and two bomb-ketches; but with inſtructions not to hazard the fleet by attacking any of the pirate's forts, only to blockade the harbours, while the Mahratta army carried on their operations by land. He had ſcarce begun his voyage when he fell in with a conſiderable fleet of the pirates, which he would certainly have taken, had it not been for the timidity and dilatory behaviour of his allies, who could not by any means be induced to follow him. They had, however, inveſted three of the forts, but after a very ſtrange manner; for they durſt not approach nearer than two miles, and even there entrenched themſelves up to the chin, to be ſecure againſt the fire of the fort, which they returned only with one four-pounder. The commodore, provoked at this puſillanimous behaviour, determined, for the honour of the Britiſh arms, to exceed the orders he had got. Running within one hundred yards of a fort named Severndroog, he in a few hours ruined the walls, and ſet it on fire; a powder magazine alſo blowing up, the people, to the number of about one thouſand, abandoning the place, and embarking on-board of eight large boats, attempted to make their eſcape to another fort named Goa, but were all intercepted and made priſoners by the Engliſh. The whole force of the attack being then turned upon Goa, a white flag was ſoon hung out as a ſignal to ſurrender. The governor, however, did not think proper to wait the event of a capitulation, but without delay paſſed over to Severndroog, where he hoped to be able to maintain his ground notwithſtanding the ruinous ſtate of the fortifications. The fire was now renewed againſt this fortreſs; and, the ſeamen having cut a paſſage through one of the gates with their axes, the garriſon ſoon ſurrendered, at the ſame time that two other forts beſieged by the Mahrattas hung out flags of truce and capitulated: and thus were four of Angria's forts, for ſo many years deemed impregnable, ſubdued in one day.

Theſe ſucceſſes were followed by the ſurrender of Bancoote, a ſtrong fortified iſland now called Fort Victoria, and which the Engliſh retained in poſſeſſion; but the other forts were delivered up the Mahrattas. On the arrival of Admiral Watſon in the beginning of November 1755, it was determined to root out the pirate at once, by attacking Geriah the capital of his dominions; but it was ſo long ſince any Engliſhmen had ſeen this place, and the reports of its ſtrength had been ſo much exaggerated, that it was thought proper to reconnoitre it before any attack was made. This was done by Commodore James; who having reported that the fort, though ſtrong, was far from being inacceſſible or impregnable, it was reſolved to proſecute the enterpriſe with the utmoſt expedition and vigour. It was therefore attacked by ſuch a formidable fleet, that Angria, loſing courage at their approach, fled to the Mahrattas, leaving Geriah to be defended by his brother. The fort, however, was ſoon obliged to ſurrender, with no more loſs on the part of the Engliſh than nineteen men killed and wounded: but it was afterwards acknowledged, that this ſucceſs was owing principally to the terror of the garriſon occaſioned by ſuch a violent cannonade; for their fortifications appeared to have been proof againſt the utmoſt efforts of an enemy.

All the ramparts of this fort were either cut out of the ſolid rock, or built of ſtones at leaſt ten feet long laid edgeways.

In this fortreſs were found 200 pieces of braſs cannon, with ſix braſs mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition and military ſtores, beſides money and effects to the value of 125,000l. Angria's fleet was entirely deſtroyed, one of the ſhips having been ſet on fire by a ſhell from the Engliſh fleet, and the flames having ſpread from thence to all the reſt. About two thouſand people were made priſoners; among whom were the wife, children, mother, brother, and admiral, of the pirate: but they were treated with the greateſt clemency; and his family, at their own requeſt, continued under the protection of the Engliſh at Geriah. All the other forts belonging to Angria ſoon ſubmitted; ſo that his power on the coaſt of Malabar was entirely annihilated, and turned over to the Engliſh.

(*To be continued.*)

On the DIGNITY of the HUMAN CHARACTER.

MAN is endued with a ſenſe of the worth and excellence of his nature: he deems it more perfect than that of the other beings around him; and he perceives that the perfection of his nature conſiſts in virtue, particularly in virtues of the higheſt rank. To expreſs that ſenſe, the term dignity is appropriated. Further, to behave with dignity, and to refrain from all mean actions, is felt to be, not a virtue only, but a duty: it is a duty every man owes to himſelf. By acting in that manner, he attracts love and eſteem: by acting meanly, or below himſelf, he is diſapproved and contemned.

This ſenſe of the dignity of human nature reaches even our pleaſures and amuſements. If they enlarge the mind by raiſing grand or elevated emotions, or if they humanize the mind by exerciſing our ſympathy, they are approved as ſuited to the dignity of our nature: if they contract the mind by fixing it on trivial objects, they are contemned as not ſuited to the dignity of our nature. Hence, in general, every occupation, whether of uſe or amuſement, that correſponds to the dignity of man, is termed manly; and every occupation below his nature, is termed childiſh.

To thoſe who ſtudy human nature, there is a point which has always appeared intricate: How comes it that generoſity and courage are more eſteemed, and beſtow more dignity, than good-nature, or even juſtice; though the latter contribute more than the former to private as well as to public happineſs? This queſtion, bluntly propoſed, might puzzle even a philoſopher; but, by means of the foregoing obſervations, will eaſily be ſolved. Human virtues, like other objects, obtain a rank in our eſtimation, not from their utility, which is a ſubject of reflection, but from the direct impreſſion they make on us. Juſtice and good-nature are a ſort of negative virtues, that ſcarcely make any impreſſion but when they are tranſgreſſed: courage and generoſity, on the contrary, producing elevated emotions, enliven greatly the ſenſe of a man's dignity, both in himſelf and in others; and for that reaſon, courage and generoſity are in higher regard than the other virtues mentioned: we deſcribe them as grand and elevated, as of greater dignity, and more praiſeworthy.

This leads us to examine more directly emotions and paſſions with reſpect to the preſent ſubject: and it will not be difficult to form a ſcale of them, beginning with the meaneſt, and aſcending gradually to thoſe of the higheſt rank and dignity. Pleaſure felt as at the organ of ſenſe, named corporeal pleaſure, is perceived to be low; and, when indulged to exceſs, is perceived alſo to be mean: for that reaſon, perſons of any delicacy diſſemble the pleaſure they take in eating and drinking. The pleaſures of the eye and ear, having no organic feeling, and being free from any ſenſe of meanneſs, are indulged without

without any ſhame: they even riſe to a certain degree of dignity when their objects are grand or elevated. The ſame is the caſe of the ſympathetic paſſions: a virtuous perſon, behaving with fortitude and dignity under cruel misfortunes, makes a capital figure; and the ſympathiſing ſpectator feels in himſelf the ſame dignity. Sympathetic diſtreſs at the ſame time never is mean: on the contrary, it is agreeable to the nature of a ſocial being, and has general approbation. The rank that love poſſeſſes in the ſcale, depends in a great meaſure on its object: it poſſeſſes a low place when founded on external properties merely; and is mean when beſtowed on a perſon of inferior rank without any extraordinary qualification: but when founded on the more elevated internal properties, it aſſumes a conſiderable degree of dignity. The ſame is the caſe of friendſhip. When gratitude is warm, it animates the mind; but it ſcarcely riſes to dignity. Joy beſtows dignity when it proceeds from an elevated cauſe.

If we can depend upon induction, dignity is not a property of any diſagreeable paſſion: one is ſlight, another ſevere; one depreſſes the mind, another animates it; but there is no elevation, far leſs dignity, in any of them. Revenge, in particular, tho' it enflame and ſwell the mind, is not accompanied with dignity, nor even with elevation: it is not however felt as mean or groveling, unleſs when it takes indirect meaſures for gratification. Shame and remorſe, though they ſink the ſpirits, are not mean. Pride, a diſagreeable paſſion, beſtows no dignity in the eye of a ſpectator. Vanity always appears mean; and extremely ſo where founded, as commonly happens, on trivial qualifications.

We proceed to the pleaſures of the underſtanding, which poſſeſs a high rank in point of dignity. Of this every one will be ſenſible, when he conſiders the important truths that have been laid open by ſcience; ſuch as general theorems, and the general laws that govern the material and moral worlds. The pleaſures of the underſtanding are ſuited to man as a rational and contemplative being, and they tend not a little to ennoble his nature; even to the Deity he ſtretcheth his contemplations, which, in the diſcovery of infinite power, wiſdom, and benevolence, afford delight of the moſt exalted kind. Hence it appears, that the fine arts, ſtudied as a rational ſcience, afford entertainment of great dignity; ſuperior far to what they afford as a ſubject of taſte merely.

But contemplation, however in itſelf valuable, is chiefly reſpected as ſubſervient to action; for man is intended to be more an active than a contemplative being. He accordingly ſhews more dignity in action than in contemplation: generoſity, magnanimity, heroiſm, raiſe his character to the higheſt pitch: theſe beſt expreſs the dignity of his nature, and advance him nearer to divinity than any other of his attributes.

Having endeavoured to aſſign the the efficient cauſe of dignity and meanneſs, by unfolding the principle on which they are founded, we proceed to explain the final cauſe of the dignity or meanneſs beſtowed upon the ſeveral particulars above-mentioned, beginning with corporeal pleaſures. Theſe, as far as uſeful, are, like juſtice, fenced with ſufficient ſanctions to prevent their being neglected: hunger and thirſt are painful ſenſations; and we are incited to animal love by a vigorous propenſity: were corporeal pleaſures dignified over and above with a place in a high claſs, they would infallibly overturn the balance of the mind, by outweighing the ſocial affections. This is a ſatisfactory final cauſe for refuſing to theſe pleaſures any degree of dignity: and the final cauſe is not leſs evident of their meanneſs when they are indulged to exceſs. The more refined pleaſures of external ſenſe, conveyed by the eye and the ear from natural objects and from the fine arts, deſerve a high place in our eſteem, becauſe of their ſingular and extenſive utility: in ſome caſes they riſe to a conſiderable dignity; and the very loweſt pleaſures of the kind are never eſteemed mean or groveling. The pleaſure ariſing from wit, humour, ridicule, or from what is ſimply ludicrous, is uſeful, by

relaxing the mind after the fatigue of more manly occupation: but the mind, when it ſurrenders itſelf to pleaſure of that kind, loſes its vigour, and ſinks gradually into ſloth. The place this pleaſure occupies in point of dignity, is adjuſted to theſe views: to make it uſeful as a relaxation, it is not branded with meanneſs; to prevent its uſurpation, it is removed from that place but a ſingle degree: no man values himſelf for that pleaſure, even during gratification; and if it have engroſſed more of his time than is requiſite for relaxation, he looks back with ſome degree of ſhame.

In point of dignity, the ſocial emotions riſe above the ſelfiſh, and much above thoſe of the eye and ear: man is by his nature a ſocial being; and to qualify him for ſociety, it is wiſely contrived, that he ſhould value himſelf more for being ſocial than ſelfiſh.

The excellency of man is chiefly diſcernible in the great improvements he is ſuſceptible of in ſociety: theſe, by perſeverance, may be carried on progreſſively, above any aſſignable limits; and, even abſtracting from revelation, there is great probability, that the progreſs begun here will be completed in ſome future ſtate. Now, as all valuable improvements proceed from the exerciſe of our rational faculties, the Author of our nature, in order to excite us to a due uſe of theſe faculties, hath aſſigned a high rank to the pleaſures of the underſtanding: their utility, with reſpect to this life as well as a future, intitles them to that rank.

But as action is the aim of all our improvements, virtuous actions juſtly poſſeſs the higheſt of all the ranks. Theſe, we find, are by nature diſtributed into different claſſes, and the firſt in point of dignity aſſigned to actions that appear not the firſt in point of uſe: generoſity, for example, in the ſenſe of mankind is more reſpected than juſtice, though the latter is undoubtedly more eſſential to ſociety; and magnanimity, heroiſm, undaunted courage, riſe ſtill higher in our eſteem, and conſequently lead to popularity and praiſe.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

THE FATAL SACRIFICE.

IN that ſignal victory which Cyrus the Perſian obtained over the Aſſyrians, Panthea, wife to Abradatas king of the Suſians, was made a captive; and, being a lady reckoned the moſt beautiful in Aſia, was reſerved for Cyrus by his captains. Her huſband was not in the battle, being employed to treat of an alliance betwixt the Aſſyrians and the King of Bactria. Cyrus, calling to him Araſpes, the companion of his youth, recommended Panthea to his care. Have you ſeen this woman, O Cyrus, ſaid Araſpes? Cyrus anſwered, No. But I did, replied he. When we choſe her for you, ſhe was ſitting in her tent, without any diſtinguiſhing mark or habit, ſurrounded by her women. But, deſirous to know which was the miſtreſs, we immediately found her out, though covered with a veil, and looking on the ground. She got up to receive us; and we perceived ſhe excelled in ſtature, in grace, and beautiful ſhape. The eldeſt among us addreſſed her in the following words: "Take courage, woman. We have heard that your huſband is a brave man; but now you are reſerved for one not inferior to him, in perſon, underſtanding, and power; for, if there be in the world one who deſerves admiration, Cyrus is the man, and to him you are deſtined." The queen hearing this, tore her robe, and, accompanied with her ſervants, ſet up a lamentable cry. Upon this, part of her face was diſcovered, and her neck and hands. And be it known to you, Cyrus, that we all thought never was produced ſuch another woman. Therefore, by all means, you muſt ſee her. Cyrus anſwered, that now he was reſolved againſt it. Why ſo? ſaid the young man. Becauſe, ſaid Cyrus, if, upon hearing from you that ſhe is handſome, I am perſuaded to ſee her, I am afraid I ſhall be more eaſily tempted to ſee her

her a ſecond time, and perhaps come to neglect my affairs. But I conjure you to be careful of the queen, for ſhe may be of ſervice to us in ſome future exigency. And thus they parted.

Araſpes, partly by converſing with a woman not leſs wiſe than beautiful, partly by ſtudying to ſerve and pleaſe her, partly by her gratitude when he was ſick, and her anxiety for his recovery; by all theſe means, he was made her captive in love. He ventured to open his heart to her; but without ſucceſs: for ſhe had the warmeſt affection for her huſband. Yet ſhe forbore complaining to Cyrus, being unwilling to hurt Araſpes. Araſpes began to think of force; for his paſſion was now too violent to be reſtrained. Upon this, Panthea, apprehenſive of the conſequences, was no longer ſilent: ſhe ſent an eunuch to Cyrus to inform him of her danger. Cyrus commanded his chief miniſter to tell Araſpes, that, if he could prevail by perſuaſion, it was well; but that by no means was he to think of force. The miniſter uſed no tenderneſs in delivering the commiſſion: he accuſed Araſpes as a betrayer of his truſt, reproaching him for his injuſtice and unlawful paſſion. This had the wiſhed-for effect upon Araſpes, who deſiſted from all further importunity.

Panthea, charmed with this conduct in Cyrus, and admiring his excellent qualifications, endeavoured to gain her huſband Abradatas to his ſide. She knew there was no cordiality betwixt him and the King of Aſſyria. That prince had attempted to take Panthea from him; and Abradatas, conſidering him as an unjuſt monarch, wiſhed nothing more earneſtly than an opportunity to quit his ſervice. For this reaſon he liſtened to the ſolicitations of his wife, and came over to Cyrus with two thouſand horſe. Panthea informed him of the virtue of Cyrus, and of his tender regard for her. What can I do, Panthea, ſaid Abradatas, to ſhew my gratitude to Cyrus? What elſe, ſaid ſhe, but to behave towards him as he has behaved towards you? Upon this, Abradatas, coming to Cyrus, and taking him by the hand, ſaid, O Cyrus, in return for the benefits you have beſtowed upon us, I give myſelf to you, as an ally, a ſervant, and a friend.

From that time Cyrus had no ally more attached to his intereſt than Abradatas. The morning of that day in which Cyrus overthrew Crœſus, Panthea brought to her huſband, preparing him for battle, a golden helmet, bracelets for his wriſts, a purple robe, and a creſt of a violet colour. Theſe things having been prepared without his knowledge, he ſaid to her, Have you made me theſe arms, Panthea, by deſtroying your own ornaments? No, ſurely, ſaid ſhe, not by deſtroying what is the moſt valuable of them; for you are my greateſt ornament. Proceeding to put on the armour, tears trickled down her cheeks, though ſhe endeavoured to reſtrain them. Abradatas, in this dreſs, appeared moſt beautiful and noble. Panthea, after deſiring all that were preſent to retire, ſpoke as follows: "O Abradatas! if ever there was a woman who regarded her huſband more than her own ſoul, you know that I am ſhe. And yet, though I ſtand thus affected toward you, I ſwear by our mutual friendſhip, that rather would I be put under ground with you, approving yourſelf a brave man, than live with you in diſregard and ſhame. We both lie under great obligations to Cyrus; for, when I was a captive, and choſen for himſelf, he kept me for you, as if I were his brother's wife." Abradatas, ſtruck with admiration at her diſcourſe, gently took her hand into his, and lifting up his eyes to Heaven, made the following prayer: "Do thou, O great Jupiter, grant me to appear a huſband worthy of Panthea, and a friend worthy of Cyrus!" And, having ſaid thus, he mounted his chariot, and joined the army.

The victory that day was complete: Cyrus routed his enemies, and got poſſeſſion of their camp. Toward the evening, when the battle was over, Cyrus, calling ſome of his ſervants, enquired whether any of them had ſeen Abradatas? But Abradatas was now no more! he was ſlain, breaking in upon the Egyptains.

All

All his followers, except ſome truſty companions, had turned their backs when they ſaw the compact body of the enemy. And Cyrus was informed, that Panthea had retired with the dead body to the bank of the river Pactolus; that her ſervants were digging a grave for it; and that ſhe herſelf was ſitting upon the ground with the head of her dead huſband upon her knees. Cyrus, hearing this, ſmote his breaſt, and haſtened to Panthea. Seeing Abradatas lying dead, he burſt into tears. The queen, ſmothering her grief, ſaid, "Why ſhould you look upon this mangled body? for you are not leſs affected than I am. Fool that I was! frequently did I exhort him to ſhew his friendſhip for you; and I know he never thought of what he himſelf might ſuffer, but of what he ſhould do to gain your favour. He died, therefore, without reproach, and I, who urged him on, ſit here alive." Cyrus, ſhedding tears, ſpoke thus: "He has died, Panthea! but his death has been glorious, for he has vanquiſhed his enemies. Honours ſhall be paid him ſuiting a conqueror. A lofty monument ſhall be erected for him; and all the ſacrifices ſhall be made that are due to the memory a hero." Having ſaid this, he went away, with great concern for the queen, who had loſt ſo worthy a huſband.

Preparations for the ſacrifices to the manes of Abradatas were immediately made by order of Cyrus in the great temple, and the dead body was with difficulty removed from Panthea, who followed it with ſtreaming eyes. During the ceremonials, while the incenſe was aſcending, the queen dried her tears, and ſeemed compoſed. But ſuddenly caſting her eyes upon the ſword of her deceaſed huſband, which the prieſts had, according to cuſtom, laid on the altar, ſhe ſeized it, plunged it into her boſom, and in ſpite of the efforts of Cyrus, who had returned to ſympathize in her grief, repeated the blow, and inſtantly died; uttering the name of her deareſt Abradatas with her laſt breath.

The Perſian monarch was exceedingly ſhocked at the fatal tranſaction, but could not help admiring the heroic virtue of Panthea. The funeral rites of this amiable pair were performed with the utmoſt magnificence, and a ſuperb mauſoleum was erected to their memory, which was to be ſeen in the time of the Emperor Veſpaſian, and is mentioned by ſeveral of the ancient hiſtorians.

ANECDOTES OF SIR MATTHEW HALE.

OR, PRECEDENTS FOR THE JUDGES.

SIR Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of the King's-bench in the reign of Charles II. was the ſon of Robert Hale, Eſq. a barriſter of Lincoln's Inn, and was born in 1609. He was educated at Oxford, where he made a conſiderable progreſs in learning; but was afterwards diverted from his ſtudies by the levities of youth. From theſe he was reformed by Mr. John Glanvill, ſerjeant at law; and, applying to the ſtudy of the law, entered into Lincoln's Inn. Noy the attorney-general took early notice of him, and directed him in his ſtudies. Mr. Selden alſo took much notice of him; and it was this acquaintance that firſt ſet Mr. Hale on a more enlarged purſuit of learning, which he had before confined to his own profeſſion. During the civil wars, he behaved ſo well as to gain the eſteem of both parties. He was employed in his practice by all the king's party; and was appointed by the parliament one of the commiſſioners to treat with the king. The murder of King Charles gave him very ſenſible regret. However, he took the engagement; and was appointed, with ſeveral others, to conſider of the reformation of the law. In 1653 he was by writ made ſerjeant at law, and ſoon after appointed one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell he refuſed to accept of the new commiſſion offered him by Richard his ſucceſſor. He

was

POETRY.

ODE,

Humbly inſcribed to EARL HOWE.

ON glory's high imperial dome
See Fame immortal takes her ſtand,
And gives to everlaſting bloom
The heroes of Britannia's land:
In ſweeteſt ſtrains their praiſes ſpread afar;
In peace, their wiſdom; bravery in war.

But hark! what muſic fills the air;
So ſtrong, yet ſweet, ſo loud, yet clear!
'Tis ſome new favourite, whoſe mighty deeds
All former acts of all her ſons exceeds:
Whoſe brilliant valour bright ſucceſs has crown'd;
And, theſe ſweet notes of grateful thanks the ſound;
Spontaneous incenſe of the loyal breaſt,
Whoſe country's good can always make him bleſt;
Proclaim his glory who can thus acquire
The praiſe of all, where all to rule aſpire.

Again on gentle zephyr's wing
The ſilver ſounds harmonious riſe;
Soft, as the muſic of the ſpring,
When love reſounds through April ſkies;
And ſee ſome glorious form appears,
Bright reſident of other ſpheres,
For ſuch celeſtial blooming grace
Can ne'er belong to mortal race:
Around her ivory temples ſhine
Bright wreaths of workmanſhip divine.
And now her azure wings appear
Diffuſing fragrance through the air:
One hand a curious emblem holds,
Where olive white with palm infolds;
A laurel branch the other bears,
To bleſs the happy victor's cares.

But now, melodious, through the vaulted ſky,
The goddeſs ſpeaks, the echoing hills reply;
The liſtening winds to diſtant climes rebound,
And frantic Gallia ſhudders at the ſound,
For theſe the words that ſweetly broke,
(Fame caught them as the viſion ſpoke:)
"'Tis heaven's fix'd, immutable, decree,
HOWE ſhall be ever join'd with Victory."

THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE.

PROLOGUE,

SPOKEN BY MR. KEMBLE,

At Drury-lane Theatre, on account of the Benefit given for the FAMILIES of thoſe SEAMEN who fell in the Naval Action of the Firſt of June.

OF all the virtues which enamour'd Fame
Connects for ever with a Briton's name,
None ſounds more ſweetly from her trump than thee,
Thou firſt, beſt, excellence, Humanity.—
Say, ſhall a light, which, from its beaming ſphere,
Diſpels the miſt of ſad misfortune's tear,
Pierces the worſt abodes where miſeries haunt,
And cheers the languid eye of drooping want;
Shall it to-night with feebler luſtre ſhine,
When Juſtice joins her rites at Pity's ſhrine?
No:—every eye, in generous drops be-dew'd,
Shall own that bounty here is gratitude.
Ye hapleſs orphans, doom'd no more to ſhare
The fond protection of a father's care!
Ye widow'd mourners, deem'd no more to know
The ſhelt'ring kindneſs which the brave beſtow!
Your ſacred griefs you do not bear alone,
For in each Britiſh heart your ſorrows are their own.

Ye gallant ſpirits, who to heaven are fled,
Now rank'd, now honour'd, with the glorious dead,
If of your former being aught ſurvive,
And memory holds her dear prerogative,
How will your heighten'd natures joy to ſee
Old England ſafe—Old England firm and free?
Sav'd by that valour which, diſmiſs'd from earth,
Claims from above the meed of patriot worth:—
Theſe the grac'd ornaments that deck your bier,
The brave man's ſigh, and gentle beauty's tear.
Glory itſelf at ſuch a ſhrine may bow,
And what is glory but a name for HOWE?

Touch'd by her hand, the victor's wreaths aſſume
A freſher verdure, and a richer bloom.
As when the ſun impetuous pours his ray,
And dazzles nature with redundant day,
If on ſome lonely ſpot his beams he throws,
Where, dreſs'd in ſweets, retires the baſhful roſe,
We feel his ſoften'd beauty in the flower,
And love his mildneſs, while we own his power.—
Divided eulogy this night imparts
To Britiſh ſpirit and to Britiſh hearts:
Thoſe who aſſert their ſuff'ring country's cauſe,
Thoſe who crown valour with its beſt applauſe;
Alike in cheriſh'd memory ſhall live,
They who have won the laurel—you who give.

The WATCHMAN.

From DIBDIN's "*Caſtles in the Air.*"

A WATCHMAN I am, and I knows all the round.
The houſekeepers, the ſtrays, and the lodgers;
Where low devils, and rich dons, and high rips, may be found;
Odd dickies, queer kids, and rum codgers.
Of money and of property
I'm he that takes the care,
And cries, when I ſee rogues go by,
Hey! what are you doing there?

"Only a little buſineſs in that houſe; you underſtand me." "Underſtand you! well, I believe you are an honeſt man; do you hear, bring me an odd ſilver candleſtick or ſo by and bye."

Then to my box I creep,
And there fall faſt aſleep.—
What's that?—St. Paul's ſtrikes one;
Thus, after all the miſchief's done,
I goes and gives them warning,
And loudly bawls,
As ſtrikes St. Paul's,
Paſt one o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

Then, round as the hour I merrily cries,
Another fine meſs I diſcover;
For a curious rope-ladder I ſtraightway eſpies,
And Miſs Forward expecting her lover.
Then to each other's arms they fly—
My life, my ſoul, ah! ah!—
"Fine work, Miſs Hot-upon't," cries I,
"I'll knock up your papa."

"No, you wont, ſure."—"Yes, I ſhall: worthy old ſoul, to be treated in this manner."—"Here take this." "Oh! you villain, want to bribe an honeſt watchman, and with ſuch a trifle too." "Well, well, here's more." "More! you ſeem to be a ſpirited lad; now do make her a good huſband; I am glad you have tricked the old hunks: I wiſh you ſafe to Gretna Green."

Then to my box I creep,
And there fall faſt aſleep.—
What's that?—St. Paul's ſtrikes two.
The lovers off, what does I do,
But gives the father warning,
And loudly bawls,
As ſtrikes St. Pauls',
Paſt two o'clock, and a cloudly morning.

Then, towards the ſquare from my box as I looks,
I hears ſuch a ranting and tearing;
'Tis Pharaoh's whole hoſt, and the pigeons and rooks
Are laughing, and ſinging, and ſwearing,
Then ſuch a hubbub, ſuch a din;
How they blaſpheme and curſe!
That thief has ſtol'n my diamond pin—
Watch, watch, Iv'e loſt my purſe!

"Watch, here, I charge you." "And I charge you; damme, charge for charge." —"Indeed it is a marvellous thing that honeſt people can't paſs the ſtreets without being robbed; which is the thief that ſtole the gentleman's purſe?" That's him." "What, Sam Snatch!—give me the purſe, Sam.—He has not got your purſe; you are miſtaken in your man, ſo go home peaceably, and don't oblige me to take *you* to the watch-houſe."

Then to my box I creep,
And there fall faſt aſleep.—
What's that?—St. Paul's ſtrikes three.
Thus from my roguery I gets free
By giving people warning,
And loudly bawls,
As ſtrikes St. Paul's
Paſt three o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

LINES WRITTEN at a CONVENT.

IF chance ſome penſive ſtranger hither led,
His boſom glowing from majeſtic views,
The gorgeous dome, or the proud landſcape's hues,
Should aſk, who ſleeps beneath yon lowly bed?
"'Tis poor MATILDA!"—To the cloyſter'd ſcene
A mourner beauteous and unknown ſhe came,
To ſhed her tears unſeen, and quench the flame
Of fruitleſs love; yet was her look ſerene
As the pale moon-light in the midnight iſle.
Her voice was ſoft, which yet a charm might lend,
Like that, which ſpeaks of a departed friend.
And a meek ſadneſs ſat upon her ſmile.
Ah! be that ſpot by paſſing pity bleſt,
Where lull'd to long repoſe the wretched reſt!

EPIGRAM.

NO more ſhall ye ſons of old Belzebub, boaſt,
That you'll make a deſcent on true liberty's coaſt;
For the old Britiſh thunder hath pepper'd your ſides,
And the tough oaks of England have tann'd your fair hides.
To a force though inferior ye ſoon turn'd your backs,
And ſlunk baſely home to ſubmit to the axe.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

WHITEHALL, *June* 17.

Copy of a Letter from Major-general Alexander Stewart, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Oſtend, June* 15, 1794.

I THINK it my duty to inform you, that Lieutenant-colonel Pitcairn, with the 8th light dragoons and the 38th and 55th regiments of foot, joined this garriſon yeſterday morning.

Major-general De Hammerſtein, under whoſe command they were, had failed in an attack he made the day before, on a very ſuperior force of the enemy at Ghits. After the action he returned to Thourout, and in the night falling back himſelf with the Hanoverians to Bruges, he ordered the Britiſh troops to Oſtend.

Lieutenant-colonel Pitcairn ſpeaks very favourably of the conduct of theſe regiments. Subjoined is a liſt of the killed, wounded, and miſſing.

ALEX. STEWART,
Major-gen. commanding at Oſtend.

Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Britiſh Troops.

Total. One ſerjeant, and 5 privates, killed; Captain James Lamſdain, Lieutenant Wild, 3 ſerjeants, and 31 privates, wounded; 13 privates miſſing.

WHITEHALL, *June* 20.

Copy of a Diſpatch from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, TOURNAY, *June* 17.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to inform you, that an officer is arrived this evening from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with the account that he yeſterday attacked and defeated the French army which had again paſſed the Sambre, and taken up a poſition near Joſſelies, in order to cover the ſiege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches.

The enemy's loſs is computed at about 7000 men, as well as 22 pieces of cannon, 35 ammunition waggons, and a conſiderable number of horſes and baggage. They retreated in the greateſt confuſion across the Sambre. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

WHITEHALL, *June* 28.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was this morning receiving from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department.

SIR, RENAIX, *June* 24.

Colonel Craig had ſet out upon his journey to England; but unfortunately, upon his arrival at Oudenarde, he found that the enemy had obliged General Clairfait to retire in ſome confuſion to Ghent; and that the communication between that place and Oudenarde, unleſs by a great detour, was entirely cut off. Thinking that it was neceſſary I ſhould have this information as ſoon as poſſible, he returned in the night.

This movement of the enemy, by forceing General Clairfait to retire, and bringing them nearer the banks of the Scheldt, rendered the poſition before Tournay, which, ſince the departure of Prince Cobourg, had always been hazardous, no longer tenable; and I therefore quitted it this day, leaving only a garriſon in the town, and marched, with all the Britiſh and part of the Heſſian troops, to this place, in order to be in readineſs to ſupport Oudenarde, which was menaced, and actually ſummoned this day. I am, &c. FREDERICK.

P. S. Incloſed I ſend a copy of the articles of capitulation of the Garriſon of Ypres.

TRANSLATION.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by Major-general Salis, commandant of Ypres, to General Moreau, commander of the beſieging army before Ypres.

General Salis will deliver up, to the General-of-diviſion Moreau, the town of Ypres, on the following conditions:

Art. I. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war, as well as all its military attendance.—Granted.

Art. II. The garriſon ſhall be allowed to carry with it all the ammunition, pieces of artillery, and every thing appertaining to the army.—Refuſed.

Art. III. The garriſon ſhall march out of the town as ſoon as poſſible, and on the day to be agreed upon before the ſigning of the capitulation, through the gate of Dixmude, or of Menin, in order

to go to ſuch place as General Salis ſhall judge proper, with its arms and baggage, horſes, drums, matches lighted, colours flying, and all the cannon that it can carry away.

Anſwer. The honours of war ſhall be granted to the garriſon, in teſtimony of the brave defence it has made: it ſhall depart by the gate of Menin twenty-four hours after the ſigning of the capitulation; ſhall lay down its arms and colours, after having paſſed the glacis; and ſhall be ſent priſoners of war to ſuch part of the republic as ſhall be aſſigned to it.

Art. IV. The other pieces of artillery ſhall be brought away in eight days after the departure of the garriſon, as well as the ammunition and military appurtenances.

Anſwer. Decided by the 3d article. The garriſon alone ſhall retain its perſonal effects, and the officers their arms, horſes excepted, which are to belong to the republic, but the value of which ſhall be reimburſed to them, according to the eſtimate which ſhall be made. Horſes and proper carriages ſhall be provided gratis to tranſport them to their deſtination.

Art. V. Four covered waggons, that is to ſay, which ſhall not be examined, ſhall be provided.—Refuſed.

Art. VI. The convaleſcent ſoldiers, the ſick officers, and the proper carriages, ſhall be alſo provided by the beſiegers.

Anſwer. The ſick of the garriſon ſhall be treated as the French, and ſhall become priſoners of war on their recovery.

Art. VII. With reſpect to ſuch ſick as ſhall not be able to bear a carriage, they ſhall remain here in the hoſpitals to be taken care of at the expence of the reſpective troops, under the ſuperintendance of an officer, or commiſſary; and, as ſoon as the ſick ſhall be in a ſtate to be conveyed away, carriages ſhall be provided for them.

Anſwer. Decided by the anſwer of the 6th article.

Art. VIII. The commiſſaries, and every perſon attached to the imperial ſervice, under any deſcription whatſoever, ſhall be included in the capitulation of the troops, and ſhall enjoy the ſame conditions.

Anſwer. The commiſſaries, and every perſon attached to the imperial ſervice, but not in a military capacity, ſhall depart from the town, after having delivered to the comiſſaries of the republic the ſeveral departments of adminiſtration with which they are entruſted, and ſhall retire wherever they ſhall think proper, after being inſpected by the commandant of the place, and having produced their commiſſions.

Art. IX. Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed on both ſides, to ſpecify the articles belonging to the emperor, as well as all the documents relating to the artillery, the fortifications, and military archives, as well of this town as of every other place belonging to the emperor: the ſame ſhall be obſerved with reſpect to the papers of all the civil and military branches.

Anſwer. Decided by the 3d article: every thing to belong to the republic. Reſponſible officers ſhall be allowed to carry away, after an examination, ſuch papers as may be neceſſary to them in ſettling their accounts.

Art. X. The inhabitants of both ſexes, now in the town, or who have taken refuge therein, the public officers, and all other perſons, ſhall have their honour, their lives, and properties, preſerved.

Anſwer. Granted, the French emigrants excepted.

Art. XI. No perſon ſhall be moleſted for their opinions, whatever they may have been, nor for what they ſhall have ſaid or done lawfully, before and during the ſiege.—Granted.

Art. XII. To ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall chuſe to retire elſewhere with their effects, paſſports ſhall be granted to travel in ſafety.

Anſwer. Granted, after the examination of their effects by the commiſſaries of the republic.

Art. XIII. The debts contracted by the garriſon and military, before and during the ſiege, by all the conſtituted authorities, as well thoſe liquidated as thoſe to be liquidated, ſhall be held lawfully and fairly contracted.—Granted.

Art. XVI. A poſt ſhall be granted and named to be delivered to the beſiegers, as ſoon as the capitulation ſhall be ſigned and delivered to each contracting party, under condition that no perſon of the beſiegers ſhall have permiſſion to come to the poſt which the preſent garriſon ſtill occupies; as alſo that no perſon of the beſiegers ſhall come into the town as long as the ſaid garriſon ſhall remain there, except the officers and commiſſaries having charge of the arſenal, proviſions, &c. in order to prevent any miſunderſtanding between the different troops.

Anſwer. As ſoon as the capitulation ſhall be accepted and ſigned, the beſiegers ſhall take poſſeſſion of the gate of Bailleul; but no perſon belonging to the beſieging army, except the commiſſaries mentioned in this article, ſhall be allowed to enter the town.

Art.

Art. XV. The treaſurers and quarter-maſters of the regiments, attached to no other department, and not bearing arms, ſhall not be conſidered as military; they ſhall be permitted to return to head-quarters, at which their reſpective regiments were ſtationed in peace, to arrange their accounts, their preſence with their regiments not being requiſite for any other ſervices.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The hoſtages deputed on each ſide ſhall remain where they are, until the articles of the preſent capitulation ſhall be completely executed.—Granted.

Art. XVII. Should any difficulty occur in the terms and conditions, of the capitulation, as the two contracting parties act with good faith, the terms ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt favourable ſenſe.

Anſwer. Granted: if any additional articles ſhall become neceſſary, they ſhall be made in favour of the beſieged.

If any important point ſhould be omitted in theſe articles, it ſhall be ſettled on each ſide without difficulty.

Anſwer. Decided by the above article.

Done at Ypres, the 17th of June, 1794.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. Permiſſion is requeſted, from the General-of-diviſion Moreau, that a copy of the capitulation, which has been ſigned, might be ſent to the Auſtrian commander in chief, and another by the Heſſians to their commanding officer.—Granted.

Art. II. Are the horſes of the general and ſtaff officers included among thoſe that are to be left behind at the eſtimated price?

Anſwer. The general officers having having deſired to keep two horſes each, their requeſt ſhall be complied with; all the others ſhall be valued, and paid for according to the terms of the capitulation.

Art. III. Whether theſe horſes are to given up here or elſewhere, that meaſures may be taken accordingly?

Anſwer, Decided by the preceding article.

Art. IV. As the officers, when deprived of their horſes, will be obliged to diſmiſs their ſervants, and as ſeveral ſoldiers wives may wiſh to return home, it is requeſted that the neceſſary paſſports may be granted to them.—Granted.

Art. V. As the officers of the battalions of Callemberg and Scroder threw themſelves into the town without their baggage, or horſes, they are deſirous to procure their baggage, and requeſt permiſſion to ſend ſome perſons furniſhed with paſſports to bring it; and that theſe perſons on their return may be protected by a ſmall French eſcort, and that carriages may be furniſhed gratis for this ſervice.—Granted.

Art. VI. Whether the garriſon is to march out to-morrow, and where it is to apply for the neceſſary horſes and carriages for its removal?

Anſwer. Eighty-five waggons ſhall be furniſhed to the garriſon for the removal of its effects.

Art. VII. At what hour is the garriſon to begin its march? what route is it to take.

Anſwer. The Heſſians ſhall march out at five o'clock in the morning by the gate of Bailleul, and ſhall arrive in the evening at Caſſel, and the next day at St. Omer, where they will receive a further route. The remainder of the garriſon ſhall march out at eight o'clock by the gate of Menin, and ſhall arrive in the evening at Liſle, where it will receive a further route.

Art. VIII. As each officer, by the military regulations, is allowed to have one ſervant, who belongs to ſome company, the officers are deſirous to keep theſe ſervants with them, although they are included in the muſter of priſoners.

Anſwer. Granted: theſe ſervants, when an exchange takes place, to be reckoned as priſoners.

Art. IX. The general officers requeſt permiſſion to keep their adjutants with them.—Granted.

Done at Ypres, the 18th of June, 1794.

(Signed) MOREAU, General of Diviſion commanding the Beſieging Army.

(Signed) SALIS, Major-General.

[Ypres is a town in Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee, from whence it takes its name. Before the year 800 it was only a chateau which was ſacked and ruined by the Normans. Baldwin III. comte of Flanders, repaired the chateau, and built a town, about the year 960, which was afterwards enlarged by Thierry, comte of Flanders, and Ferrand, the the ſon of Sanchez, king of Portugal, who had eſpouſed Jane, the daughter of Baldwin IX. eighteenth comte of Flanders. In the year 1128, it was taken by Louis VI. king of France, and more than half of it pillaged and burned. Philip Auguſtus, king of France, took it in the year 1213. In the year 1240, great part of it was burned by accident. In the year 1297, the fauxbourgs were taken by Philip the Fair, king of France. In the year 1325, the inhabitants revolted, with

with moſt part of the neighbouring towns, againſt Louis Nevers, comte of Flanders, and pulled down the old wall to build a new one, in which they incloſed the fauxbourgs, which had become ſo extremely populous, from weavers and other tradeſpeople, that in the year 1242 the number of perſons amounted to two hundred thouſand. In the 14th century, the inhabitants of Ypres, for the moſt part weavers, were exceedingly troubleſome to their neighbours, being unwilling that any people ſhould carry on the trade beſides themſelves. In the year 1383, the people of Ghent, aſſiſted by the Engliſh under the command of the Biſhop of Norwich, beſieged this town with great vigour for ſix weeks, but were compelled to retire; and, the Engliſh having been obliged to quit Flanders, Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, having become maſter of the place, by a marriage with the heireſs of the late Comte Louis, enlarged it, and ſurrounded it with walls. It was erected into a biſhopric under the Archbiſhop of Mechlin by Pope Paul IV. in the year 1559. The Prince of Iſengheim is lord of the town, and it is governed by an advocate, twelve echevins, four or five council, and a greffier, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the city and precincts, which are of no great extent. The town-houſe is a very large building, forming a ſquare 600 feet in front, and is ſaid to have been built by the Engliſh; it has a very handſome tower, in which are kept the public archives from the year 1342. Beſides the cathedral, it has ſeveral other churches and ſome religious houſes. The inhabitants carried on formerly a great trade in woollen cloth, but, by the ſeverity of the Duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time that branch of trade declined. At this time they carry on a conſiderable manufacture of linen, of excellent fabric. Ypres has ſuſtained ſeveral remarkable ſieges: in 1577, it declared with the reſt of the country againſt the Spaniards. In 1648, the Prince of Condé took it for the French king, but it was re-taken the next year, by Archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. In 1658, it was taken by Mareſhal Turenne, and reſtored to Spain by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In 1678, Louis XIV. took it in perſon, and added it to his dominions. By the treaty of Utrecht it was ceded to Houſe of Auſtria, as one of the Dutch barriers, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till 1174, when the French laid ſiege to it, and took it in a few days; but they reſtored it at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.]

WHITEHALL, *June* 30.

By a letter received from the Marquis of Hertford, dated Nivelle the 26th inſt. it appears, that, after an unſucceſsful attack made by the Prince of Cobourg on the whole chain of French poſts at Goſſelies, Fleurus, &c. the Auſtrians were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs, and the enemy remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle. The Prince of Cobourg was retreating to a ſtrong poſition near Hal.

An account had been juſt received at Nivelle, that Charleroi had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

WHITEHALL, *July* 1.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, RENAIX, *June* 28.

Having received intelligence on Tueſday night that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfayt's poſition, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it abſolutely neceſſary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with greater facility, ſupport that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a paſſage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his poſition at Deynſe, and to fall back upon Ghent, on Wedneſday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulſed.

This retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impoſſible for General Walmoden to ſupport himſelf with ſo ſmall a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it neceſſary to abandon that place on Thurſday, and to fall back to Landmark, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The conſequences of theſe laſt movements, though neceſſary, are extremely unpleaſant, as all immediate communication with Oſtend is cut off.

Yeſterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the fauxbourg; but were driven out again in the night, and have now retreated to a ſmall diſtance.

Yeſterday evening I received the diſagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Goſſelies and Fleurus, as well as of the ſurrender of Charleroi.

Incloſed

Incloſed I ſend a tranſlation of the account which I have received from the Prince of Cobourg. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Report of the Action of June 26, near Fleurus.

MARBAIX, *June* 26.

Although there was great reaſon to ſuſpect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet, as no certain intelligence could poſſibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined on for its relief became neceſſary, to prevent the fate of ſo important a place as Charleroi from being left to chance.

In conſequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early on the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched poſition between Lambuſart, Eſpinies, and Goſſelies.

The attack, which was executed with great reſolution, was every where ſucceſsful; and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by ſtrong redoubts, were driven back.—In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this ſide the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extenſive line of redoubts, into which they had brought an immenſe number of cannon.—Notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's poſition with fixed bayonets. But the ſurrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themſelves with the beſieging army, and thus to bring the greateſt part of their force againſt our left wing, this advantage, added to thoſe of their ſituation and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulſe our attack. The troops nevertheleſs formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns; and would have renewed the attack with the ſame reſolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the report of priſoners and by ſeveral other circumſtances, determined our general officers not to expoſe their brave troops any farther. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to reſt; and then began to retreat, which was effected with the greateſt order, as far as Marbaix, where the army paſſes this night, and will march to Nivelle to-morrow, to cover the country as far as is poſſible, and protect Namur.—Our loſs is not very conſiderable, and may perhaps amount to 1500 men. No cannon have been loſt, but a howitzer and a colour have been taken from the enemy.

WHITEHALL, *July* 1.

By a letter received from Lieutenant-general the Earl of Moira, dated June 29th, it appears, that his lordſhip and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, four miles from Bruges, on the great cauſeway to Ghent. It alſo appears, by a letter from Colonel Vyſe, dated at Oſtend on the ſame day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th, regiments, and the reſt of the troops, artillery, and ſtores, intending to evacuate that place.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

VICE-admirals of the White—Herbert Sawyer, Eſq. Sir Richard King, Bart. Jonathan Faulknor, Eſq. Philip Affleck, Eſq. to be Vice-admirals of the Red.

Vice-admirals of the Blue—Thomas Fitzherbert, Eſq. Samuel Corniſh, Eſq. John Briſbane, Eſq. Charles Wolſeley, Eſq. Samuel Cranſton Goodall, Eſq. Hon. Keith Stewart, his Royal Highneſs William-Henry duke of Clarence; and Rear-admirals of the Red, Richard Onſlow, Eſq. and Robert Kingſmill, Eſq. to be Vice-admirals of the White.

Rear-admirals of the Red—Sir George Collier, Knt. George Bowyer, Eſq. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Rowland Cotton, Eſq. Benjamin Caldwell, Eſq. Hon. William Cornwallis, William Allen, Eſq. John Macbride, Eſq. George Vandeput, Eſq. and Rear-admirals of the White, Charles Buckner, Eſq. John Gell, Eſq. William Dickſon, Eſq. and Alan Gardner, Eſq. to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.

Rear-admirals of the White—John Lewis Gidoin, Eſq. Geo. Gayton, Eſq. Geo. Murray, Eſq. Robert Linzee, Eſq. Sir James Wallace, Knt. William Peere Williams, Eſq. Thomas Paſley, Eſq. and Rear-admirals of the Blue, John Symons, Eſq. and Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.

Rear-admirals of the Blue—Charles Thompſon, Eſq. James Cumming, Eſq. John Ford, Eſq. John Colpoys, Eſq. Skeffington Lutwidge, Eſq. Archibald Dickſon, Eſq. George Montague, Eſq. Thomas Dumareſque, Eſq. Hon. Sir Geo. Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. to be Rear-admirals of the White.

The undermentioned Captains are alſo appointed Flag-officers of his Majeſty's Fleet, viz.

James Piggott, Eſq. Hon. William Waldegrave, Thomas Mackenzie, Eſq.

Thomas Pringle, Eſq. Hon. William Clement Finch, Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. Henry Hervey, Eſq. Robert Man, Eſq. and William Parker, Eſq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint William Young, Eſq. James Gambier, Eſq. and the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, to be Colonels in his majeſty's marine forces, in the room of the Hon. William Waldegrave, Thomas Pringle, Eſq. and Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. appointed flag-officers of his majeſty's fleet.

LIST of PRIZES, continued from Page 32.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 9.

Extract of a Letter from Francis Laforey, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Carysfort, of 28 *guns, to Mr. Stephens, dated Plymouth Sound, June* 7.

ON the 29th of laſt month, being in latitude 46 deg. 38 min. north, longitude 9 deg. 40 min. weſt, his majeſty's ſhip fell in with, and, after an action of an hour and fifteen minutes, captured, a French frigate (late his majeſty's ſhip the Caſtor), commanded by Monſieur l'Huillier, mounting 32 guns, and manned with 200 men. She had parted company from the French ſquadron on the 24th in chace of a Dutch brig, which ſhe had in tow when we firſt diſcovered her, and which, upon our coming up, was enabled to effect her eſcape.

Herewith I tranſmit a return of the loſs ſuſtained by his majeſty's ſhip, in killed and wounded, with as accurate a one as we have been able to obtain of that of the enemy.

Carysfort—1 ſeaman killed; 5 ditto, and 1 marine, wounded. Le Caſtor—16 ſeamen killed; 9 ſeamen wounded.

The Hunter revenue-cutter has taken and carried into Harwich the ſhip Albrona, from Denmark for Barcelona, laden with corn; the Altona, from Altona for Oſtend, with oats and flour; and the Swan, Stavanger, bound to Havre-de-Grace, with deals and fiſh.

A French ſchooner loaded with gunpowder, cannon, ammunition, and forges for heating balls, bound from Philadelphia to Port-au-Prince, was taken by the Duke of York privateer about the end of May, and ſent into Bermuda.

The William Pitt, Houghton, Brittannia, and Nonſuch, the ſquadron fitted out from Bengal on the 22d of January laſt, fell in with two French privateers from the Iſle of France, viz. the Vengeur of 38 guns, and Reſolue of 26 guns, which the Britannia and Nonſuch engaged and took.

The Diadem of 64 guns, Captain Andrew Sutherland, has captured a Swediſh veſſel named the Reſolution, from the port of Genoa, and laden with ſilk, paper, bales of cloth, &c. Her apparent deſtination was Liſbon. She was under convoy of a Geoneſe galley, which fled on the approach of the Engliſh man of war. Three other prizes from Genoa have been ſent into Leghorn.

Among the prizes recently made by our men of war, ſtationed between the Channel and Bilboa, is an American ſhip from Havre-de-Grace, where ſhe had ſold a cargo of corn.

A Dutch veſſel has alſo been captured, under a Daniſh flag, with 30,000 muſquets, and a large quantity of warlike ſtores conſigned to France.

Letters from Leghorn of the 30th ult. ſtate, that the l'Aimable, a Britiſh frigate of 32 guns, had taken the la Mozelle French frigate of 24 guns, off the Hieres, and ſafely brought her to St. Fiorenzo.

The Black Joke lugger, of 10 guns, Lieutenant Somerville, has re-captured a large Swediſh ſnow, bound from Malaga to Gottenburg, laden with wine and fruit.

His majeſty's ſhip Powerful, of 74 guns, Capt. Otway, is ſafe arrived at Port Royal Jamaica.—On her paſſage ſhe re-captured the George, an outward-bound Guinea ſhip, which had been taken by a French fleet of ſeven or eight ſail of the line, on their way to America.

The brig Ilfracombe, Wade, of Ilfracombe, from Oporto for Dublin, laden with 198 pipes of wine, 30 bags of ſhumach, and 40 quintals of pork, was taken the 1ſt ult. by a French cutter-privateer, and re-taken the 3d, in lat. 47. long. 11. 40. by the Old Dick, Bird, of Liverpool.

The Cecilia Sophia, of Aalburg, Madſen, bound to Bourdeaux, is taken and carried into Yarmouth by the Lively exciſe-cutter.

His majeſty's ſhip Brilliant, Capt. Mark Robinſon, on the 30th and 31ſt ult. captured thirteen neutral veſſels, and ſent them into the Downs.

The Hilton, Briſſon, from Jerſey to Newfoundland, one of the Caſtor's convoy, is re-taken by the Southampton frigate, and arrived at Jerſey.

The Queen, and Liberty, two others of the Caſtor's convoy, are re-taken by Lord Howe's fleet, and arrived at Guernſey.

was one of the principal judges that ſat in Clifford's Inn about ſettling the difference between landlord and tenant, after the fire of London, in which he behaved to the ſatisfaction of all parties concerned, and alſo in his poſt of chief-baron acted with inflexible integrity. One of the firſt peers of the realm went once to his chamber, and told him, "That, having a ſuit in law to be tried before him, he was then come to acquaint him with it, that he might the better underſtand it when it ſhould be tried in court." Upon which the lord-chief-baron interrupted him, and ſaid, "He did not deal fairly to come to his chambers about ſuch affairs; for he never received information of ſuch cauſes but in open court, where both parties were to be heard alike." Upon which his grace went away not a little diſſatisfied, and complained of it to the king as a rudeneſs that was not to be endured: but his majeſty bade him content himſelf that he was uſed no worſe; and ſaid, "That he verily believed he would have uſed him no better if he had gone to ſolicit him in any of his own cauſes." Another remarkable incident happened in one of his circuits. A gentleman who wiſhed to carry an oppreſſive trial at the aſſizes, had ſent him a buck for his table. When Judge Hale therefore heard his name called over, he aſked "if he was not the ſame perſon who had ſent him the veniſon?" and, finding that he was the ſame, told him, that "he could not ſuffer the trial to go on till he had paid him for his buck." The gentleman anſwered, that "he never ſold his veniſon; and that he had done nothing to him which he did not do to every judge who had gone that circuit;" which was confirmed by ſeveral gentlemen preſent. The lord-chief-baron, however, would not ſuffer the trial to proceed till he had paid for the preſent: upon which the gentleman withdrew the record, and never after proceeded with the proſecution. In ſhort, he was in 1671 advanced to be lord-chief-juſtice of the King's Bench; but, about four years after this promotion, his health declining, he reſigned his poſt in February 1675-6, and died in December following. This excellent man, who was an ornament to the bench, to his country, and to human nature, wrote, 1. An Eſſay on the Gravitation and Non-gravitation of Fluid Bodies. 2. Obſervations touching the Torricellian Experiment. 3. Contemplations, moral and divine. 4. The Life of Pomponius Atticus, with political and moral Reflections. 5. Obſervations on the Principles of natural Motion. 6. The primitive Origination of Mankind. He alſo left a great number of manuſcripts, in Latin and Engliſh, upon various ſubjects; among which are, his Pleas of the Crown, ſince publiſhed by Mr. Emyln in two volumes folio; and his Original Inſtitution, Power, and Juriſdiction, of Parliaments.

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE MEMORABLE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ADMIRAL EARL HOWE AND THE FRENCH FLEET.

[Communicated by an OFFICER who was on-board during the Engagement.]

IN conſequence of haſty and expreſs orders received the day before, we ſet ſail from St. Helen's Road, on the ſecond of May, with thirty-two ſail of the line, beſides frigates, thirty-eight Eaſt-India ſhips, and other merchant veſſels, under the command of Earl Howe. On the 4th, off the Lizard, Admiral G. Montague, with ſix ſail of the line, was diſpatched to convoy the India ſhips, and others, to their deſtination; while, with the remaining twenty-ſix ſail, and frigates, we ſtood for the French coaſt, and made Uſhant the next day. I believe the inhabitants were alarmed; but it was not, ſimply, our buſineſs to frighten: we ſtood away to the ſouthward, as far as the latitude of forty-ſix degrees, to intercept a very large French convoy from America; or to meet with their fleet, which, it was ſuppoſed, was to come out, or were out, to protect them. Being beat about a conſiderable time, with baffling winds, chacing ſome ſhips, and re-capturing two Britiſh, from the Mediterranean, we ſtood to

the Northward, ſaw them into the latitude of ſafety, and made Uſhant again on the 20th. On the evening of this day, the admiral ſpoke an Engliſh frigate, the Venus, which brought him intelligence. He bore away directly to the weſtward, and next morning, at four o'clock, hove to, captured ten ſail of merchant-ſhips which fell in our way, and which we ſuppoſed to be part of the convoy mentioned. A ſignal was made for deſtroying the prizes, and accordingly one was ſcuttled, and nine burned. We ſtill continued a weſterly courſe, as the wind would permit, till the morning of the 25th, meeting ſome of the enemy's ſhips, and ſtill ſetting them on fire. On this morning early, we fell in with a French ſhip of the line, which we afterwards learned was l'Audacieuſe, with a ſloop of ſixteen guns, eighteen pounders, and a ſhip of twenty guns. The two laſt we burned, but the firſt got away by the mere dint of good ſailing, after ſeveral hours chace. We found that the greateſt part of the ſhips which we had deſtroyed, and which amounted to about eighteen ſail, had been a Newfoundland convoy, under Captain Trowbridge, of the Caſtor, which had juſt before been taken by a French ſquadron.

On the morning of the 28th, a frigate a-head made the ſignal for a fleet bearing S. W. directly to windward, about ten minutes after eight o'clock. Before nine we counted thirty ſail of the French bearing down upon us, with ſtuddings-ſails ſet. At about ten they ſhortened ſail, and came to the wind. At eleven we tacked towards them, having a ſtrong breeze and a heavy ſea: they did not ſeem to wiſh to evade, nor by any means to force, an action. At one P. M. they tacked; at two we anſwered and obeyed the ſignal for a general chace. At three, they ſtill avoiding us, Earl Howe made the ſignal for harraſſing their rear. At ſix the headmoſt and weathermoſt of our ſhips commenced action with the rear of the enemy. The ſhips principally engaged this evening, were the Ruſſel, Bellerophon, Audacious, Thunderer, Leviathan, and Gibraltar. At eight o'clock the enemy's rearmoſt ſhip, le Revolutionaire, was brought to cloſe action by the Audacious. At nine ſhe was obſerved to be on fire in her mizen-top, which ſoon went overboard. The Audacious continued in cloſe action with her until ten o'clock, when it appeared that the mizen-maſt of the Frenchman was gone by the board, his lower yards and main top-ſail yard ſhot away; his fore top-ſail being full (though flying out from the top-ſail yard, the ſheets being ſhot away), he fell athwart the bows of the Audacious, but ſeparated without being entangled any time. He then directed his courſe before the wind, and, to appearance, paſſed through or cloſe aſtern of the ſhips in the rear of the line of Britiſh ſhips.

It is wonderful, after ſuch an action, that the whole number killed and wounded was but twenty-two: three were killed on the ſpot, and one died ſoon after.—Thus ended the buſineſs of the 28th in which action we had each twenty-ſix ſail of the line. We had the honour of chacing them, of beating them, and taking away their rear-guard, le Revolutionaire, a three-deck ſhip, of one hundred and ten guns.

On the morning of the 29th it was hazy, and ſtill blew ſtormy—we ſaw the enemy to windward, about three leagues. At nine, having chaced by ſignal, and the enemy having reverſed their line, the action commenced between our van and their rear. At noon the van was ſtill in action, it blowing freſh and hazy. At half paſt noon, our ſignal was made to tack in ſucceſſion, and break their line—the van of our line, being very cloſe to the enemy, but to leeward, kept up a very heavy fire. Between two and three we ſaw the Thunderer, reckoned a good ſailor, and the ſternmoſt ſhip in our line, by ſtation, make ſail and paſs by the Impregnable and Glory, as we ſuppoſed, to get into action. At four, the van and centre of the enemy wore and bore away to ſupport their diſabled ſhips, four of which were much damaged in their maſts and rigging. The Queen, Royal George, and others of our line, were all damaged. A French ſhip

ſtruck to the Cæſar this day, but afterwards, as ſhe could not be taken poſſeſſion of, hoiſted her colours again and got away. We were this day equal in number, being twenty-five ſail of the line each. We fought them to a great diſadvantage, bearing up to them againſt the wind. We did them great damage, gave the whole a hearty drubbing, beat thro' their line, drove them to leeward, and ſtill continued to chace.

On the 30th, exceeding hazy,—our admirals kept firing guns in the fog. The moſt we could perceive of our own fleet to day, was fourteen ſail. Continued a weſterly courſe cloſe hauled, and, as far as circumſtances would permit, repaired our damages.

On the 31ſt very hazy till noon, at two cleared up, and ſaw the enemy's fleet far to leeward. At half paſt, counted thirty-four ſail of the enemy. They were now four ſail of the line ſuperior to us, having been joined by a ſquadron that had captured the Caſtor, Captain Trowbridge, and his convoy. We bore up and chaſed as uſual. Towards evening we came to the wind in ſucceſſion, the enemy being on a wind about two leagues and a half diſtant—we carried lights during the night.

On the 1ſt of June, at a quarter before ſix, we counted thirty-four ſail of the enemy about four leagues to leeward, and we chaſed and cloſed with them; at half paſt eight we bore up to give them battle. The ſignal was made for the centre to engage the centre and the rear the rear. At five minutes paſt nine A. M. the the action commenced with three ſhips in the van, by the French; at ten minutes paſt nine the admiral made a ſignal to engage cloſer; at fifteen minutes paſt nine the action commenced in the rear by the French; at ſixteen minutes paſt nine the ſignal was thrown out to make more ſail; at twenty-ſeven minutes paſt nine the admiral engaged the ſecond French admiral; at forty minutes paſt nine I obſerved one of our ſhips board a French ſhip, which had loſt her fore-maſt and bow-ſprit; at fifty-two minutes paſt nine one of the French ſhips bore away, having been much damaged by the Barfleur; at eleven minutes paſt ten I obſerved two or three French ſhips bearing away with their ſtudding-ſail booms rigged out; at eighteen minutes paſt ten, obſerved three of the French ſhips entirely diſmaſted, and a fourth had loſt her main-maſt; at thirty-ſix minutes paſt ten, obſerved the French admiral's ſhip had loſt it's main and other maſts; at forty-ſix minutes paſt ten, obſerved a French three-decker entirely diſmaſted; at fifty-two minutes paſt ten, the admiral made a ſignal for the Phaeton to ſail towards him. The Leviathan had been for ſome time battering a diſmaſted ſhip, but quitted her juſt as the Phaeton bore down; the French hulk not having fired for ſome time, though her colours were ſtill flying. Wiſhing to join the admiral as ſoon as poſſible, the Phaeton paſſed the ſtern of this French diſmaſted ſhip, when ſhe opened her larboard-quarter guns upon her. Two or three of her ſhot paſſed through her ſails, one ſtruck the anchor-ſtock, and another paſſed thro' her ſtarboard-quarter galley, and ſhot a man's head off, broke both the thighs of another, and wounded ſeven, three of whom are ſince dead.

Earl Howe broke the French line in a noble manner, after engaging ſeveral of their ſhips as he paſſed them. He puſhed for the French admiral's ſhip, whoſe ſecond, ſeeing his intention, made ſail to cloſe in with Earl Howe. The Royal Charlotte ſteered between the two ſhips, the boom of the ſecond French admiral paſſing over the ſtern of the Royal Charlotte, who poured a broadſide into both, and lay by them for near an hour. The French admiral's ſhip the Montagne, finding the fire becoming too hot, bore away, after having a number of men killed. The ſecond admiral had his main-maſt carried by the board. It was then that victory ſeemed our own. The French line was broken in three places, and three of their ſhips bore away, ſix were diſmaſted, and one ſunk. The French ſoon after gave way in every quarter. The Marlborough was for ſome time jammed in between two of the enemy's ſhips, one of which ſhe completely

pletely diſmaſted, and obliged the other to ſheer off. The Brunſwick, Captain Harvey, ſuſtained a moſt tremendous conflict; being ſingly engaged for a conſiderable time with three ſeventy-fours. One of theſe, le Vengeur, ſhe ſent to the bottom. Another, conceiving her much weakened from her exertion, determined to board, and manned her yards and ſhrouds, with a view of running up along-ſide, and flinging in all her crew at once. She, obſerving this, with the greateſt intrepidity and coolneſs, reſerved a whole broadſide, and waited her approach. The enemy now drew near, and in one diſcharge the Brunſwick brought every maſt by the board, and ſcattered her crew like ſo many mice upon the ocean. The other ſeventy-four yet remained, and now attempted to cloſe with the Brunſwick, harraſſed and enfeebled by her amazing efforts. At this moment, the Ramillies, commanded by Captain Harvey's brother, came up, and, running in between the Brunſwick and the Frenchman, took the enemy's fire, and relieved the gallant ſhip. So cloſely was ſhe at times engaged, that ſhe was unable to haul up her lower-deck port-lids, and was therefore obliged to fire through them. Nine were, in conſequence, torn from her ſide; and, the laſt broad-ſide ſhe gave, every muzzle of her lower deckers touched the copper of the enemy's bottom.

The ſinking of the Vengeur was one of the moſt awful ſights ever beheld. This ſhip and the Brunſwick, by ſome means, got on-board each other. The Brunſwick loſt her mizen-maſt before ſhe got clear; but left her enemy a wreck of horrible ruin. She carried her yards and maſts, every one, away; tore her decks and ſides to pieces, and left her ſinking. She went to the bottom at about a quarter paſt ſix, and I ſaw her ſinking faſt, but gradually. After the loſs of her mizen-maſt, main-top-maſt, and rigging cut to pieces, the French hoiſted an Engliſh jack, and called for quarter; but the Brunſwick, having all her boats ſhot to pieces, could not board the enemy, and was obliged to let her go down, and all on-board periſhed.

The moſt obſtinate conteſt, however, was between the Defence, of ſeventy-four guns, Captain. J. Gambier, and the Jacobin, of one hundred and ten guns. They were in cloſe action for upwards of three hours, at the expiration of which time the Jacobin went to the bottom, and the Defence was become ſo totally unmanageable, as to be obliged to be towed out of the line by the Phaeton frigate. The Jacobin lay without maſts or helm, and wearing round by the force of the water, which rapidly entering her ſhot-holes, and running over her galleries, ſhe quickly ſunk. Yet ſo invincible was the ſpirit of her crew, that they actually fought their upper-deck guns when the water was running in at the lower-deck ports. It ſeems that they had previouſly agreed never to ſtrike, and had nailed their colours to the ſtaff, which were flying when ſhe went down. Thoſe on the upper deck, even to a man, refuſed to be taken into a cutter; and, when the water had gained the place they ſtood upon, they took off their hats and gave three cheers, univerſally crying out, *Vive la Republique! Vive la Liberté!*—Theſe ſtriking parts of the action are faithfully repreſented in the copper-plate View of the Engagement, to be given in the next Number.

It is allowed on all ſides that there never was a more hard-fought action on the ſeas. Thoſe who were in Lord Rodney's action ſay, that the latter bears no compariſon. Although the French fought deſperately, I am convinced they never ſtood ſuch cloſe fighting as on this day. Their admiral, (Joyeuſe,) had previouſly to the engagement received an expreſs decree from the convention, that no ſhip was to ſtrike, on pain of eternal infamy to its commander, and inſtant death whenever taken.

The Mutius Scævola was one of the beſt-fought ſhips belonging to the French in this action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with piſtols.—

The

The captain of the Mutius Scævola was a man of moſt undaunted courage. During the action he ran twenty of his men through their bodies, for attempting to deſert their quarters. He was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a large *bonnet rouge*, ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was ſhot off during the action, has not been aſcertained.

Captain Trowbridge, captured in the Caſtor frigate, was on-board the Sans Pareil, ſtanding near the armcheſt, with the French commander, during the whole action.—So ſevere was the ſlaughter on-board this ſhip, that her decks were totally cleared twice during the action, and at laſt the ſurvivors refuſed to come up to quarters. Captain Trowbridge, ſeeing the abandoned ſtate of the ſhip, and the extreme diſtreſs of the captain's mind, entreated him to permit the colours to be ſtruck, to prevent the farther unneceſſary effuſion of blood. To this the French officer replied, that they ſhould not be ſtruck ſo long as he had life. The Royal Charlotte at this inſtant was ranging up alongſide, to pour her whole broadſide into the Sans Pareil, when Capt. Trowbridge, taking up a trumpet, called out, "Is Lord Howe well?" Aſtoniſhed to hear ſuch a queſtion in Engliſh from an enemy's ſhip, Sir Roger Curtis aſked whence it came? and, on being informed, deſired to know where the Caſtor's crew were? "Here, on-board," was the reply. "Take immediate poſſeſſion then of the ſhip," ſaid Sir Roger Curtis. "That is impoſſible," rejoined Captain Trowbridge; "for I am only a ſpectator here on my parole of honour." "You are commanded to do it by Lord Howe," ſaid Sir Roger Curtis, "to ſave the lives of his majeſty's ſeamen, as well as thoſe of the enemy." On this, Captain Trowbridge, turning to the French commander, ſaid, "You have done, ſir, every thing becoming a gallant officer; therefore permit me to ſave the ſhip and crew, by taking poſſeſſion." The French captain at length bowed aſſent; the Caſtor's crew were releaſed from under hatches, and the Britiſh colours ſoon hoiſted on-board the Sans Pareil.

Upon the whole, we may conſider this action as a fair and deciſive trial of courage and ſkill, between two contending empires; and it will ſerve to convince the world, that even againſt a ſuperior force, conducted with all the intrepidity of enthuſiaſtic temerity and zeal, that the Britiſh fleet ſhall ſtill ride triumphant on the ocean, and ſhall conquer or conſign her obſtinate foe to the relentleſs boſom of the deep! This, indeed, has been literally fulfilled in the preſent glorious victory; for when the firſt ceſſation from firing intervened, I was ſtruck with ſilent aſtoniſhment at the number of total wrecks that appeared to cover the ſea around me. I could not count them with certainty. Above a dozen ſhips had every ſtick cut clear and clean from the decks, yet at every opportunity kept firing. Two only of the wrecks were Britiſh, the Defence and Marlborough, and we took them in tow. We had alſo ſix of the enemy to tow, five ſhips of ſeventy-four guns; nineteen of them only got away, three of which were diſmaſted, and two three deckers got both main and mizen maſts carried away.

When I ſee every thing, the moſt minute, formed by the hand of infinite wiſdom, I very naturally conclude it to be governed by the ſame. Of courſe I can allow nothing to chance. In this victory chance has nothing to do. All our movements were directed by the moſt conſummate bravery, wiſdom, and experience. We attacked in the night, when it was neceſſary to attack, and our numbers were equal. We chaced and did the ſame, to a diſadvantage, in the day, when we had equal force to force. When we were much inferior, when the French, in ſimilar circumſtances, would have fled in terror, yet not deterred by numbers, our chief was bent on conqueſt; but as action could not be commenced till late, and not then dreading their flight, while ſo ſuperior in numbers, the chief was determined to have the length of a ſummer's day, to give them a total defeat, and to ſecure his prizes. To do which, more effectually, he never bound

bound his captains in fetters;—he never tied them down to a particular place in the line, but made the ſignals for them to take the ſtations moſt convenient. And whenever the ſignal for the line was thus diſplayed on another maſt, the ſignal flew for breaking the enemy's, as well when to the windward as to leeward. No time was, by this direct meaſure, ſpent in idle manœuvring, by which ſpace and opportunity might be, and often has been, loſt. The enemy had no leiſure left for reflection and defeating our meaſures, by taking the advantage of four ſhips backing and filling, and retreating from the van to the centre, or paſſing from the rear to the van. The buſineſs of the noble earl's life has been fighting; and the victory he has now gained is the moſt complete that ever was gained on the ocean; to this country, to her allies, to the univerſal cauſe of juſtice, and the peace of Europe, perhaps the moſt important ever gained on the earth or ocean.

Frenchmen might be formerly men of honour, but honour ſeems now to be baniſhed from their country. Many of their ſhips had ſtruck their colours in the action, hoiſted them again, and were again obliged to ſtrike them. They had the folly to think we would not attack them on the laſt day, becauſe they were ſo far ſuperior; but, when they ſaw we diſregarded their numbers, their admiral (Joyeuſe) made the ſignal to heat the furnaces, for red hot bullets. This has been ever conſidered as contrary to the law of nations, on the main ſea. But can they be bound by law, who have trampled on and aboliſhed all laws, ſacred, civil, and domeſtic? Yet theſe men ſay we did not fight them fair. They ſay we only fought to butcher and kill them. I anſwer, that we killed none of them but with iron ſhot, and thoſe we did not heat; thoſe alſo that we killed might have found Britiſh clemency, if they had aſked for it; nay, they found mercy at laſt, when ſinking.

The following is a correct LIST of the SHIPS which formed the

ENGLISH LINE of BATTLE.

Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cæſar - -	80	Capt. A. J. Molloy
Bellerophon -	74	Rear-Adm. Paſley Capt. W. Hope
Leviathan -	74	Capt. Ld. Conway
Ruſſel - -	74	Capt. J. W. Payne
Marlborough -	74	Capt. G. Berkeley
Rl. Sovereign	100	Adm. T. Graves Capt. H. Nicholls
Defence - -	74	Capt. J. Gambier
Impregnable -	90	Rear Ad. Caldwell Capt. G. B. Weſtcot
Tremendous -	74	Capt. J. Pigott
Culloden - -	74	Capt. J Schomberg
Invincible -	74	Capt. Pakenham
Barfleur - -	98	Rear Ad. Bowyer Capt Collingwood
Gibraltar - -	80	Capt. Mackenzie
Royal Charlotte	110	Adm. Earl Howe Capt. Sir R. Curtis 2d Sir A. S. Douglas
Brunſwick -	74	Capt. J. Harvey
Valiant - -	74	Capt. T. Pringle
Orion - -	74	Capt. Duckworth
Queen - -	90	Rear Ad. Gardner Capt. J. Hutt
Ramillies - -	74	Capt. H. Harvey
Alfred - -	74	Capt. J. Bazeley
Royal George	110	Adm. Sir A. Hood Capt. W. Domett
Montague - -	74	Capt. Montague
Majeſtic - -	74	Capt. C. Cotton
Glory - -	90	Capt. Elphinſtone
Thunderer - -	74	Capt. A. Bertie

FRENCH LINE of BATTLE.

Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Remarks.*
America - -	74	Taken
Revolutionaire	110	Struck, but not taken poſſeſſion of
Gaſparin -	80	
Indomptable -	80	
Terrible - -	110	
Impetueuſe -	74	Taken
Mutius Scævola	74	
Eole - -	74	
Tourville - -	80	
Pelletier - -	80	
Tyrannicide -	74	
Juſte - -	80	Taken
Montagne -	110	
Jacobin - -	74	Sunk.
Achille - -	74	
Vengeur - -	74	Taken and ſunk
Northumberland	74	Taken
Entreprenant	74	
Neptune - -	80	
Jemappe - -	80	
Convention -	80	
Republicain -	120	
Scipion - -	74	
Montagnard -	74	
Sans Pareil -	80	Taken
Temeraire -	74	
Trajan - -	74	
Patriot - -	74	

The

The detached ſquadron under Rear Admiral Montague, which did not come into action, but is nevertheleſs, at the unanimous deſire of every individual of Earl Howe's fleet, to receive an equal ſhare of the prize-money, conſiſted of the following ſhips.

Hector - -	74	Rear-ad. Montague. Capt. Halſted.
Alexander -	74	Capt. R. R. Bligh.
Arrogant -	74	J. H. Whitſhead.
Bellona - -	74	G. Wilſon.
Ganges - -	74	W. Truſcott.
Theſeus - -	74	R. Calder.

And eleven frigates.

The enemy had fallen a good deal to leeward in the night, and could only be ſeen at day-light from the maſt-heads of the Engliſh fleet, bearing north.

At eighteen minutes paſt four, A. M. Earl Howe, obſerving that the ſhips a-head and in the van had fore-reached upon the centre, made the ſignal to cloſe to the centre; at half paſt four he made the ſignal to cloſe to the van.

At ten minutes paſt five, altered the courſe together N. W. and at forty-eight minutes paſt ſix altered the courſe together to north, per ſignal. At fifty-four minutes paſt ſix, the ſignal for the van ſquadron to cloſe the centre. At twenty minutes paſt ſeven, the admiral made the ſignal for the fleet to come to the wind together on the larboard tack, and form the line; the French fleet being then in a compact line of battle to leeward, drawn up in good order, and very cloſe to each other; their centre bearing N. by W. diſtant between five and ſix miles, wind S. by W. At forty-eight minutes paſt ſeven, the admiral made the ſignal that he meant to paſs through the enemy's line and engage them to leeward, and made the ſignal for the van to cloſe to the centre. At forty-ſix minutes paſt eight he made the ſignal for each ſhip to prepare to engage the ſhip in the enemy's line oppoſed to her. At fifty-ſix minutes paſt eight, to execute the preceding ſignal; immediately on which, every ſhip in the line put up her helm, and ſteered large, increaſing and ſhortening ſail occaſionally to preſerve a perfect line a-breaſt, that every ſhip might commence the action as nearly together as poſſible. At fifty minutes paſt nine the admiral made the ſignal to engage cloſe; and fifty-ſix minutes paſt nine for the fleet to make more ſail; at this time the enemy had begun their fire nearly from van to rear, which the Engliſh fleet did not return for near ten minutes, running ſtill nearer to them, when the whole of the Britiſh ſhips opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy, and continued in cloſe fight till half paſt twelve; partial firing was kept up till two o'clock; but the great buſineſs was atchieved in little more than two hours, when the French admiral, in Le Montagne, led his ſhattered fleet away to leeward, and ſuccoured what diſabled ſhips were in his reach, leaving the Britiſh fleet complete maſters of the ſea, though in a very unmanageable condition; the admiral then made the ſignal to form the line a-head and a-ſtern. Lord Howe certainly went to leeward of the French line, and would have been cloſe alongſide of the Montagne, had not his fore and main top-maſts gone over the ſide. The Brunſwick and Defence alſo paſſed thro' with other ſhips that could not be ſo well noticed, for the prodigious ſmoke. His lordſhip's reaſon for wiſhing to get the lee-gage of the enemy was a judicious manœuvre, though it did not generally ſucceed, the enemy in moſt parts of their line keeping ſo very cloſe together; the ſea was high on the morning of the action, and prevented the ſhips firing their lower-deck guns to the greateſt advantage.

The above is a very correct ſketch of the two fleets in coming into action; more cannot be done. It muſt eaſily be conceived, that, after the firſt twenty minutes, a very imperfect line was obſerved on either ſide, all ſoon became diſorder, and irregular fighting.

Soon after the ſmoke cleared away, between two and three o'clock P. M. the following Engliſh ſhips appeared in the following diſabled ſtate, viz.

Royal Charlotte, without top-maſt.

Royal Sovereign, fore and main top gallant-maſts gone.

Royal

Royal George, fore-maſt and two top-maſts gone.

Queen, main-maſt and mizen top-maſts gone.

Invincible, much damaged in all her maſts.

Orion, main top-maſt gone.

Glory, fore top-maſt and fore-yard gone.

Marlborough, all her lower-maſts gone by the board.

Defence, ditto ditto.

Barfleur, fore-maſt, and fore-yard ſprung, two top-maſts wounded.

French Ships taken, and now in our poſſeſſion.

Sans Pareil	80	Achille	74
Impetueuſe	80	Northumberland	74
America	74	Juſte	80

Taken and ſunk after—Vengeur
Sunk in action—Jacobin.

Comparative View of the Loſſes ſuſtained, by the French Navy, in the ſeveral Engagements with the Britiſh Fleets, at different Periods:

20th of Nov. 1759. By Admiral Hawke		12th of April, 1782. By Lord Rodney.	
Guns.		110 Guns.	
80	taken.	74	
74	ſunk.	74	taken.
74		64	
80	burnt.	64	
74		64	
74	periſhed in the Loire.	74	blew up.
		74	ſunk.
456 guns.		598 guns.	

1ſt of June, 1794, by Lord Howe.

Six line-of-battle ſhips taken	462 guns.
Two ditto ſunk	148
	610

BATTLE OF LANDRECIES.

THE action which preceeded the ſurrender of Landrecies, called the battle of Landrecies, is repreſented in the annexed plate.

The column commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was attacked, on the 26th of April, 1794, at day-break by a column of twenty-eight thouſand men, and ſeventy-nine pieces of cannon.—A full account of the action is related in p. 27 of this volume. The enemy were completely defeated with immenſe ſlaughter. Lieutenant-general Chapuy, with a great number of officers and privates, were made priſoners. Thirty-five pieces of cannon were taken, and twelve thouſand men left dead on the field.

It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the ſea; and that the French intended, if they had made any impreſſion on the allies in the onſet, to have followed up their ſucceſſes, as they did laſt year on the Rhine, by bringing forward their troops in a maſs, and by purſuing the battle three ſucceſſive days.

By this and preceding victories, in the ſhort period of nine days, an enemy, which reckoned every thing upon its artillery, loſt a train of nearly an hundred pieces of ordnance, not to mention the proportionate havock to which they muſt have otherwiſe become a prey.

Major-general Manſell's heavy cavalry, performed prodigies of valour in the above action. We learn that this corps ſuffered more than any other. Major-general Manſell was taken by the advanced troops of the enemy, owing to his horſe being ſhot under him; a party of light-dragoons attempted his reſcue, but, failing in this heroic attempt, they were cut to pieces, and the French immediately put the Britiſh general to death in cold blood, to prevent any ſimilar attack upon them, in their retreat, for his recovery. General Manſell had two muſket-balls in his back, one that penetrated near his mouth, and went through his head. He was found ſurrounded by Frenchmen. His ſon being miſſing, it is ſuppoſed that he was wounded and taken priſoner.

Elliot's light-dragoons, a regiment which has always diſtinguiſhed itſelf, cut its way ſeven times ſucceſſively through the enemy's line.

Landrecies ſurrendered to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York on the 30th of the ſame month.

POETRY.

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE, DURING THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

THE court of France, during the long reign of Louis XV. became a theatre of the moſt refined intrigue and fantaſtical levity. The French nobility formerly had been diſtinguiſhed by their ſenſibility of honour, and the elevation of their ſentiments. If the character of a Sir Charles Grandiſon was to have been ſought for among perſons of an exalted rank, the curious enquirer into human nature might, perhaps, have found a ſemblance of the ideal excellence, among theſe poliſhed and brave courtiers. It was the regent, who, in the ſhort ſpace of about ſeven years, overwhelmed the nation with a ſudden deſtruction of its wealth and morals. It was him who introduced the depravity and cupidity which pervaded all ranks; and, like a ſubtle poiſon, corrupting the heart of the nation, diſperſed itſelf through all its veins. The regent himſelf, indulging the moſt violent paſſions, was not to be reſtrained by the confines of reaſon and decency; and the well-known ſyſtem of the adventurer Law, by him patronized and introduced, not only brought on a temporary ruin, but gave the nation a propenſity for commercial jobbing, of a nature the moſt pernicious to their morals. A ſatiriſt bitterly called the mother of the regent, *idleneſs*; that is, the mother of all vices.

The feeble and voluptuous diſpoſitions of Louis XV. perfected the national depravity. Luxury, effeminacy, and ſervility, were now the characteriſtics of the courtiers; and, the mephitic air of court-favoritiſm was fatal to the few who appeared jealous of the glory of their anceſtors, by inheriting their merits at the coſt of incurring ridicule. The French nobility loſt that delicate ſenſe of honour which is the ſource of the pureſt manners. That ſenſibility had departed, which regarded a blot in their reputation like death; and, the ſplendid ſycophant, like the leopard, looked on his blackeſt ſpots with exulting pride. The two great aims of the modern courtiers of France, like ſome of another nation, were diſſipation, and the means of repairing that diſſipation. To obtain the firſt, they purſued her through all the fantaſtical labyrinth of verſatile folly; and, to accompliſh the latter, they ſtarted at no depravity and corruption which preſented itſelf. The following anecdotes will afford a faithful, and perhaps a ſtriking repreſentation of the French court during the laſt thirty years.

The firſt object which offers itſelf, is the eſtabliſhed luxury of all the princes of the blood, which diſplayed a magnificence gratifying to the vanity and levity of the French nation, in its days of thoughtleſſneſs and ſervitude; but, at length found to be ruinous to the finances, and a ſource of corruption and deſpotiſm, it is contemplated with indignation. The palaces of the brothers of the king coſt enormous ſums, without conſidering thoſe extraordinary eſtabliſhments which the monarch was frequently obliged to add. Verſailles offered the appearance of the reſidence of ſeveral ſovereigns; a palace for the king; another for the queen; and two others for monſieur, and the Count d'Artois. Theſe two laſt, had the ſame military eſtabliſhment as their majeſties. Where, in all Europe, was a more deſtructive luxury to be ſeen? An additional weight of grandeur was alſo laid on the nation, at the birth of a dauphin. At the moment the royal infant was born, a ſimilar eſtabliſhment was immediately given to him, and the puling child in his cradle was ſurrounded by all the ſplendid appendages of monarchy. It was thus that the kings of France, even in their cradles, became the ſcourge of their ſubjects. But the birth of a dauphin at once communicated a rapturous enthuſiaſm throughout the nation, as if they were fearful, that a monarch would be wanting to their throne! We ſhall now enter into an anecdotical detail, which perhaps cannot be paralleled

in the annals of hiſtory.—In the ſummer of 1775, the queen being dreſſed in a brown luteſtring, the king good humouredly obſerved, it was "*couleur de puce*," the colour of fleas; and inſtantly every lady would be dreſt in a luteſtring of a flea-colour. The mania was caught by the men; and the dyers in vain exhauſted themſelves, to ſupply the hourly demand. They diſtinguiſhed between an old and a young flea, and they ſubdivided even the ſhades of the body of this inſect; the belly, the back, the thigh, and the head, were all marked by varying ſhades of this colour. This prevailing tint promiſed to be the faſhion of the winter. The venders of ſilk found that it would be pernicious to their trade; they therefore preſented new ſattins to her majeſty, who having choſen one of a grey aſh-colour, monſieur exclaimed, that it was the colour of her majeſty's hair! Immediately the fleas ceaſed to be favourites, and all were eager to be dreſſed in the colour of her majeſty's hair. Servants were ſent off at the moment, from Fontainbleau to Paris, to purchaſe velvets, rateens, and cloths, of this colour. The current price in the morning had been forty livres per ell, and it roſe towards the evening the price of eighty to ninety livres! This anecdote, frivolous in appearance, proves, that if the French king then had better views and more good ſenſe than his predeceſſor, the court was ſtill the ſame as under Louis XV. little, trifling, and volatile.

Such was the continued demand, that ſome of her majeſty's hair was actually obtained, by bribery, and ſent to the Gobelins, to Lyons, and other manufactories, that the exact ſhade might be caught.

In 1775, the Duke of B——n, appears to have carried every ſpecies of luxury to an enormous exceſs. An opera-dancer, Mademoiſelle la Guerre, was the Venus, whoſe chains our duke exulted to wear in the moſt public and moſt ſhameful manner. He ſpent on this woman eight hundred thouſand livres. Louis XVI. being informed of this "luxe de putaniſme," ſhewed him not only his marked diſapprobation, but ordered him to retire to his eſtate in N——e. What was ſtill more provoking, after our opera-dancer had quitted him with the cooleſt ingratitude, the excuſe which the duke made to the king, was, that as he had no hopes of an heir, and as he had a deadly hatred to the Count de la T—r d'A——e, who one day muſt inherit his fortune, he knew no other mode of vexing this gentleman. It was ſaid, and is moſt probable, that the chief motive of the royal reprimand was an indecent compariſon between the queen and the opera-dancer, of which her majeſty had been kindly informed.

The heir of the Duke of Penthievre, and the only ſon of this branch of the Bourbons, died 1764, a victim to his debaucheries, and particularly to Mademoiſelle Mire, a muſical lady, and celebrated courteſan. The Pariſian wits, who laughed at every thing, made the following very ingenious epitaph, compoſed of five muſical notes, which are ſuppoſed to be engraven on his tomb.

Mi re la mi la.

Miré has placed him there.

When the miniſter was employed on various ſuppreſſions to the detriment of certain nobles who enjoyed theſe rights, the Marquis de Gironde, a conſiderable penſioner and loſer on this occaſion, addreſſed himſelf in a very warm manner to Turgot, and ſaid, that he had placed too blind a confidence in thoſe who ſurrounded him; and having expreſſed himſelf with ſingular rage againſt thoſe economiſts, who, acting under him, were for ruining the juſt rights of the nobility, one of Turgot's confidants, irritated, interrupted him, by obſerving, that, in reflecting on the agents of the comptroller, he attacked the comptroller himſelf, and the king who had choſen him. Our turbulent lord enquired who it was that ſpoke. It was La Croix, a great ſtickler for the economiſts. Give me my cane, replied the marquis, that I may maſſacre this fellow, and liberate France from a raſcal, who is for overturning and troubling the peace of the nation.—This was in 1776. What would the marquis have ſaid in 1794?

About this time (1776) there prevailed a great paſſion for horſe-racing. It was the anglomania. Great bets were depending at every courſe, and the noblemen turned jockies, and rode their own racers. When the Count de Lauragais, a diſſipated young nobleman, appeared at court after a long reſidence in England, the king coldly inquired, where he had been for ſome time?—In England, the count replied--What did you do there? I learnt there, pleaſe your majeſty, to *think*—of *horſes*, retorted the king.

The nation, indeed, frivolous as they were, ſaw with indignation the behaviour of the Duke de Chartres, (Egalité) and the Count d'Artois. Theſe princes not only aſſociated with their grooms, and entered into all thoſe low combinations which this ſpecies of gaming offers, but treated the people at the courſes with the moſt ineffable contempt and ſavage ferocity. With ſingular activity they uſed their whips on the ſpectators as well as on their horſes; and not only encouraged the officers to perſecute the crowd, but employed ſuch groſſneſs of ſpeech and offenſive oaths, as ſhewed theſe princes were not unſkilled in the language of the vileſt part of the nation. It was an edifying ſpectacle to ſee the Duke de Lauzern running againſt M. de Fenelon; the laſt fell from his horſe, broke his arm, and loſt his wager. The ſame gentleman betted with another nobleman, who could reach Verſailles and return to Paris the quickeſt in a ſingle-horſe chaiſe. The horſe of the firſt died at Seve, and the other expired in the ſtable at Paris, a few hours after his return.

Theſe frivolous and debauched courtiers, not ſatisfied with exerciſing their inhumanity on their horſes, expoſed themſelves to the deriſion of Paris by other kinds of races. The Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Lauzern, and the Marquis of Fitzjames, betted five hundred louis who could firſt reach Verſailles on foot. Lauzern gave up the foot-race about half-way; Chartres about two-thirds. Fitzjames arrived in an exhauſted ſtate, and was ſaluted as conqueror by the Count d'Artois. He, however, like a hero, nearly expiring [illegible] arms of victory, called for a [illegible] was immediately let blood, [illegible] his wager, and an aſthma. It [illegible] this manner the princes of the blood, the deſcendants of Henry the Great, paſſed their days; and it was thus they gave, to a deſpairing and oppreſſed people, thoſe hopes of proſperity and amendment which now became at every hour neceſſary to ſuſtain their exhauſted miſery, and to ſtill their frequent murmurs.

We obſerve afterwards, that not ſatisfied with horſe and foot racing, by the courtiers, the queen had others by aſſes. She animated, by her preſence, the countrymen in the neighbourhood, and the winner had, for his reward, three hundred livres and a golden thiſtle; alluſive to the plant to which aſſes are partial.

Madame Gourdan, nicknamed the little counteſs, was the Mother Windſor of Paris. This venerable abbeſs, in 1778, to the aſtoniſhment of her creditors, became a bankrupt. She proved, by the moſt regular accounts poſſible, that her outſtanding debts doubled the money ſhe owed. At the meeting of her creditors ſhe addreſſed them in a ſtrain of the moſt natural eloquence, and the ſenſibility of female tears, which melted on her withered cheeks. She ſaid, ſhe had long rendered herſelf eſſential to the pleaſures of the metropolis; and had paſſed her life in the ſervice of the public; but that ſhe had now fallen a victim to her own generoſity. Of the public ſhe did not complain, for they had rewarded her maternal aſſiduity; but it was to the courtiers ſhe owed her ruin. They had perſuaded her to enlarge her expences; to encreaſe her eſtabliſhment; and to depend on their protection. She ſhewed that various noblemen were indebted to her in the ſum of three hundred and eighty thouſand livres!

While this was a prevalent topic of converſation, another bankruptcy took place, not leſs ſingular. The college of Dupleſſis declared itſelf in a ſtate of bankruptcy. It proved a balance in its favour, if the outſtanding debts had been paid. Theſe debts were owing from ſeveral noble fami-

for the education of their children, fathers, and even grandfathers, who had all been brought up in that seminary, but had not yet paid their salaries. What a dissolute nobility! they neither paid their preceptors nor their bawds!

The Marechal Duke de Richelieu was another rotten vine in the court vineyard. The latter part of his days was consumed in a law-suit which lasted for several years, with a Madame de St. Vincent, with whom he had formed a close connection, and, having given her notes to a considerable amount, refused their payment, alledging, that they were forged. The unfortunate lady had more than once gained her cause, but the decisions of the courts were always annulled by the intrigues of the duke. She at length perished, a victim to her protracted suit; and the sensibility of her ancient lover was gratified, not only by not paying his notes, but by breaking the heart of his fair adversary. This suit, however, proved nearly ruinous to him; for he had not merely to undergo the usual expences, but to give considerable sums for the corruption of his venal judges. While he was thus employed, a Madame de Gaya, to indulge a barbarous vanity, reduced her family to a state of poverty, to make the duke her general legatee. She left him about one hundred and fifty thousand livres. The attorney came to Paris to acquaint him of his new acquisition. After a long attendance in the antichamber, our country attorney, wearied, sent a message to the duke, that he had something to communicate of a most interesting nature. On this he was introduced, and in a few words eloquently explained his business. The old duke received the intelligence with great coolness, and facetiously observed, that, if all the women with whom he had had an amour had left him their fortune, he should be richer than the king.

The legitimate heir afterwards attempted to have the will set aside, as an act of insanity, injustice, and puerile vanity. Many thought that the duke himself would be the first to agree to this. But the duke persisted in its execution. The counsellor of his adversary exposed with eloquence and force this unjust act, and attempted to make the duke blush for his vain and sordid cupidity. But the duke only laughed and persisted. It was in vain to plead. What a horrid recapitulation of his crimes and excesses of all kinds am I going to transcribe!

In 1777, the unhappy Madame de St. Vincent presented a petition to the parliament of a most important nature, since it amply displays the dreadful abuse of power of which these courtiers availed themselves. She petitions the court of peers, to declare all the proceedings and pursuits at law of the marechal to be annulled, as vexatious, extortive, and injurious to the authority of the court, the laws of the kingdom, the freedom of the citizens, the safety of families, and public order. She petitions a prohibition for the duke's further relapse, in shewing a contempt of justice, an abuse of power, a licence of making nocturnal and military incursions in monasteries and private houses; searching the pockets, desks, and closets, of individuals; pillaging, carrying away, and suppressing, their letters and papers; intercepting others, confining persons to their own houses, and concealing others in remote prisons; and all this without any legal form whatever; without the slightest proofs of their guilt, but on the contrary, while the temerity of his accusations are evidently proved; as also of bribing witnesses who depose against him, persecuting them by criminal charges, threatening and changing into witnesses those of the accused, whom his officers corrupt by promises, and suborn by money, &c.

The duke, with such licentious manners, displayed also, in his very advanced age, a singular effeminated foppery, and with all that polished wit which a courtier, who had lived under three monarchs, can alone, perhaps, attain. The following two anecdotes exhibit this part of his character.

In 1780, the fashionable folly consisted in wearing two watches. A watch is not so much an object of luxury as of utility; but the frivolous

lous Pariſians, whoſe only object was a ruinous magnificence, would have two, and ornamented with diamonds to an extravagant amount. The Duke of Richelieu was one of thoſe veterans of foppiſhneſs, thus admirably deſcribed by Greſſet: The poet felicitates himſelf that he is,

Loin de tout importun jaſeur,
Et des hauts tons de la grandeur;
Loin de ces troupes doucereuſes,
Où d'inſipides precieuſes,
Et des petits fats ignorans,
Viennent, conduits par la folie,
S'ennuyer en ceremonie,
Et s'endormir en complimens.

This faſhionable octogenarian did not fail to adopt this modiſh elegance. One day, as he was dreſſing, and his two watches flaming with brilliant ſtones, were laid on his table, a court adulator intreated permiſſion to admire and compare them in his own hands; this awkward flatterer dropt one, and, in attempting to recover it, let fall the other; both the brilliant and fragile trifles were on the ground. Aſhamed at his mal-adroitneſs, he forms a thouſand apologies to the duke, who, without being at all diſconcerted, ſaid, Don't deſpair, I never yet ſaw them *go ſo well together*.

Among ſeveral of his bon mots, the following one is remarkable for diſplaying the genius of the times. Louis XVI. was felicitating him on the recovery of his health; for (ſaid the king) you are not young; you have ſeen three ages. Rather (replied the duke) three reigns.—Well, and what do you think of them?—Sire, (was the duke's remarkable anſwer) under Louis XIV. nobody dared ſay a word; under Louis XV. they ſpoke in whiſpers; under your majeſty they ſpeak loudly.

If ſuch were the old, the young nobility, it may be reaſonably concluded, did not leſs participate in the wantonneſs, frivolity, and unreflecting diſpoſitions, of the court. The following circumſtance will convince us, that a general relaxation of decency had taken place in the manners of the courtiers. Their luxury was too often accompanied with inſolence; and every day produced ſome new circumſtance to irritate and diſguſt the populace. It is proper to remind the Engliſh reader, that, when a perſon is dying, they ſend, in catholic countries, for a miniſter, to give the dying man the euchariſt and extreme unction. The cuſtom in moſt pariſhes, was to precede the hoſt by another prieſt, who rang a little bell to announce to paſſengers to make room, and to kneel. In 1780, the following anecdote made a great noiſe. The Prince de L——ſc (whoſe name does not honourably occur in the hiſtory of the revolution), with ſeveral noblemen and ladies, was returning from the country in the evening, in a coach and ſix. As they paſſed the Rue St. Antoine, the hoſt was going to a dying perſon. The poſtillion ſtopt his horſes; but the coachman, encouraged by the prince and his noble companions, whipped them, and diſperſed the holy retinue. The prieſt, whoſe office was to ring the bell, was an old feeble man, who had, that day, paid fourteen ſimilar viſits, and was ſoon overturned and wounded. This was a ſubject of loud mirth for the gay young courtiers. The populace, burning with indignation at this public offence of decency and humanity, purſued the coach, and would certainly have avenged the injury; the prince only eſcaped by the fleetneſs of his horſes.

The wounded old prieſt was carried to his bed. The eccleſiaſtics of the pariſh aſſemble and, in an addreſs to their curé, demand an immediate recourſe to the archbiſhop, and at the ſame time a complaint of the ſacrilegious crime. The curé, having taken information of the criminals, and, finding them to be ſuch powerful perſons, a long time refuſed doing his duty. The Counteſs de B—e, mother to the prince, was at length informed of the affair; ſhe immediately ſilenced all parties, by an annuity to the prieſt, and before the police could take cognizance of this diſgraceful behaviour. She deſired that the prince ſhould himſelf apologiſe for his conduct; but this was refuſed. This, for ſome time, afforded a topic of converſation to the Pariſians. The populace murmured, and could only

blame

blame the diſhonourable weakneſs of the curé, who permitted a public tranſaction of ſo ſhameful a nature not to be expiated by a public puniſhment. The philoſophers themſelves were not ſilent; they not only felt a horror at the barbarity of the action, but they exacted, though vainly, that a ſtriking example of juſtice ſhould reſtrain the *great*, who were every day inſulting the nation by their pride and wantonneſs remaining unchaſtiſed.

It was in vain that the nation murmured, and the philoſophers declaimed; the Prince de L——ſc was grand ecuyer de France. For ſuch an officer to overturn the hoſt, and break an old man's limb, could not be a crime. Let us remember, that this prince, in the Thuilleries, on the 14th of July, 1789, had not then loſt the ſame imperious inhumanity; with a ſtroke from his ſabre he maſſacred an unfortunate decrepid old man.

Another glaring inſolence happened in 1783. M. de Choiſeul-Meuze, driving a chaiſe, by his own unſkilfulneſs entangled his wheels with thoſe of a hackney-coach. He immediately revenged his own ill-driving on the miſerable coachman; after having given him about twenty ſound caneings, the poor fellow, ſmarting with pain and indignation, defended himſelf from the attacks of our young fiery lord; when this gentleman immediately drew the ſword from his cane, and repeatedly wounded the coachman till he fell from the box. He was departing, when the populace aſſembled round him, and inſiſted on carrying the murderer to the commiſſary. This juſtice, inſtead of ſending him to priſon, was ſatisfied in fining him in a ſum for the relief of the wounded coachman, and adding a polite reprimand.

The report of the coachman's death, a few days after, excited the indignation of Paris. The parliament were greatly incenſed at the ſhameful violence of young Choiſeul. Several recent events of this kind determined them to reſtrain, by a public example, the cruel deſpotiſm of theſe arrogant lords. They prepared a forcible remonſtrance to his majeſty, to commute the fine into a long impriſonment. But how did this terminate? The powerful Choiſeuls, alarmed at the ferment which exiſted in the parliament, exerted themſelves in diſperſing the pending ſtorm. Their intereſt and a little money prevailed; the remonſtrance was not made, Choiſeul was not puniſhed, and the hackney-coachman remained unavenged.

The oſtentation of the court is, perhaps, ſtrongly characteriſed by the following anecdote. The French nobility we know will not blame madame for her reſolution in this affair; but we addreſs ourſelves to the Engliſh nation. There appeared, in 1779, a diſpoſition in the court to diſcountenance the nobility for marrying into families that could not boaſt of as rich blood as themſelves, whatever other merits they might eminently poſſeſs. In conſequence of this, madame refuſed to accept for her dame de compagnie (maid of honour*), the Viſcounteſs Laval, becauſe her maiden name was Boulogne, and her father, though a treaſurer, had raiſed himſelf from a low origin. The Lavals, father and ſon, as the gentlemen of monſieur, were piqued at this inſult; they affirmed, that the name of Laval had ennobled that of Boulogne, and had taken away the blot of an humble birth. This was not acknowledged, and they ſent in their reſignation. When monſieur, with a cold contempt and unfeeling diſpoſition (which I underſtand to be his character), ſaid to him, in his farewel addreſs, You do not not follow the *beſt road*—No, ſir, replied the duke, but it is that of *honour*.

But it ſeems while madame refuſed to have an amiable lady, becauſe her father had not been a nobleman; a counteſs of a different character was acceptable. It was the nobility of a

* In France were formerly maids of honour, who attended the queen; but Louis XIV. having frequently choſen from among them ſeveral for his miſtreſſes, beſides the lords of the court, who formed intrigues which occaſioned diſagreeable occurrences; the queens became moſt intereſted, and were the firſt to demand, that their future eſtabliſhments might conſiſt of married ladies; which cuſtom has been ever ſince wiſely obſerved.

perſon,

perſon, and not his virtues, or his talents, which rendered him acceptable at court. The Counteſs of B—y was diſcovered, by her huſband, ſleeping with a courtier. In the moment of deſpair and rage, it is ſaid, he attempted to deſtroy his lady, a child of eighteen months, and the adulterer. To ſhun the future vengeance, ſhe had him bled and phyſicked, and declared a lunatic. This cruel deriſion wounded his agitated ſpirits, and his extreme ſenſibility preyed on his heart, till a melancholy took poſſeſſion of his ſoul. He quitted his country, his connections, and his unfeeling conſort; and reſigned himſelf to a voluntary exile. He firſt wandered in a deplorable ſtate, and at laſt ſuddenly diſappeared.

Yet this woman, the horror of all ſenſible minds, the execration of all virtuous, was admitted by madame to be her lady of honour, in preference to the amiable Ducheſs of Laval. The remonſtrances made to the queen, by the family of the Noailles, that the preference of madame on this occaſion was ſhamefully partial, and that it was indecent to ſubſtitute a woman of ſuch a character, occaſioned her majeſty to addreſs herſelf to madame. Theſe two royal perſonages could never agree; and madame only dully anſwered, that ſhe was alſo miſtreſs of having a favourite, a Madame Jules (De Polignac), as well as her majeſty. By this retort and confeſſion, it appears that a character, ſuch as this counteſs is repreſented to be, was adapted to become the favourite of a princeſs!

It is very neceſſary to add, that in the Livre Rouge the following article appears. The reader is appriſed, that the articles in the Livre Rouge are all authentic; the obſervations, as they are called, which accompany them, are merely the production of the perſon who was appointed to edite the work. Theſe obſervations, it muſt be acknowledged, are ill-written, and contain nothing but groſs abuſe. What we tranſcribe appeared in the orginal, and will ſerve for an excellent commentary on this favourite of monſieur. Felicité Counteſs of B—y, lady of honour to madame, a penſion of 100,000 livres!!!

The motives of this enormous penſion are not given; though certainly at preſent well known. We are informed that this lady now accompanies the emigrant princes; ſhe was the arbitreſs at the little court at Coblentz, and is faithfully attached to the ſervice of monſieur.

An acknowledged favourite of the miniſter or King of France, appears to have been more adored than either. He received at every hour ſome ceremony of his political devotion; his altar was ever burning with incenſe, and his ear ever dwelt on the hymns chaunted by adulation. One of theſe demi-gods was M. de Vougny Maurepas.

This gentleman was a perſon of conſiderable fortune; and, though he was occupied in no employment for himſelf, was by no means an idler, as he had the affairs of almoſt every one to purſue. The miniſter Maurepas and his lady had conceived the warmeſt affection for this amiable gentleman, and he was diſtinguiſhed by their name, in conſequence of his friendſhip with them. His greateſt pleaſure conſiſted in travelling as rapidly as poſſible, and almoſt every day he effected his twenty or thirty leagues. Haſtening to the burial of a lady of quality, he found the hour late, and hurrying along fell into the grave, fainted, and broke his leg. When the company arrived at the grave, they found, to their aſtoniſhment, the living and abſent M. Vougny, occupying the place reſerved for his departed friend.

Scarcely was this dreadful event known at Paris, but the princes of the blood, the miniſters, the courtiers, the actors, &c. &c. &c. haſtened to ſend, and moſt came perſonally, to enquire after the broken leg of the miniſter's favourite. Above four hundred perſons, among which were ladies of all kinds, of whom he was the avowed protector, ſubſcribed their names to his liſt; and its peruſal greatly enchanted M. Vougny, and was a balm for the cure of his leg. This gentleman was by no means ready at bon-mots; and, though his ſituation was not a very happy one for a ſtroke of wit, he obſerved to the grave-

grave-digger, when he came to aſſiſt him, that he gladly accepted his aid, for he did not deſire to hinder any perſon from his place.

De Vougny was the ſubject of all the polite circles at Paris; and, his liſt of four hundred every hour increaſing, he amuſed his confinement in reading the new names, and making his commentaries on them.

The Counteſs of Maurepas, was deſirous in viſiting him, to give a new mark of her eſteem for De Vougny and his broken leg. She obtained on this occaſion a croſs of St. Louis for the brother of De Vougny! This brother had diſſipated his fortune in the moſt extravagant debaucheries. But, becauſe M. de Vougny had a broken leg, and the counteſs ſolicited the miniſter of war, the reward was immediately accorded! Such were the baſe adulation and the general frivolity of the courtiers of France!

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 76.

WHILE the affairs of the Engliſh went on thus ſucceſsfully, M. Buſſy had been conſtantly employed near the perſon of Salabat-zing, whom he had ſerved in much the ſame manner that the Engliſh had Mahomed Ali Cawn. As he made uſe of his influence with that prince, however, to enlarge the poſſeſſions of the French, and was continually making exorbitant demands upon him, the prime miniſter of Salabat-zing at length repreſented to him the danger and ſhame of allowing a ſmall body of foreigners thus to give law to a great prince; and, having formed a powerful combination againſt the French, at laſt obtained an order for their diſmiſſion. M. Buſſy took his leave without any marks of diſguſt, having under his command about ſix hundred Europeans, with five thouſand ſepoys, and a fine train of artillery. His enemies, however, had no mind to allow him to depart in ſafety; and therefore ſent orders to all the Polygars to oppoſe their paſſage, ſending ſix thouſand Mahrattas after them to harraſs them on their march.

Notwithſtanding this oppoſition, M. Buſſy reached Hydrabad with very little loſs. Here he took poſſeſſion of a garden formerly belonging to the kings of Golconda, where he reſolved to keep his poſt until ſuccours ſhould arrive from Pondicherry and Maſulipatam. Here Salabat-zing propoſed to attack him; and, the better to attain his purpoſe, applied to the Engliſh preſidency at Madras for a body of troops to aſſiſt him in this ſervice. Nothing could be more agreeable to thoſe who had the power at that place than ſuch an invitation; and a detachment of four hundred Europeans and one thouſand five hundred ſepoys was on the point of being ordered to the aſſiſtance of Salabat-zing, when expreſſes from Bengal informed them of the greateſt danger that had ever threatened the Britiſh ſettlements in Indoſtan.

This danger aroſe from the diſpleaſure of Surajah Dowla the new nabob of Bengal. His grandfather Aliverdy Khan having died in April or May 1756, Surajah ſucceeded to the nabobſhip of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa. He was congratulated on his acceſſion by Mr. Drake the Engliſh preſident at Calcutta, who requeſted his favour and protection in behalf of his countrymen. This was readily promiſed, even to a greater degree than what had been ſhewn by his grandfather; but in a ſhort time his reſentment was incurred by the impriſonment, as it is ſaid, of Omichund, an eminent Gentoo merchant, who had lived ſeveral years under the protection of the Engliſh government at Calcutta. Of this, however, Surajah Dowla did not directly complain; but founded his pretence of war upon the conduct of the Engliſh in repairing the fortifications of Calcutta; which indeed was abſolutely neceſſary on account of the great likelihood of a war with the French. On this account, however, the nabob ſignified his diſpleaſure, and

and threatened an attack if the works were not inſtantly demoliſhed. With this requiſition the preſident and council pretended to comply; but nevertheleſs went on with their works, applying firſt to the French and then to the Dutch for aſſiſtance; but, as neither of theſe nations thought proper to interfere, the Engliſh were obliged to ſtand alone in the quarrel.

Surajah Dowla took the field on the 30th of May 1756, with an army of forty thouſand foot, thirty thouſand horſe, and four hundred elephants; and on the 2d of June detached twenty thouſand men to inveſt the Engliſh fort at Caſſumbazar, a large town ſituated on an iſland formed by the weſtern branch of the Ganges. The fort was regularly built, with ſixty cannon, and defended by three hundred men, but principally ſepoys. The nabob pretending a deſire to treat, Mr. Watts the chief of the factory was perſuaded to put himſelf in his power; which he had no ſooner done, than he was made a cloſe priſoner, along with Mr. Batſon, a ſurgeon, who accompanied him. The two priſoners were treated with great indignity, and threatened with death; but two of the council who had been ſent for by the tyrant's command were ſent back again, with orders to perſuade the people of the factory to ſurrender it at diſcretion. This propoſal met with great oppoſition in the council; but was at laſt complied with, though very little to the advantage of the priſoners; for they were not only deprived of every thing they poſſeſſed, but ſtripped almoſt naked, and ſent to Huquely, where they were cloſely confined.

The nabob, encouraged by this ſucceſs, marched directly to Calcutta, with all his forces, which he inveſted on the 15th. Though he now threatened to drive the Engliſh entirely out of his dominions, yet he propoſed an accommodation with Mr. Drake, provided he would pay him his duty upon the trade for fifteen years, defray the expences of his army, and deliver up the Indian merchants who were in the fort. This being refuſed, he attacked one of the redoubts at the entrance of the town; but was repulſed with great ſlaughter. On the 16th he attacked another advanced poſt, but was likewiſe repulſed with great loſs. Notwithſtanding this diſappointment, however, the attempt was renewed on the 18th, when the troops abandoned theſe poſts, and retreated into the fort; on which the nabob's troops entered the town, and plundered it for twenty-four hours. An order was then given for attacking the fort; for which purpoſe a ſmall breaſt-work was thrown up, and two twelve-pounders mounted upon it; but without firing oftener than two or three times an hour. The governor then called a council of war, when the captain of the train informed them, that there was not ammunition in the fort to ſerve three days: in conſequence of which the principal ladies were ſent on-board the ſhips lying before the fort. They were followed by the governor, who declared himſelf a quaker, and left the place to be defended by Mr. Holwell the ſecond in council. Beſides the governor, four of the council, eight gentlemen in the company's ſervice, four officers, and one hundred ſoldiers, with fifty-two free merchants, captains of ſhips, and other gentlemen, eſcaped on-board the ſhips, where were alſo fifty-nine ladies, with thirty-three of their children. The whole number left in the fort were about two hundred and fifty effective men, with Mr. Holwell, four captains, five lieutenants, ſix enſigns, and five ſerjeants; as alſo fourteen ſea-captains, and twenty-nine gentlemen of the factory. Mr. Holwell then having held a council of war, divided three cheſts of treaſure among the diſcontented ſoldiers; making them large promiſes alſo, if they behaved with courage and fidelity; after which he boldly ſtood on the defence of the place, notwithſtanding the immenſe force which oppoſed him. The attack was very vigorous; the enemy, having got poſſeſſion of the houſes, galled the Engliſh from thence and drove them from the baſtions; but they themſelves were ſeveral times diſlodged by the fire from the fort,

which killed upwards of twelve thouſand men, with the loſs of only five Engliſh ſoldiers the firſt day. The attack, however, was continued till the afternoon of the 20th; when many of the garriſon being killed and wounded, and their ammunition almoſt exhauſted, a flag of truce was hung out. Mr. Holwell intended to have availed himſelf of this opportunity to make his eſcape on-board the ſhips, but they had fallen ſeveral miles down from the fort, without leaving even a ſingle boat to facilitate the eſcape of thoſe who remained. In the mean time, however, the back gate was betrayed by the Dutch guard, and the enemy, entering the fort, killed all they firſt met, and took the reſt priſoners.

The fort was taken before ſix in the evening; and, in an hour after, Mr. Holwell had three audiences of the nabob, the laſt being in the durbar or council. In all of theſe the governor had the moſt poſitive aſſurances that no harm ſhould happen to any of the priſoners; but he was ſurpriſed and enraged at finding only five thouſand pounds in the fort, inſtead of the immenſe treaſures he expected; and to this, as well as perhaps to the reſentment of the jemmidaars or officers, of whom many were killed in the ſiege, we may impute the cataſtrophe that followed.

As ſoon as it was dark, the Engliſh priſoners, to the number of one hundred and forty-ſix, were directed, by the jemmidaars who guarded them to collect themſelves into one body, and ſit down quietly under the arched veranda, or piazza, to the weſtward of the black-hole priſon. Beſides the guard over them, another was placed at the ſouth-end of this veranda, to prevent the eſcape of any of them. About five hundred gunmen, with lighted matches, were drawn up on the parade; and ſoon after the factory was in flames to the right and left of the priſoners, who had various conjectures on this appearance. The fire advanced with rapidity on both ſides; and it was the prevailing opinion of the Engliſh, that they were to be ſuffocated between the two fires. On this they ſoon came to a reſolution of ruſhing on the guard, ſeizing their ſcymitars, and attacking the troops upon the parade, rather than be thus tamely roaſted to death: but Mr. Holwell advanced, and found the Moors were only ſearching for a place to confine them in. At that time Mr. Holwell might have made his eſcape, by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Leech, the company's ſmith, who had eſcaped when the Moors entered the fort, and returned juſt as it was dark, to tell Mr. Holwell he had provided a boat, and would inſure his eſcape, if he would follow him through a paſſage few were acquainted with, and by which he then entered. This might eaſily have been accompliſhed, as the guard took little notice of it; but Mr. Holwell told Mr. Leech, he was reſolved to ſhare the fate of the gentlemen and the garriſon; to which Mr. Leech, gallantly replied, that "then he was reſolved to ſhare Mr. Holwell's fate, and would not leave him."

The guard on the parade advanced, and ordered them all to riſe and go into the barracks. Then, with their muſkets preſented, they ordered them to go into the black-hole priſon; while others, with clubs and ſcymitars, preſſed upon them ſo ſtrong, that there was no reſiſting it; but, like one agitated wave impelling another, they were obliged to give way and enter; the reſt following like a torrent. Few among them, the ſoldiers excepted, had the leaſt idea of the dimenſions or nature of a place they had never ſeen; for, if they had, they would at all events have ruſhed upon the guard, and been cut to pieces by their own choice as the ſmaller evil.

It was about eight o'clock when theſe one hundred and forty-ſix unhappy perſons, exhauſted by continual action and fatigue, were thus crammed together into a dungeon about eighteen feet ſquare, in a cloſe ſultry night in Bengal; ſhut up to the eaſt and ſouth, the only quarters from whence air could reach them, by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north; open only to the weſt by two windows,

windows, ſtrongly barred with iron, from which they could receive ſcarcely any circulation of freſh air.

They had been but few minutes confined before every one fell into a perſpiration ſo profuſe, that no idea can be formed of it. This brought on a raging thirſt, which increaſed in proportion as the body was drained of its moiſture. Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. Every man was ſtripped, and every hat put in motion: they ſeveral times ſat down on their hams; but at each time ſeveral of the poor creatures fell, and were inſtantly ſuffocated or trodden to death.

Before nine o'clock every man's thirſt grew intolerable, and reſpiration difficult. Efforts were again made to force the door; but ſtill in vain. Many inſults were uſed to the guards, to provoke them to fire in upon the priſoners, who grew outrageous, and many delirious. "Water, water!" became the general cry. Some water was brought: but theſe ſupplies, like ſprinkling water on fire, only ſerved to raiſe and feed the flames. The confuſion became general, and horrid from the cries and ravings for water; and ſome were trampled to death. This ſcene of miſery proved entertainment to the brutal wretches without, who ſupplied them with water, that they might have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them fight for it, as they phraſed it; and held up lights to the bars, that they might loſe no part of the inhuman diverſion.

Before eleven o'clock, moſt of the gentlemen were dead, and one third of the whole. Thirſt grew intolerable: but Mr. Holwell kept his mouth moiſt by ſucking the perſpiration out of his ſhirt-ſleeves, and catching the drops as they fell, like heavy rain, from his head and face. By half an hour after eleven, moſt of the living were in an outrageous delirium. They found that water heightened their uneaſineſſes; and "Air, air!" was the general cry. Every inſult that could be deviſed againſt the guard, all the opprobrious names that the viceroy and his officers could be loaded with, were repeated, to provoke the guard to fire upon them. Every man had eager hopes of meeting the firſt ſhot. Then a general prayer to heaven, to haſten the approach of the flames to the right and left of them, and put a period to their miſery. Some expired on others; while a ſteam aroſe, as well from the living as the dead, which was very offenſive.

About two in the morning, they crowded ſo much to the windows, that many died ſtanding, unable to fall by the throng and equal preſſure round. When the day broke, the ſtench ariſing from the dead bodies was inſufferable. At that juncture, the Soubah, who had received an account of the havoc death had made among them, ſent one of his officers to enquire if the chief ſurvived. Mr. Holwell was ſhewn to him; and, near ſix, an order came for their releaſe.

Thus they had remained in this infernal priſon from eight at night until ſix in the morning, when the poor remains of one hundred and forty-ſix ſouls, being only twenty-three, came out alive; but moſt of them in a high putrid fever. The dead bodies were dragged out of the hole by the ſoldiers, and thrown promiſcuouſly into the ditch of an unfiniſhed ravelin, which was afterwards filled with earth.

The news of this diſaſter put an end to the expedition projected againſt M. Buſſy; and Colonel Clive was inſtantly diſpatched to Bengal with four hundred Europeans and one thouſand ſepoys, on-board of the fleet commanded by Admiral Watſon. They did not arrive till the 15th of December, at a village called Fulta, ſituated on a branch of the Ganges, where the inhabitants of Calcutta had taken refuge after their misfortune. Their firſt operations were againſt the the forts Buſbudgia, Tanna, Fort-William, and Calcutta, now in the hands of the enemy. All theſe were reduced almoſt as ſoon as they could approach them. An expedition was then propoſed againſt Huegley, a large town about ſixty miles above Calcutta, and the place of rendezvous for all nations who traded to Bengal; its warehouſes and ſhops being always filled with the richeſt merchandiſe of the country. This was likewiſe eaſily

reduced; and the city was deſtroyed, with the granaries and ſtorehouſes of ſalt ſeated on each ſide the river; which proved very detrimental to the nabob, as depriving him of the means of ſubſiſtence for his army.

Surajah Dowla, enraged at this ſucceſs of the Engliſh, now ſeemed determined to cruſh them at once by a general engagement. From this, however, he was intimidated by a ſucceſsful attack on his camp, which ſoon induced him to conclude a treaty. This took place on the 9th of February 1757, on the following conditions. 1. That the privileges and immunities granted to the Engliſh by the king (mogul) ſhould not be diſputed. 2. That all goods with Engliſh orders ſhould paſs, by land or water, free of any tax, fee, or impoſition. 3. All the company's factories which had been ſeized by the nabob ſhould be reſtored; and the goods, money, and effects, which had been plundered, ſhould be accounted for. 4. That the Engliſh ſhould have permiſſion to fortify Calcutta as they thought proper. 5. They ſhould alſo have liberty to coin their own imports of bullion and gold.

As certain intelligence was now received of a war between France and England, the firſt object that naturally occurred, after the concluſion of this treaty, was the reduction of the French power in the eaſt; in conſequence of which it was repreſented to Admiral Watſon, by a committee of the council of Bengal, that this was the only opportunity he perhaps might ever have of acting offenſively againſt them. An attack would therefore immediately have been made on Chandernagore, had not a deputation arrived from that place, requeſting a neutrality in this part of the world until matters ſhould be finally decided in Europe. The negociation, however, was broken off on a ſuggeſtion that the government of Chandernagore, being ſubordinate to that of Pondicherry, could not render any tranſaction of this kind valid. It remained therefore only to obtain the conſent of the nabob to make an attack upon this place: but this ſeemed not likely to be got; for, in ten days after the concluſion of the treaty, he ſent a letter to the admiral, complaining of his intention. "It appears (ſays he) that you have a deſign to beſiege the French factory near Houghley, and to commence hoſtilities againſt that nation. This is contrary to all rule and cuſtom, that you ſhould bring your animoſities and differences into my country; for it has never been known, ſince the days of Timur, that the Europeans made war upon one another in the king's dominions. If you are determined to beſiege the French factories, I ſhall be neceſſitated, in honour and duty to my king, to aſſiſt them with my troops. You are certainly bound to abide by your part of the treaty ſtrictly, and never to attempt or be the occaſion of any troubles or diſturbances in future within the provinces under my juriſdiction, &c." To this Admiral Watſon replied, that "he was ready to deſiſt from his intended enterpriſe if the French would agree to a ſolid treaty of neutrality; or if the nabob, as *ſoubahdar* (viceroy) of Bengal, would, under his hand, guarantee this treaty, and promiſe to protect the Engliſh from any attempts made by the French againſt their ſettlements in his abſence." This letter did not prove ſatisfactory; the nabob having been informed by the French agent, that the Engliſh deſigned to turn their arms againſt him as ſoon as they had made themſelves maſters of Chandernagore. This was ſtrenuouſly denied by the admiral; and a number of letters paſſed between him and the nabob, in one of which the latter made uſe of the following expreſſions, which were ſuppoſed to imply a tacit conſent that Chandernagore ſhould be attacked. "My forbidding war on my borders was becauſe the French were my tenants, and upon this affair deſired my protection: on this I wrote to you to make peace, and no intention had I of favouring or aſſiſting them. You have underſtanding and generoſity: if your enemy with an upright heart claims your protection, you will give him his life; but then you

muſt

muſt be well ſatisfied of the innocence of his intentions; if not, then whatſoever you think right, that do."

Having thus, as was ſuppoſed, obtained the conſent of the nabob, an attack was made on Chandernagore, which was ſoon reduced to the neceſſity of capitulating; though the French made a gallant defence, and, as Mr. Ives informs us, "ſtood to their guns as long as they had any to fire." A meſſenger was diſpatched with the news to Surajah Dowla three days after the place had ſurrendered, intimating alſo that the French had been purſued ſome way up the country. This intelligence, however, ſeemed to be by no means agreeable, as he could ſcarcely be induced to return an anſwer. At laſt he pretended diſpleaſure on account of the deſign of the Engliſh to infringe the treaties, and complained that they had ravaged ſome parts of his dominions. This was denied on the part of the admiral; who in his turn accuſed the nabob of breach of promiſe, and neglect in fulfilling his engagements. The laſt letter ſent by Admiral Watſon to the nabob, of date 19th April 1757, concludes in this manner: "Let me again repeat to you, that I have no other views than that of peace. The gathering together of riches is what I deſpiſe; and I call on God, who ſees and knows the ſpring of all our actions, and to whom you and I muſt one day anſwer, to witneſs to the truth of what I now write: therefore, if you would have me believe that you wiſh for peace as much as I do, no longer let it be the ſubject of our correſpondence for me to aſk the fulfilment of our treaty, and you to promiſe and not perform it; but immediately fulfil all your engagements: thus let peace flouriſh and ſpread throughout all your country, and make your people happy in the re-eſtabliſhment of their trade, which has ſuffered by a ruinous and deſtructive war." From this time both parties made preparations for war. The nabob returned no anſwer till the 13th of June, when he ſent the following declaration of war. "According to my promiſes, and the agreement made between us, I have duly rendered every thing to Mr. Watts, except a very ſmall remainder: notwithſtanding this, Mr. Watts, and the reſt of the council of the factory at Caſſembuzar, under the pretence of going to take the air in their gardens, fled away in the night. This is an evident mark of deceit, and of an intention to break the treaty. I am convinced it could not have happened without your knowledge, nor without your advice. I all along expected ſomething of this kind, and for that reaſon I would not recal my forces from Plaſſey, expecting ſome treachery. I praiſe God, that the breach of the treaty has not been on my part," &c.

Nothing leſs was now reſolved on in the Engliſh council at Calcutta than the depoſition of the nabob; which at this time appeared practicable, by ſupporting the pretenſions of Meer Jaffier Ali Cawn, who had with other noblemen entered into a conſpiracy againſt him. Meer Jaffier had married the ſiſter of Aliverdy Cawn, the predeceſſor of Surajah Dowla; and was now ſupported in his pretenſions by the general of the horſe, and by Jugget Seet the nabob's banker, who was reckoned the richeſt merchant in all India. By theſe three leading men the deſign was communicated to Mr. Watts the Engliſh reſident at the nabob's court, and by him to Colonel Clive and the ſecret committee at Calcutta. The management of the affair being left to Mr. Watts and Mr. Clive, it was thought proper to communicate the ſecret to Omichund, through whom the neceſſary correſpondence might be carried on with Meer Jaffier. This agent proved ſo avaricious, that it was reſolved to ſerve him in his own way; and, by a piece of treachery to him alſo, to gain their point with both parties. Two treaties were therefore written out; in one of which it was promiſed to comply with Omichund's demand, but in the other his name was not even mentioned; and both theſe treaties were ſigned by all the principal perſons concerned, Admiral Watſon alone excepted, whom no political motives could influence to ſign an agreement

which he did not mean to keep. Theſe treaties, the ſame in every reſpect excepting as to Omichund's affair, were to the following purpoſe: 1. All the effects and factories belonging to the province of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, nor ſhould any more French ever be allowed to ſettle in theſe provinces. 2. In conſideration of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Engliſh company by the capture and plunder of Calcutta, he agreed to pay one crore of rupees, or 1,250,000l. ſterling. 3. For the effects plundered from the Engliſh at Calcutta, he engaged to pay fifty lack of rupees, or 625,000l. 4. For the effects plundered from the Gentoos, Moors, and other inhabitans of Calcutta, twenty lack, or 250,000l. 7. For the effects plundered from the American merchants, inhabitants of Calcutta, ſeven lack, or 87,500l. 8. The diſtribution of all theſe ſums to be left to Admiral Watſon, Colonel Clive, Roger Drake, William Watts, James Kilpatrick, and Richard Becher, Eſquires, to be diſpoſed of by them to whom they think proper.

All things being now in readineſs, Colonel Clive began his march againſt Surajah Dowla on the 13th of June, the very day on which Surajah Dowla ſent off his laſt letter for Admiral Watſon. Before any act of hoſtility was committed, however, Colonel Clive wrote the nabob a letter, upbraiding him with his conduct, and telling him at laſt, that "the rains being ſo near, and it requiring many days to receive an anſwer, he had found it neceſſary to wait upon him immediately." This was followed by the deciſive action at Plaſſey; in which the treachery of Meer Jaffier, who commanded part of the nabob's troops, and ſtood neuter during the engagement, undoubtedly rendered the victory more eaſily acquired than it would otherwiſe have been. The unfortunate nabob fled to his capital with a few that continued faithful to him. He reached the city in a few hours; but, not thinking himſelf ſafe there, left it the following evening, diſguiſed like a faquir, with only two attendants. By theſe he appears to have been abandoned, and even robbed; for on the 3d of July he was found wandering forſaken and almoſt naked on the road to Patna. Next day he was brought back to Muxadabad; and a few hours after privately beheaded by Meer Jaffier's eldeſt ſon, to whoſe care he had been committed. The uſurper took poſſeſſion of the capital in triumph; and on the 29th of June Colonel Clive went to the palace, and in preſence of the rajahs and grandees of the court ſolemnly handed him to the muſnud or carpet and throne of ſtate, where he was unanimouſly ſaluted ſoubahdar or nabob, and received the ſubmiſſion of all preſent.

While theſe tranſactions were going forward with the nabob, the utmoſt efforts were uſed to expel the French entirely from Bengal. By the articles of capitulation at Chandernagore, the whole of that garriſon were to continue priſoners of war; but, about the time of ſigning the treaty, Mr. Law with a ſmall body of troops made his eſcape out of Caſſembuzar, and bent his march towards Patna. There he had been protected by the late nabob; and, on the commencement of freſh hoſtilities, had collected about two hundred French, the only remains of that nation in Bengal, to make an attempt to ſuccour him. With theſe he was within two hours march of Surajah Dowla's camp when the battle of Plaſſey was fought: on hearing the news of which he ſtopped; but afterwards, being informed of the nabob's eſcape, he marched again to his aſſiſtance, and was within a few hours of joining him when he was taken. Three days after he was purſued by Major Eyre Coote at the head of two hundred and twenty-three Europeans, three companies of ſepoys, fifty laſcars or Indian ſailors, and ten marmutty men or pioneers to clear the roads, together with two pieces of cannon, ſix-pounders. On this expedition the major exerted his utmoſt diligence to overtake his antagoniſt, and ſpent a very conſiderable ſpace of time in the purſuit; for, though he ſet out on the 6th of July, he did not return to Muxadabad till the 1ſt of September.

Mr.

Mr. Law, however, had the good fortune to eſcape. But, though the major did not ſucceed in what was propoſed as the principal end of his expedition, he was nevertheleſs of conſiderable ſervice to the company and to his country in general. He had obliged Ramnarain, the moſt powerful rajah in the country, to ſwear allegiance to Meer Jaffier; he laid open the interior ſtate of the northern provinces; and, in conjuction with Mr. Johnſtone, gave the company ſome inſight into the ſaltpetre buſineſs, from which ſuch advantages have ſince been derived to the public.

Before the return of Major Coote, Admiral Pocock had ſucceeded to the command of the Engliſh fleet, in conſequence of the deceaſe of Admiral Watſon, who died on the 16th of Auguſt. The joy of the Britiſh was conſiderably damped by the loſs of this gentleman, who had gained a great and deſerved reputation in the military line and every other. News was alſo received, that the French had been very ſucceſsful on the coaſt of Coromandel. Salabat-zing, as has already been obſerved, had applied to the Engliſh for aſſiſtance againſt the French; but, as they were prevented from performing their agreement by the diſaſter at Calcutta, he found himſelf under a neceſſity of accommodating the differences with his former friends, and to admit them again into his ſervice. M. Buſſy was now reinforced by the troops under Mr. Law; who had collected as many Europeans in his journey as made up five hundred with thoſe he had at firſt. With theſe he undertook to reduce the Engliſh factories of Ingeram, Bandermalanka, and Vizagapatnam. As neither of the two former places were in any ſtate of defence, the greateſt part of the company's effects were put on ſhipboard on the firſt alarm; but, as Vizagapatnam was garriſoned by one hundred and forty Europeans and four hundred and twenty ſepoys, it was ſuppoſed that it would make ſome defence. If any was made, however, it appears to have been very trifling; and by the conqueſt of this the French became maſters of all the coaſts from Ganjam to Maſſulipatnam. In the ſouthern provinces the like bad ſucceſs attended the Britiſh cauſe. The rebel Polygars, having united their forces againſt Mazuphe Cawn, obtained a complete victory over him; after which, the Engliſh ſepoys being prevailed upon to quit Madura, the conqueror ſeized upon that city for himſelf.

In the beginning of 1758, the French made an attempt on Trinchinopoli. The command was given to M. d'Autreuil, who inveſted the place with nine hundred men in battalion, with four thouſand ſepoys, one hundred huſſars, and a great body of Indian horſe. Trinchinopoli was then in no condition to withſtand ſuch a formidable power, as moſt of the garriſon had gone to beſiege Madura under Captain Caillaud; but this commander, having received intelligence of the danger, marched back with all his forces, and entered the town by a difficult road which the enemy had neglected to guard; and the French general, diſconcerted by this ſucceſsful manœuvre, drew off his forces, and returned to Pondicherry.

This fortunate tranſaction was ſucceeded by the ſiege of Madura, in which the Engliſh were ſo vigorouſly repulſed, that Captain Caillaud was obliged to turn the ſiege into a blockade in order to reduce the place by famine. But before any progreſs could be made in this way, Mazuphe Cawn was prevailed upon to give it up for the ſum of 170,000 rupees. A large garriſon of ſepoys was again put into the place, and Captain Caillaud returned to Trinchinopoli.

An unſucceſsful attempt was now made by Colonel Ford on Nellore, a large town ſurrounded by a thick mud-wall, with a dry ditch on all ſides but one, where there is the bed of a river always dry but in the rainy ſeaſon. The enterpriſe is ſaid to have proved unſucceſsful through the unheard-of cowardice of a body of ſepoys, who, having ſheltered themſelves in a ditch, abſolutely refuſed to ſtir a ſtep farther, and rather choſe to allow the reſt of the army to march over them to the aſſault, than to expoſe themſelves to danger. Several other

other enterprises of no great moment were undertaken; but the event was on the whole unfavourable to the English, whose force by the end of the campaign was reduced to one thousand seven hundred and eighteen men, while that of the French amounted to three thousand four hundred Europeans, of whom one thousand were sent to Pondicherry.

Both parties now received considerable reinforcements from Europe; Admiral Pocock being joined on the 24th of March by Commodore Stevens with a squadron of five men of war, and the French by nine men of war and two frigates, having on-board General Lally with a large body of troops. The English admiral no sooner found himself in a condition to cope with the enemy than he went in quest of them; and an engagement took place, in which the French were defeated with the loss of six hundred killed and a great many wounded, while the English had only twenty-nine killed and eighty-nine wounded. The former returned to Pondicherry, where they landed their men, money, and troops. After the battle, three of the British captains were tried for misbehaviour, and two of them dismissed from the command of their ships. As soon as his vessels were refitted, the admiral sailed again in quest of the enemy, but could not bring them to an action before the 3d of August, when the French were defeated a second time, with the loss of two hundred and fifty-one killed and six hundred and two wounded.

Notwithstanding this success at sea, the English were greatly deficient in land-forces; the re-establishment of their affairs in Bengal having almost entirely drained the settlements on the coast of Coromandel of the troops necessary for their defence. The consequence of this was the loss of fort St. David, which General Lally reduced, destroying the fortifications, demolishing also the adjacent villages, and ravaging the country in such a manner as filled the natives with indignation, and in the end proved very prejudicial to his affairs. He proved successful, however, in the reduction of Devicottah, but was obliged to retreat with loss from before Tanjore, his army being greatly distressed for want of provisions; and money in particular being so deficient, that on the 7th of August the French seized and carried into Pondicherry a large Dutch ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatnam, and took out of her about five thousand pounds in specie.

From this time the affairs of the French daily declined. On their retreat from Tanjore, they abandoned the island of Seringham; however, they took Tripassore, but were defeated in their designs on the important post of Chinglapet, situated about forty-five miles south-west of Madras. Their next enterprises on fort St. George and Madras were equally unsuccessful. The latter was besieged from the 12th of December 1758 to the 17th of February 1759, when they were obliged to abandon it with great loss; which disaster greatly contributed to depress their spirits, and abate those sanguine hopes they had entertained of becoming masters in this part of the world.

The remainder of the year 1759 proved entirely favourable to the British arms. M. d'Ache the French admiral, who had been very roughly handled by Admiral Pocock on the 3d of August 1758, having refitted his fleet, on being reinforced by three men of war at the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, now ventured once more to face his antagonist, who on his part did not at all decline the combat. A third battle ensued on the 10th of September 1759, when the French, notwithstanding their superiority both in number of ships and weight of metal, were obliged to retreat with considerable loss; having one thousand five hundred men killed and wounded, while those on-board the English fleet did not exceed five hundred and sixty-nine. By the 17th of October the English fleet was completely refitted; and Admiral Pocock, having been joined by a reinforcement of four men of war, soon after returned to England.

All this time the unfortunate General Lally had been employed in unsuccessful endeavours to retrieve the affairs of his countrymen: still, however,

ever, he attempted to act on the offenſive; but his fate was at laſt decided by laying ſiege to Wandewaſh, which had lately been taken by Col. Coote. The advantage in numbers was entirely in favour of the French general; the Engliſh army conſiſting only of one thouſand ſeven hundred Europeans including artillery and cavalry, while the French amounted to two thouſand two hundred Europeans. The auxiliaries on the Engliſh ſide were three thouſand black troops, while thoſe of the French amounted to ten thouſand black troops and three hundred Caffres; nor was the odds leſs in proportion in the artillery, the Engliſh bringing into the field only fourteen pieces of cannon and one howitzer, while the French had twenty-five pieces in the field and five on their batteries againſt the fort. The battle began about eleven o'clock on the 22d of January, 1760, and in three hours the whole French army gave way and fled towards their camp; but quitted it on finding themſelves purſued by the Engliſh, who took all their cannon except three ſmall pieces. They collected themſelves under the walls of Cheltaput, about eighteen miles from the field of battle, and ſoon after retired to Pondicherry. Colonel Coote cauſed the country to be waſted to the very gates of this fortreſs, by way of retaliation for what the French had done in the neighbourhood of Madras. He then ſet about the ſiege of Cheltaput, which ſurrendered in one day; a conſiderable detachment of the enemy was intercepted by Captain Smith; the fort of Timmery was reduced by Major Monſon; and the city of Arcot by Captain Wood. This laſt conqueſt enabled the Engliſh to reſtore the nabob to his dominions, of which he had been deprived by the French; and it greatly weakened both the French force and intereſt in India. M. Lally, in the mean time, had recalled his forces from Seringham, by which means he augmented his army with five hundred Europeans. All theſe were now ſhut up in Pondicherry, which was become the laſt hope of the French in India. To complete their misfortunes, Admiral Corniſh arrived at Madras with ſix men of war; and, as the French had now no fleet in theſe parts, the admiral readily engaged to co-operate with the land-forces. The conſequence was the reduction of Carical, Chellambrum, and Verdachellum, by a ſtrong detachment under Major Monſon; while Colonel Coote reduced Permucoil, Alamperva, and Waldour. Thus he was at laſt enabled to lay ſiege to Pondicherry itſelf. Previous to this, however, it had been blockaded by ſea and land, which reduced the place to great ſtraits for want of proviſions, and induced a mutinous diſpoſition among the garriſon. The batteries were not opened till the beginning of December 1760, and the place capitulated on the 15th of January 1761, by which an end was put to the power of the French in this part of the world.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

ON FEMALE CREDULITY.

OF ſome females, credulity is a very ſtriking characteriſtic. A credulous woman is ſupremely ſkilled in the ingenious and happy art of building caſtles in the air; and, as often as one fabric of illuſion is demoliſhed, ſhe erects another in its place. Her life is a ſcene of perpetual and ever-varying hope; and, as hope is one of the moſt lively paſſions, her temper is naturally gay. Her head may be compared to one of thoſe raree-ſhow boxes, which are filled with ſplendid and ſucceſſive pictures of one magnificent object. At the firſt peep you may diſcern the temple of Hymen. The ſtructure preſently vaniſhes; but diſappears only to make room for a more captivating view, either of the temple itſelf, or of ſome delightful avenue which is terminated by the ſame noble edifice.

This foible, however, though riſing to a high degree of abſurdity, may ſtill,

ſtill, in ſome inſtances, be an object more worthy of enderneſs and pity than of contempt and deriſion. Inſtead of being the offenſive offspring of arrogance and vanity, it is frequently the mere baby of ſimplicity and benevolence. It often ariſes ſolely from the moſt natural and the moſt amiable of human wiſhes, the wiſh of being beloved; and, when its origin is ſuch, who would not be tender to the child for the ſake of the parent?

As hope is one of the moſt potent of our illuſive paſſions, we cannot wonder that the juſt and laudable hope of finding a huſband ſhould often cheat the moſt ſenſible of ladies into an erroneous belief of having found him. How often does the philoſopher delude himſelf in much clearer matters, and where the ſilence of his heart affords him not ſo good an excuſe for the confuſion of his judgment! This eaſineſs of belief, with regard to many, is ſo perfectly free from every other blemiſh, that one cannot but lament the raillery to which it is expoſed. It has been perceived to be united with ſuch frames, that, inſtead of deriding it as a weakneſs, ſome have been almoſt led to regard it as a gift from heaven, to compenſate for the misfortunes of deformity. The young and inconſiderate cannot be expected to view it in ſo ſerious a light. But, to caution them from the danger of treating it with ſuch unintended cruelty as they may afterwards regret, we ſhall relate the brief hiſtory of a lady whoſe fate was as ſingular as her perſon was unfortunate, and her character deſerving.

Harriet Aſpin was the youngeſt of four ſiſters, who in their childhood had all a proſpect of paſſing through life with every advantage that beauty and fortune can beſtow. But deſtiny ordained it otherwiſe; the extravagance of their father abridged the portion of each; and the little Harriet had the additional affliction of perſonal calamities.

From a fall which her nurſe occaſioned, and concealed, ſhe contracted a great degree of deformity; and the injuries that her frame had received from accident were completed in what her countenance ſuffered from that cruel diſtemper by which beauty was ſo frequently deſtroyed before the happy introduction of inoculation. Her countenance and perſon were wretchedly diſfigured; but her mind ſtill poſſeſſed the moſt valuable of mental powers, and her heart was embelliſhed by every generous affection. Her friends were many; but ſhe had paſſed her fortieth year without once hearing the addreſſes of a ſingle lover. Yet the fancied whiſper of this enchanting paſſion often vibrated in her ear; for, with a ſolid and brilliant underſtanding, ſhe was deeply tinctured with this credulous foible. As ſhe advanced towards fifty, finding her income very narrow, and her ſituation unpleaſant, ſhe took ſhelter in the family of her favourite ſiſter, married to a good-natured man of eaſy fortune; who, though he had ſeveral children, very readily allowed his wife to afford an aſylum, and adminiſter all the comforts in her power, to this unfortunate relation.

The good deeds of benevolence rarely paſs unrewarded. The obliging temper of Harriet, united to infinite wit and vivacity, contributed to reſtore the declining health of her ſiſter, and enlivened the houſe into which ſhe was ſo kindly admitted. She endeared herſelf to every branch of it; but her ſecond nephew, whoſe name was Edward, became her principal favourite, and returned her partiality with more eſteem and affection than nephews are uſed to feel for an old maiden aunt. Indeed, there was a ſtriking ſimilarity in their characters; for they both poſſeſſed a very uncommon portion of wit, with extreme generoſity and good-nature. Harriet had the moſt perfect penetration into the foibles of every character but her own; and had the art of treating them with ſuch tender and ſalutary mirth, that ſhe preſerved her nephew, whoſe conſtitution was amorous and vain, from a thouſand follies into which the giddineſs of his paſſions would otherwiſe have betrayed him; and, what is ſtill more to her honour, when he was really fallen into ſome juvenile ſcrape, which ſometimes would happen, ſhe never failed to aſſiſt him, both with ſecret advice, and the

the private aid of ſuch little ſums of money as ſhe always contrived to ſave from her ſlender income for the moſt generous of purpoſes. By her laſt beneficence of this nature, ſhe had enabled her nephew to redeem his gold watch, which Edward, who ſtood in awe of his father, had actually pawned to deliver a poor and unfortunate girl from a ſpunging-houſe.

It was almoſt impoſſible not to love a maiden aunt of ſo engaging a character; and Edward, whoſe affections were naturally ardent, loved her indeed moſt ſincerely. But his penetration diſcovered her foible, and the vivacity of his ſpirit often tempted him to ſport with it. Hitherto, however, he had done ſo in the moſt harmleſs manner; but a circumſtance aroſe which fully proved the danger of this ordinary diverſion. Edward, being a younger brother, was deſigned for the profeſſion of phyſic. He had ſtudied at Edinburgh; and, returning from thence to London, had brought with him a medical friend who was a native of Savoy, and was preparing to ſettle as a phyſician at Turin. In the gaiety of his heart, Edward informed his aunt Harriet that he had provided her with a huſband; and he enlarged on the excellent qualities of his friend. The Savoyard was extremely polite: and, either attracted by the pleaſantry of her converſation, or touched with medical pity for the ſtriking infelicity of her diſtorted frame, he had paid particular attention to Miſs Aſpin; for, being yet under fifty, ſhe had not aſſumed the title of Mrs.

This particular attention was fully ſufficient to convince the credulous Harriet that her nephew was ſerious. But ſhe was unluckily confirmed in that illuſion by his ſaying to her one evening, "Well, my dear aunt, my friend is to leave England on Monday. Conſider, upon your pillow, whether you will paſs the Alps to ſettle with him for life; and let me know your deciſion before the week expires."

The ſportive Edward was very far from ſuppoſing that theſe idle words could be productive of any fatal event; for the health of his aunt was ſuch, that he conſidered his propoſal of croſſing the Alps full as extravagant as if he had propoſed to her to ſettle in the moon. But let youth and vigour remember, that they ſeldom can form a juſt eſtimate of the wiſhes, thoughts, and feelings, of infirmity.

Poor Harriet had no ſooner retired to her chamber, than ſhe entered into a profound debate with a favourite maid, who uſed to ſleep in her room, concerning the dangers of croſſing the Alps, and the ſtate of her health. In this debate, both her heart and her fancy played the part of very able advocates, and defended a weak cauſe by an aſtoniſhing variety of arguments in its favour. They utterly overpowered her judgment. But they could not bias the ſounder ſenſe of Molly, who was ſeated on the bench on this occaſion. This honeſt girl, who happened to have a real lover in England, had many motives to diſſuade her miſtreſs from an extravagant project of ſettling in a foreign country; and ſhe uttered as many reaſons to poor Harriet againſt the paſſage of the Alps, as were urged to the ſon of Hamilcar by his Carthaginian friends, when he firſt talked of traverſing thoſe tremendous mountains. The debate was very warm on both ſides, and ſupported thro' the greateſt part of the night. The ſpirited Harriet was horribly fatigued by the diſcourſe, but utterly unconvinced by the forcible arguments of her opponent. She even believed that the journey would prove a remedy for her aſthmatic complaints. Her deſire of a matrimonial eſtabliſhment was full as efficacious as the vinegar of Hannibal; and the Alps melted before it.

At the dawn of day ſhe had poſitively determined to follow the fortunes of the amiable Savoyard. The peace of mind which this deciſion produced afforded her a ſhort ſlumber: but, on waking, ſhe was very far from being refreſhed; and found that her unhappy frame had ſuffered ſo much from the agitation of her ſpirits, and the want of her uſual ſleep, that ſhe was unable to appear at breakfaſt. This, however, was a circumſtance too common to alarm the family: for,

though her cheerfulneſs never forſook her, yet her little portion of ſtrength was frequently exhauſted; and her breath often ſeemed at the very point of departing from her diminutive body.

Towards noon her ſiſter entered her chamber, to make a kind enquiry concerning her health. It was a warm day in ſpring; yet Miſs Harriet Aſpin, who was rather chilly, had ſeated herſelf in a little low chair, by the ſide of a large fire. Her feet were ſtrangely twiſted together, and, leaning forward to reſt her elbow on her knee, ſhe ſupported her head on her right hand. To the affectionate queſtions of her ſiſter ſhe made no reply, but, ſtarting from her reverie, walked with apparent difficulty acroſs the chamber, and, ſaying with a feeble and fainting voice, "I can never paſs the Alps," ſunk down on the ſide of her bed, and with one deep ſigh, but without any convulſive ſtruggle, expired.

Whether the much-injured and defective organs of her life were completely worn out by time, or whether the conflict of different affections, which had harraſſed her ſpirit thro' the night, really ſhortened her exiſtence, the all-ſeeing Author of it alone can determine. It is certain, however, that her death, and the peculiar circumſtances attending it, produced among her relations the moſt poignant affliction. As ſhe died without one convulſive motion, her ſiſter could hardly believe her to be dead; and, as this good lady had not attended to the levities of her ſon Edward, ſhe could not comprehend the laſt words of Harriet, till her faithful ſervant gave a full and honeſt account of the nightly converſation which had paſſed between herſelf and her departed miſtreſs.

On Physiognomy.

"To discover the Radiance of the Creator in the Visage of Man is the pre-eminent quality of Man." *Anon.*

IT has ever been the fate of new opinions to be treated with ridicule, and too often, without any examination, with contempt. Unhappily is it, that by ſuch concluſions, haſty in themſelves, and ignominious to thoſe who make them, that the progreſs of genius is retarded, and thoſe beautiful exuberances, which might in time bloſſom, and bear the moſt agreeable fruit, pruned and mutilated in the bud. Whatever deference we owe to eſtabliſhed rule and cuſtom, there are ſtill inventions to be noticed, and improvements to be adopted. It is a great reflection upon the learning, as well as the candour, of the age, that we daily ſee the ſeverity of criticiſm, the irony of malice, and the ebullitions of the envious, unceaſingly employed to daunt the ardour of thoſe minds which ought not to be repreſſed by preſcribed limitations. As the progreſs of our intellectual faculties is *gradual*, ſo alſo is the ripening of genius, which owes its foundation to ſuch ſenſations; and no greater injury can be made to the mind aſpiring with a laudable ambition, than to check the generous effuſions of a heart glowing with the genial fire of nature, and untainted by the tyranny of cuſtom and faſhion. As phyſiognomy has been regarded by ſome as an impoſition, we thought it neceſſary to prefix the above obſervations, as in our opinion the criterion by which we muſt judge of ſuch a ſcience muſt reſt upon imp[illegible]tiality itſelf for abſtracting its utility; and, even upon the ſuppoſition that it is no way conducive to our happineſs in a moral ſenſe, it cannot fail to ſtrike us, even in that caſe, as a rational and an elegant ſcience; conducting our admiration to objects worthy of it, and leading us ſtep by ſtep to ideas that give us an exalted view of human nature.

The moſt ignorant perſon cannot be unacquainted with the difference of phyſiognomies, at the ſame time that he is ſenſible of the difference of diſpoſition in the minds, of various men; and conſequently is convinced of a connexion between the features of the face

face and thoſe of the mind. Recapitulation is unworthy of an argument which is in itſelf ſo eaſily ſupported. Yet that there are infidels in this ſcience; and that they have brought forth ſuppoſitions and *apparent* contradictions in oppoſition to phyſiognomy, is true. To invalidate a doctrine which is verified either wholly or in part by every countenance that we meet with, is in fact a bold attempt. We know that the celebrated traveller Mr. Coxe has ſlighted phyſiognomy as an imaginary ſcience. The judgment of ſo experienced a traveller would be of great weight againſt us in the preſent caſe, had he not candidly acknowledged his ignorance of it but by hear-ſay, and conveyed his animadverſions in ſuch general terms, as cannot be conſtrued into any thing derogatory to the ſpirit of phyſiognomy. It would be endleſs to adduce every argument which might be brought forward in ſupport of this favourite ſcience. We term it favourite, as it moſt certainly is to him whoſe principal ſtudy is the knowledge of the human mind. The man who not only views, but *contemplates*, a face, in effect does more than reflect on the mere *exterior*; it is the *mind*, correſpondent with that phyſiognomy, which engroſſes his attention, and excites either his admiration or contempt. Let it not be ſaid that a connoiſſeur in portraits is merely a connoiſſeur *in engravings!* the graphic art will furniſh him with far more beautiful and finiſhed engravings than are to be found in portraits in general: neither is it the *rarity* of portraits whereby his curioſity is awakened; for, in proportion to their ſcarcity, new ones are frequently traced, and often in ſuch a manner as to a common obſerver to bear no appearance of difference from the original.

Can it be aſſerted that the geniuſes of Sterne and Mahomet were of the ſame caſt? and were their phyſiognomies ſo? To advert for a moment to the buſts of antiquity, and examine thoſe particularly of Cicero, Brutus, Julius Cæſar, Homer, and Virgil, we are equally impreſſed with the unbounded knowledge of the firſt, and the heroiſm of the ſecond and third; nor does the perpetual elegance of deſcriptive hiſtory eſcape us in the laſt, which, notwithſtanding the gravity of Homer, and the accuracy of Virgil, charms our ideas with never-ending beauties. The analogy may be continued to modern times; for, whereever we turn our eye, there is ample room for admiration, and ſtill more for reflection.—Each viſage furniſhes us with an eternal leſſon; it is the ſureſt dictator to the heart; and, as for affairs of love, the eyes are univerſally allowed to be altogether as deciſive as the thunderbolt of Jupiter himſelf. Notwithſtanding this digreſſion, we can make bold to recommend the purſuit of this ſcience to our readers, as a ſource of mental gratification; it will induce them to read as in a mirror the tranſactions of the human heart; and although there are many obſtacles to be overcome before the attainment of ſuch a ſcience, yet there can be nothing loſt by the trial, but much may be gained. It is by enquiry alone, that we ſhall practically underſtand thoſe theories which eſcape the indolent and the proud; and as *experientia docet*, our improvements will keep pace with our reſearches, and enable us at all times to think and to judge with propriety and modeſty.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

[*Continued from page* 51.]

GENERAL Dumourier, on becoming miniſter of the war department, read a bold memorial to the national aſſembly, proving clearly, that they thought not of the army, and that, far from placing it in a ſtate to ſupport the war, they were trifling with the public liberty and ſafety. This memorial was forgotten. The campaign was begun. The general's ſucceſs which ought to have gained him the confidence of his fellow citizens, if no farther yet as far as reſpected the military department, merely

merely to throw ſuſpicion on every advice he could give them. They not only altered his plan of the campaign, but they were deſirous of retarding his too-rapid progreſs. The Girondine party frankly told him, they ſhould be extremely ſorry to ſee him force the enemy too promptly to demand peace, ſince they feared the conſequence of the return of the army before they ſhould have finiſhed the conſtitution.

The Jacobins, who ſuppoſed the general to be connected with the Girondine party, accuſed him of ambition. Their contemptible journals, eſpecially that of Marat, affected to make him, at one time dictator, at another Duke of Brabant, and at another, head of the Orleans faction; and, under this laſt fiction, deſcribed him as intending to place the eldeſt ſon of the infamous and odious Philip on the throne. Nothing could be more contradictory than theſe calumnies; for, if Dumourier deſired to be dictator, he ſurely was not the agent of the houſe of Orleans; if his aim was to be Duke of Brabant, he had then an intereſt foreign to the party intrigues of his country. But the abſurdeſt accuſations were ſufficient in France to tarniſh innocence. It was however ſeen that calumny was too feeble to ſtop the progreſs of a victorious general; and machinations of a more effective nature were employed, and which ended in the deſtruction of the military reſources.

The commiſſioners Camus, Goſſuin, Danton, and la Croix, were themſelves witneſſes, in the month of December, of the diſtreſſed condition of the army in the camp of Liege; and rendered an account of it in their reports to the convention, but without applying any effective remedy to the evil. The army was compoſed of forty-eight battalions; the completeſt of which were from three hundred and fifty to four hundred men; and many of them were not more than two hundred ſtrong: the whole amounting to between fourteen and fifteen thouſand foot. The cavalry were about three thouſand two hundred. Moſt of the ſoldiers were without ſhoes, and encamped in the mud, their feet being protected by nothing but hay twiſted together. The reſt of their clothing correſponded with this deplorable appearance. Clothes had been diſtributed to ſome; but thoſe, to the number of fifteen hundred, deſerted and returned to their reſpective homes. The ſick filled the hoſpitals, where they were in want of every thing. To ſuch a ſtate was the victorious army of Jemappe reduced after the conqueſt of Belgia. This army had been obliged to ſtop ſhort on the banks of the Meuſe for want of proviſions; and, if its diſtreſs had been known to General Clairfait, he might have engaged it with great advantage, for the carriages of the artillery were almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and in the preceding month of December ſix thouſand artillery-horſes had died at Tongres and at Liege for want of forage. The foot had but ten thouſand muſkets in a condition for ſervice. The cavalry were in want of boots, ſaddles, cloaks, carbines, piſtols, and ſabres. The army was without money; and often the ſtaff-officers raiſed contributions among themſelves to make out the ſoldiers' ſubſiſtence-money for the day.

The city of Liege was the tomb of Frenchmen. They died there of hunger, and every ſpecies of diſtreſs. And this city, where the army knew nothing but wants, was more fatal to it than Capua, with its enjoyments, had been to the Carthaginians.

Dumourier's army occupied cantonments from Leige to Aix-la-Chapelle, in which cities were all the officers who could not procure quarters with their battalions; ſo that the ſoldiers were almoſt left without commanders. Want had carried marauding to its utmoſt pitch. The ſoldiers robbed in bands from village to village; and the peaſants took their revenge in killing ſuch as, at any time, they found ſingle.

The general was determined to go to Paris, to remonſtrate againſt thoſe evils, but found it extremely difficult to obtain leave of abſence. Pache and the Jacobins feared his preſence at Paris. And, having in vain urged the ſtate of his health and his need of repoſe, he was at length compelled to engage the commiſſioners to demand

mand the leave of abſence directly in their own name, and to declare ſolemnly his determination to reſign in caſe of refuſal.

In the midſt of the vices that infected the army, there remained a ſentiment of juſtice among the ſoldiers which ſecured their attachment to a general with whom they had always been victorious, and to whom they could no way attribute their preſent diſtreſs. The commiſſioners therefore declared in their letters that the army would certainly diſband themſelves ſhould the general reſign. The leave of abſence arrived; and the general prepared inſtantly to depart, although La Croix propoſed to make a tour with him to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the hope of detaining him ſtill longer in that country. But Dumourier had ſecretly determined never more to reſume the command; and was not willing, by viſiting the quarters, to make a tacit engagement with the ſoldiers for his return.

General Dumourier arrived in Paris on the firſt of January. Having reflected that, on his viſit to that place after the expulſion of the Pruſſians from Champagne, Marat and the other Jacobin journaliſts had reproached him with ſhewing himſelf at the theatre, and with ſeeking popularity, he reſolved to avoid all places of public reſort, to live as privately as poſſible, and to ſee only his particular friends or ſuch perſons as might be uſeful to him in the objects of his journey. He was five days without leaving his apartments, during which he compoſed four memorials: the firſt, on the neceſſity of recalling the decree of the 15th of December, which had been confirmed and even aggravated by two decrees paſſed on the 28th and 31ſt of the ſame month; the ſecond, reſpecting the ill effects of the committee of contracts, and the neceſſity of replacing on the old footing the ſupplying of the army with proviſions, forage, horſes, clothing, &c. by the appointment of intelligent contractors; and the third, and fourth, on military affairs and the plans of the enſuing campaign. He concluded each of theſe memorials by a new declaration of his reſolution to reſign if the national convention ſhould neglect any of theſe objects. He accompanied them by a letter to the preſident, requeſting him to engage the convention to form a new committee for the purpoſe of treating with the generals, both as to the wants of the armies and future military operations. On the 7th of January, he ſent the memorials and his letter to the preſident, whoſe name was Treilhard, who had formerly been an advocate, and who ſhortly after this was joined with Merlin of Douay, another advocate, to the four former commiſſioners of Belgia. The preſident neglecting to communicate the papers to the convention, General Dumourier wrote him another letter, very ſhort and peremptory.

On the 11th of January, a ſummary account of the affair was given to the convention. The letter was read. The memorials were ſuppreſſed there, and ſent to a committee of twenty-one members recently eſtabliſhed under the name of the committee of general ſafety. The moſt popular members of all the other committees had been ſelected for this committee. They opened their ſittings on the 13th, and the general was invited to aſſiſt. The memorials were read. Ignorant and frivolous diſputes ſucceeded. All ſpoke together. And, after ſitting three hours, they broke up without making the leaſt progreſs. A further memorial, more detailed on certain points, was demanded of the general. As to the plan of the campaign, the members unanimouſly agreed utterly to decline the conſideration of it, alledging that it belonged properly to the executive council. The general attended a ſecond ſitting of the committee, held on the evening of the 15th, with a memorial containing a minute ſtatement of the required information. There were not more than half of the members preſent. They dropped in one after another; and, running ſlightly through the memorial, which was very long and intricate, no more was ſaid of the matter.

General Valence arriving previous to this ſitting, he was admitted, and read

read a memorial reſpecting the recruiting and new-modelling of the army. He propoſed that the infantry ſhould be divided into brigades, by incorporating two battalions of the national guards with each battalion of the line. This project, adopted by the convention in the midſt of the enſuing campaign, completed the ruin of the French army, by rendering it a body of mere volunteers without reſtraint or diſcipline. The attention of the committee, whoſe trifling and inquiſitive diſpoſition was equalled only by their ignorance and indifference to the public welfare, was caught by this novelty, although it ought never to have been diſcuſſed but in a time of peace, or at leaſt not till the concluſion of the campaign; and the committee entirely threw aſide the important objects contained in the general's memoirs.

General Biron, having quitted the army of Alſace to take upon him the command of that in the country of Nice, aſſiſted alſo at the third ſitting, and read a very preſſing memorial reſpecting the new contractors and the committee of contracts. The miniſter of war being ordered to attend, and not being able to anſwer to the accuſations of the three generals, was very groſsly treated by the committee, charmed with finding an opportunity of humbling a miniſter. They had however a juſt occaſion in the preſent inſtance; for the miniſter had no other defence to offer than the preſenting of ſtatements taxed with being falſe. And the whole affair was referred to the military committee, the leaſt reſpectable of all the committees of the convention.

General Dumourier afterwards attended a fourth ſitting. There were but five members preſent. They diſcuſſed nothing. And, when they ſeparated, they told him they would ſend for him when they ſhould have occaſion to conſult him again. Immediately the general retired to a ſmall country houſe at Clichy, from whence he came every day to Paris in the proſecution of his greateſt object, that of ſaving the king. He was never again called to attend the committee of general ſafety. All the important affairs of France were ſuſpended during that moment for the purſuit of a meaſure that involved the ruin of the nation. The convention were occupied by nothing but the trial of the king; which was proſecuted with the greateſt bitterneſs and moſt indecent barbarity.

It was from the fate of his memorials that General Dumourier expected the ſalvation or the ruin of his country. Had they been adopted, he deſigned to have preſented himſelf to the convention, to have canvaſſed for the unfortunate monarch. He might then have promiſed himſelf an important influence. He would have been ſurrounded by a number of officers and ſoldiers of his army who were on leave of abſence at Paris. And, by adding other means to theſe, he would have commanded a party ſufficiently ſtrong to counteract the Jacobins, and their ſupport, the federates. This reſource was loſt; and, far from being able to ſave the king, General Dumourier, deſtitute of power and influence, and conſidered as a man dangerous to the republic, becauſe he diſapproved of the crimes that were committing, feared only to injure Louis XVI. to precipitate the horrible cataſtrophe, which thenceforward appeared inevitable, and which has coſt the general nothing but anguiſh.

A contemptible man, a man without knowledge and capacity, General La Bourdonnaye, the perſonal enemy of General Dumourier, in revenge for having loſt the command of the army of the north in the preceding year, in conſequence of complaints made againſt him by General Dumourier, publiſhed throughout Paris that the general had no other object in coming there than to ſave 'the moſt honeſt man in the kingdom.' It was an appellation that indeed General Dumourier had very juſtly given to the king in a letter written in 1791; and which had been printed, with the other papers found in the iron cheſt, that Roland had lately delivered up to the convention.

(To be continued)

POETRY.

POETRY.

No Good without an Exception.

From DIBDIN's "*Caſtles in the Air.*"

THE world's a good thing; ah! how ſweet and delicious
The bliſs and delight it contains!
Dev'l a pleaſure but fortune crams into our diſhes,
Except a few torments and pains,
Then wine's a good thing, the dear drink's ſo inviting,
Where each toper his care ſweetly drowns;
Where our friends we ſo cheriſh, ſo love, and delight in,
Except when we're cracking their crowns.
Sing didderoo whack! take the good with the bad,
And put round the claret and ſherry;
If the cares of this world did not make us ſo ſad,
'Twould be eaſy enough to be merry.

Fait a wife's a good ting; ſure to charm and content ye,
To cheriſh and love you, ſhe's born;
Show'ring joys on your brow like the goddeſs of plenty,
So ſwee—juſt excepting the horn.
Arrah fait the dear law a nice good ting to truſt is;
Juſt your all to its mercy devote;
You'll be ſure to get bed, board, and clothing, from juſtice,
Except when ſhe ſtrips off your coat.
Sing didderoo whack! &c.

En't a place a good ting, where the loaves and the fiſhes
So neatly are handed about;
Where you turn, when you're in, till you get all your wiſhes,
Except when they're turning you out?
Is not fame a good ting? ah! her trump ſounds ſo glorious,
And ſo ſings forth the deeds of the brave!
Nothing hinders their living long, great, and notorious,
Except that they're ſunk in the grave.
Sing didderoo whack! &c.

Then a friend's a good ting:—ah! he ſoothes all your ſorrows,
He ſoftens each care of your life;
And nothing, kind ſoul! in return ever borrows,
Except juſt your purſe or your wife.
By compariſon then ſince each good ting's a treaſure,
As the foil ſhews the diamond's true glare,
Let us in this life cheriſh only the pleaſure,
Except when we're taſting the care.
Sing didderoo whack! &c.

THE WREATH.

TELL me, gentle ſhepherd, tell,
If Chloe wanders in the dell,
Or ſeeks the covert of the ſhade,
Where zephyrs ſigh thro' ev'ry glade,
And fan their wings in ſportive play,
To mitigate the ſolar ray;
Or has the ſtreamlet now to boaſt
The preſence of her fleecy hoſt,
Sporting beſide the babbling brook,
Regardleſs of her ſong and crook.
This wreath I form'd with Flora's art
To captivate her gentle heart,
And cull'd the flow'rs with niceſt care
To deck the treſſes of my fair.
If on her brow the wreath ſhe bind,
I ſtill may hope my Chloe kind;
But, if my gift ſhe diſapprove,
I then muſt weep my hapleſs love,
And tune my reed in ſapphic ſtrains,
Neglect my flocks, and leave the plains,
To teach the hills and woody vale
To echo back my mournful tale.
But ſee, the wreath begins to fade,
Then tell me where to ſeek the maid;
The roſe begins to loſe its bloom,
Before it ſeals the lover's doom.

DROXFORD. N. F. F.

COLIN's DECLARATION.

AH! Lucy, why thoſe cryſtal tears,
That dim your beamy eyes?
Why try to hide your tender fears,
And drown your boding ſighs?

Your conſtant Colin's faithful heart
Beats full of love for thee,
And owns no ſecond ſharer's part,
Nor wiſhes to be free.

If ever falſe to love I prove,
Or break my plighted vow,
May I forget what 'tis to love,
And ſtreams forget to flow.

Then let me kiſs thoſe tears away,
That, like the morning dew,
The roſes of your cheeks array,
And cloud their native hue.

DROXFORD. N. F. F.

THE STORY-TELLERS.

A TRUE ANECDOTE.

ONE of thoſe talkers who themſelves admire,
Strange ſtories tell, and ſay they hate a lyar,
As he was holding forth one day,
'Mongſt other things, was heard to ſay,
On Dover-beach, I think 'twas there,
A friend of mine catch'd a ſea-horſe,
He train'd him up with ſpecial care,
And round his fields would make him courſe.

Riding one morn th' amphibious creature,
Raſhly too near the ſea he went;
The marine-horſe, as 'twas his nature,
No ſooner ſnuff'd the briny ſcent,
But in he plung'd with him he bore,
And ne'er was ſeen nor heard of more.

O Sir! reply'd a ſtander by,
As much as you I ſcorn a lie:
But truſt me, at the time you mention,
(It is no tale of my invention,)
I was at Calais waiting for a wind,
When, to my great and glad ſurpriſe,
Forth from the waves I ſaw him riſe;
Beholding my diſtreſs, he was ſo kind
To mount again and take me up behind,
Then jump'd into the deep profound,
And brought me home both ſafe and ſound.

The moral's very eaſy to apply;
To ſhame a liar, tell a greater lie.

TO SENSIBILITY.

PARENT of Tears!—Affliction's kindred friend;
With *microſcopic* eye, and beating heart!
Oh! with thy numerous thorns ſome roſes blend;
Or from MYRANTHA's aching breaſt depart!

Offſpring of Heav'n, ſoft ſmiling Friendſhip, here
Let love-eyed Sympathy direct thy way?
Her ſoothing aid may dry th'enanguiſh'd tear;
And Sorrow bow beneath thy gentler ſway!

Upheld by thee, I'll patient wait the calm
Returning health and reſignation bring;
The fragrant breeze may yield a ſtrengthening balm,
And my full heart to calmer influence ſpring.

Through realms of Peace we'll trace the ſainted form,
Of her whoſe precepts charm'd my youthful mind;
Who fondly ſtrove each op'ning thought t'adorn,
And ſhew'd me Truth!—in Virtue's form enſhrin'd.

O thou, who living heighten'd every joy!
And bade Affliction wear a ſofter frown:
Say!—ſhall my fate thy *happier* thoughts employ?
And will thy guardian care my efforts crown?

And can'ſt thou! wilt thou, 'midſt the heavenly throng,
That tune their voices to th'ETERNAL'S praiſe,
Still let an anxious thought to me belong,
And join the prayer my trembling accents raiſe!

Wilt thou unite with mine the pleadin ſigh,
T'implore that Heaven will take me to its care?
And guide my ſteps with that all-ſeeing eye,
Whoſe piercing light ſurveys each lurking ſnare?

Oh, then, lov'd Saint!—thy path I ſtill ſhall keep,
Tho' grief purſue, tho' dangers croſs my way,
'Till, calmly ſinking to my laſt long ſleep,
I hail the proſpect of eternal day!
Then ſhall I meet thy ſoft'ring arms again:
A miniſt'ring angel's, free from every care;
Where ſeparation never more can pain,
Or coward Nature bid Affection fear!

On a ROBIN RED-BREAST,
Who lived fifteen Years in Briſtol Cathedral.

SWEET, ſocial bird! whoſe ſoft harmonious lays
Swell the glad ſong of thy Creator's praiſe,
Say, art thou conſcious of approaching ills!
Fell winter's ſtorms—the pointed blaſt that kills?
Shun'ſt thou the ſavage North's unpitying breath!
Or cruel man's more latent ſnares of death?
Here, gentle bird, a ſure aſylum find,
Nor dread the chilling froſt, nor boiſt'rous wind.
No hoſtile tyrant of the feather'd race
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place;
Nor, while he fails the liquid air along,
Check the ſhrill numbers of thy cheerful ſong.
No cautious gunner, whoſe unerring ſight,
Stops the ſwift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall here diſturb my lovely ſongſter's reſt,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimſon breaſt.
The truant ſchool-boy, who, in wanton play,
With viſcid lime involves the treach'rous ſpray,
In vain ſhall ſpread the wily ſnare for thee,
Alike ſecure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, ſweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart,
Defy the rage of hawks and toils of art;
Now ſhake thy downy plumes, now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each riſing day:
While crowds below their willing voices raiſe,
To ſing with holy zeal JEHOVAH'S praiſe.
Thou, perch'd on high, ſhalt hear th'adoring throng,
Catch the warm ſtrains, and aid the ſacred ſong:
Increaſe the ſolemn chorus, and inſpire
Each tongue with muſic and each heart with fire.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, *July* 17.

THIS morning Lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke arrived from Port-au-Prince in the iſland of St. Domingo with a diſpatch from Brigadier-general Whyte to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy:

SIR, PORT-AU-PRINCE, *July* 8.

IN the letter which I had the honour of writing to you from the Mole, by the laſt packet, I acquainted you of the very critical ſituation in which I had found this country, and of the numberleſs detachments that were obliged to march for the defence of the different poſts: that the neighbouring pariſhes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole, had deſerted our cauſe; and that, with the ſmall body of troops within, the garriſon, though ſtrong to a degree in the ſea-front, was totally defenceleſs to the land. Having obviated this defect by a chain of redoubts and flêches, which defended each other, and ſeeing that two frigates, with a garriſon ſufficient for the ſecurity of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and deciſive meaſures to ſave the country; and, with the concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke, who had commanded here with ſo much credit, I reſolved to attack Port-au-Prince, the reſidence of the commiſſioners, and the capital of this ſide of the iſland; and proceeded with the three regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt, (except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique,) in their tranſports, with a detachment from the flank companies of the regiments here, in all one thouſand four hundred and ſixty-five rank and file fit for duty, eſcorted by one 74, two 64, one 50, three frigates, and three ſloops, I left the Mole for that purpoſe. The commodore was unfortunately ſeized with a fever ſoon after our ſailing. We picked up what ſmall-craft we could along ſhore, and arrived in the bay of Port-au-Prince on the 21ſt of May, where, ſeeing the ſituation favourable to our plan of attack, (which was on both flanks and centre at the ſame time, as near as circumſtances would admit,) the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their quarters, and to advance on the Bizotton road, where the right attack was to be made; the l'Arcahaye cavalry by the left, to the Salines, where the enemy was poſted and entrenched with cannon. This diſpoſition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with three hundred Britiſh and ſome of the colonial troops, to land within one mile of fort Bizotton, covered by two ſloops of war. As ſoon as the two line-of-battle ſhips and a frigate, ordered againſt this, had ſilenced the fire, which they effected in four hours, the troops landed, and advanced, through a different road, towards the fort, with little oppoſition. On their arrival within a ſmall diſtance of the ſpot, a violent thunder-ſtorm took place; and, taking advantage of the lucky minute afforded to them by ſo favourable a circumſtance, the advanced troops ruſhed forward with their bayonets, and carried the place by aſſault. Unfortunately we loſt a gallant young man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Capt. Daniel, of the 41ſt, was wounded.

This great point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the command of the centre) to the oppoſite ſide of the bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with two hundred Britiſh troops, to ſupport the attack on the poſt of Salines, (the frigates ſcouring the beach and enfilading the entrenchments,) he carried the poſt without loſs; and, continuing his march, the next day he turned the batteries which defended the landings near to and on the left of Port-au-Prince. The enemy being thus hemmed in on all ſides, excepting in the rear, and perceiving numbers moving out, by a road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general aſſault, and the fleet and army advanced; when the enemy, perceiving our motions, ſtruck their flags, and abandoned the place, having previouſly ſpiked their cannon on the land defences; and the two commiſſioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonax, with the black General Monbrune, (who was wounded with a bayonet at Bizotton,) eſcaped, and I have not ſince been able to learn any certain accounts of them; but being informed that a body of the enemy had aſſembled near to this place, with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were ſoon diſperſed, with the loſs of their guns. Another party, at the Croix de Bouquet, on the further ſide of the plain, and bordering on the Spaniſh territories, was alſo diſperſed. The inhabitants of this part of the iſland inſiſting on Britiſh colours being erected, it was accordingly done.

The importance of this conqueſt to

Great Britain you, ſir, muſt know: there is more ſugar now ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was ſent here with diſcretional orders by Sir Charles Grey, and deſired to communicate with Major-general Williamſon. The orders of the fleet were, to aſſemble at Tiburoone bay, and, if no orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different reports received from the Mole, as well as what I ſaw of their danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the commanding officer of the fleet, and requeſted he would immediately ſail for the Mole: for the reaſons I ſtated to him, he moſt readily acquieſced, and we were welcomed on our arrival there by all as their deliverers. I hope, ſir, my conduct may meet my ſovereign's approbation.

Having taken this place on his majeſty's birth-day, I honoured the fort with the name of George: the port remains as before. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE,
Brigadier-general commanding in St. Domingo.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Britiſh and Colonial Troops at the Attack of Fort Bizotton, June 4, 1794.

Total. 1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Wallace, 22d regiment, killed.
Captain Daniel, 41ſt ditto, wounded.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken at Port-au-Prince, in the Arſenal, and in the different Forts and Batteries, and Forts in the vicinity of the City, on the 4th of June, 1794.

NATURE OF ORDNANCE.

Braſs: 4 twenty-four pounders, 1 twelve ditto, 1 eight ditto, 4 four ditto.

Iron: 2 thirty-ſix pounders, 23 twenty-four ditto, 17 eighteen ditto, 6 twelve ditto, 27 eight ditto, 24 four ditto, 8 three ditto, 3 two ditto.

MORTARS AND HOWITZERS.

Braſs: 3 thirteen-inch mortars, 2 eight ditto howitzers.

Iron: 6 thirteen-inch mortars, 1 four inch two-fifths ditto howitzers. Total pieces of ordnance, 131.

Shells: 625 thirteen inch, 276 eight ditto.

Round ſhot: 3217 thirty-ſix pounders, 6185 twenty-four ditto, 5223 eighteen ditto, 1776 twelve ditto, 9937 eight ditto, 2380 four ditto, 200 three ditto, 548 two ditto, 3560 ditto of lead.

Double-headed ſhot: 191 thirty-ſix pounders, 872 twenty-four ditto, 1183 eighteen ditto, 1620 twelve ditto, 820 eight ditto, 8000 langridge in bags of different natures.

Caſe-ſhot fixed: 325 eight pounders, 1957 four ditto, 2549 two ditto, 500 one ditto; 105,800 pounds weight of corned powder, in barrels and cannon-cartridges; 140,000 muſquet and carbine cartridges; 90,000 muſquet-flints.

Travelling-carriages: 3 twenty-four pounders, 23 eight ditto, 6 four ditto, 4 two ditto.

Garriſon-carriages: 6 thirty-ſix pounders, 37 twenty-four ditto, 19 eighteen ditto, 2 twelve ditto, 6 eight ditto, 19 four ditto, 22 three ditto, 11 covered waggons for ammunition, 6 carts for carrying ſtores, 2 devil-carriages, 5418 pounds wt. of ſlow matches, 217 dozen of port-fires, 4594 tubes, 2180 fuzes for ſhells, 514 ſponges of different natures, 490 ladles ditto, 236 wad-hooks ditto, 656 hand-ſpikes.

PROCLAMATION *of his Excellency Brigadier General Wyhte, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's Forces in St. Domingo.*

The commiſſioners and their agents, in order to carry into execution thoſe perfidious deſigns which have proved ſo fatal to the lives, the laws, the liberty, and the happineſs, of this once flouriſhing colony, have every where calumniated the Britiſh government.

General Whyte, who has the honour to repreſent his Britannic majeſty, aſſures the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, and its vicinity, that the object of his majeſty and of his government, is to reſtore peace among every claſs of inhabitants.

Thoſe parts of the colony which have already placed themſelves under his majeſty's protection, can bear a faithful teſtimony that there is nothing oppreſſive in the behaviour and laws of the Engliſh.

A conſiderable part of the people of St. Domingo has been ſeduced from its duty; theſe perſons are hereby invited to return to their occupations, to lay down their arms, and to forget every cauſe of reſentment.

The Engliſh government demand, and will obtain by force, if neceſſary, that peaceful obedience which is due to its mild and juſt laws.

The mulattoes will find in the general and the government every diſpoſition to favour their intereſts; they are conſidered by the Engliſh, who are and will continue to be their friends.

The negroes, who have been ſo long the dupes of the vile artifices of the commiſſioners, will ſoon be convinced that the Engliſh diſdain falſehood and deceit.

Let them rely with confidence on the generoſity of the Britiſh people, return to their

their maſters, lay down their arms, and enjoy the advantages of a life devoted to induſtry; their preſent ſufferings will ſoon be relieved, and the laws will protect them againſt cruelty and oppreſſion.

The forces, which are now in this colony to ſupport the happineſs of the inhabitants, and the glory of the Engliſh nation, are but a part, even a ſmall part, of the army deſtined for its ſervice; it being his majeſty's reſolution to puniſh in a manner as certain as ſevere, thoſe who will not accept the offers of this and the preceding proclamations.

All perſons who ſhall repair to Port-au-Prince, and to the Engliſh general, within the delay of eight days from the date of this proclamation, except thoſe who have been guilty of murder, or of taking a part in inſurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all thoſe who are taken in arms after the above-mentioned period, will be put to death as traitors.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 8th of June, 1794.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE,
Brigadier-general Commandant.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 16.

A letter from Rear-admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port-au-Prince Road the 9th of laſt month, of which the following is an extract, was received at this office laſt night by Captain Rowley, of his majeſty's ſhip Penelope:

In my letter the 22d ultimo, per Cumberland-packet, I acquainted you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Brigadier-general Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt, rements (flank companies excepted), had arrived at the Mole, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, and Fly ſloop; and that, notwithſtanding the difficulties we had to ſurmount, (the rainy ſeaſon being ſet in, the ſhips and troops ſickly, &c.) it was the intention of the general and myſelf to proceed immediately againſt Port-au-Prince, and every exertion was uſed accordingly. It was thought expedient for the ſhips of war and tranſports to rendezvous in l'Arcahaye-road, on the north ſhore of Port-au-Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the ſmall-craft and boats neceſſary to land the troops, and to get the colonial troops, both on the ſide of Leogane and l'Arcahaye, in readineſs to cooperate with the army; which being completed by the 30th, the ſquadron ſailed at noon on that day, and I proceeded in the Europa, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly ſloop, with a detachment of the Britiſh and colonial troops, of the advanced poſt of Bizotton, on the ſouth ſide; while Captain Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette ſchooner, went on, with the tranſports and grand body of the troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the ſame evening. The whole force being thus collected, and the operation ready to commence, a flag of truce was ſent, on the following morning, to demand the ſurrender of the place; but, on approaching the harbour, the officer charged with the diſpatch was informed that no flag of truce ſhould be admitted, and the letter was, conſequently, returned unopened.

As the general concurred with me in opinion that the poſſeſſion of Fort Bizotton was an object of the firſt conſideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the ſea-front; the Penelope, at the ſame time, to anchor cloſe to the ſhore, to flank a ravine to the eaſtward on the back of the fort, while a party of troops, under the command of Lieutenant colonel Spencer, of the 13th regiment, were to be landed juſt out of gun-ſhot to the weſtward, in order to act, on the moment, according to the exigency of the ſervice; and, at half paſt eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 1ſt inſtant, the ſea-breeze ſetting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the commanders of the two firſt-mentioned ſhips, weighed, per ſignal, and placed themſelves with the utmoſt preciſion againſt the fort, and immediately commenced a very briſk and well-directed fire againſt it, and the Penelope in the ſame manner upon the ravine. The Europa and Irreſiſtible alſo weighed and kept under ſail, to throw in a broadſide when opportunity required, as well as to keep off a body of the enemy's horſe, and ſome brigands, who appeared diſpoſed to annoy the landing of the troops. At five o'clock the detachment was wholly diſembarked, under the direction of Captain Affleck, of the Fly ſloop; and, although the fort returned the fire of the ſhips but ſlowly after they were placed, and ſometimes appeared quite ſilenced, yet the colours were ſtill flying, and a ſhot now and then fired till ſix o'clock, P. M. when a moſt tremendous thunder-ſtorm and deluge of rain put an end to all firing; and, about half an hour paſt eight o'clock, the fort was ſtormed and carried, by Captain Daniel of the 41ſt regiment, with ſixty men, who was ſoon after joined by Lieutenant-colonel Spencer and his detachment; and in the morning the Britiſh colours were hoiſted.

On the evening of the 2d, a party of 200 Britiſh, under the command of Cololonel Hampfield, were landed at Point Saline,

Saline, and early next morning the Hermione and Iphigenia were under ſail, firing on an advanced poſt of the enemy, named Bernadon, in order to divert their attention from Colonel Hampfield's detachment, while he effected a junction with a body of colonial cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the landing of the grand body of the troops, with which the general intended to diſembark, and poſſeſs himſelf of the heights above Fort Robin, and, after ſecuring the advanced poſts of Foſſé and Dimance, to attack that fort, while the ſhips were to engage the ſea-batteries; and Lieutenant-colonel Spencer was to make a diverſion from Bizotton, aſſiſted by a body of colonial cavalry: but, the weather proving bad in the evening, the troops on the north ſide could not be diſembarked, though the enemy ſhewed every appearance of fear and confuſion; and, during the night, I received information by ſome deſerters from the town to the Europa, that the commiſſaries, with the principal part of their force, had made their eſcape towards Aux Cayes, before they were ſurrounded by our troops, by which means the town and ſhipping were ſaved, as they had fitted ſeveral merchant ſhips with combuſtibles, moored expreſsly for the purpoſe of ſetting fire to the whole.

As ſoon as the ſea-breeze ſet in on the 4th inſtant, the ſhips of war got under ſail, and hoiſted the Britiſh colours on the ſea-batteries, while the general landed at the north part of the town, and Lieutenant-colonel Spencer marched in on the ſouth at the ſame time, and took poſſeſſion of the principal poſts, without much oppoſition or loſs; upon which I ordered a royal ſalute to be fired in honour of the day, and of the important advantage gained over the enemy: and I have the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction in aſſuring their lordſhips, that a cordial and diſtinguiſhed zeal prevailed between the army and navy; and that the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines, under my command, conducted themſelves in a manner truly ſpirited, active, and commendable, and deſerving the name of true Britons.

Incloſed are returns of the loſs ſuſtained by his majeſty ſhips, and of the ſhips found in the harbour upon poſſeſſion being taken.

Return of the Loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's Ships in the Attack of Port-au-Prince.

Belliqueux: 10 ſeamen and marines wounded.—Hermione: 5 ſeamen killed, 6 ſeamen wounded.

Return of Ships and Veſſels found in the Harbour of Port-au-Prince, the 4th Day of June, 1794.

Ship La Clementine, 550 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Ship La Suſette, 300 tons, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo.
Ship La Lydia, 250 tons, laden with ſugar and indigo.
Ship La Fidele, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and indigo.
Ship L'Ocean, 340 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig La Manon, 260 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Ship La Momus, 300 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Ship L'Aimable Petite Suſette, 270 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee
Ship Le Caſimir, 400 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig Le Charles Honore, 280 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Ship Le Courier, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig La Margaretta, 200 tons, laden with indigo, ſugar, and coffee.
Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig, name unknown, 300 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig, name unknown, 150 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig La Catherine, 160 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Ship La Roſalie, 260 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee
Ship Le Metier, 350 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.
Ship La Petite Riviere, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.

The following in ballaſt.

Ship Le Du Gueſclin, 400 tons; ſhip La Henriette, 600 tons; ſhip Le Bien Aimé, 600 tons; ſhip Le Courier du Cap, 400 tons: ſhip L'Eſperance, 400 tons; ſloop, name unknown, 60 tons; ſloop, name unknown, 40 tons; ſhip Le Sage, 700 tons; polacre Theodore Joſephine, 200 tons; brig Le Charles, 350 tons; brig Les Deux Couſins, 250 tons; ſhip L'Eſpoir, 400 tons; ſhip Le Forbe, 350 tons; ſnow Le Jeune Deſire, 300 tons; brig, name unknown, 250 tons; ſloop, name unknown, 40 tons.

Seven old veſſels careening in the harbour, making 2400 tons more.—Total, 45 veſſels; 14,600 tons.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Head-quarters, Cortyke, July* 10.

SINCE writing my laſt letter, I received a report from Lord Moira, that, on the morning of the 6th, the enemy made an attack upon the out-poſts at Aloſt; the picquets being driven in, they penetrated into the town; but, upon his lordſhip advancing with a reinforcement, the enemy retreated in confuſion. Incloſed I ſend the return of the killed and wounded. Lord Moira ſpeaks highly of the conduct and ſpirit of the officers and men who were engaged upon this occaſion, and particularly of Lieutenant-colonels Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded.

The troops under my command quitted their camp at Sempſt on the 8th at night, and arrived the next morning at this poſition. (Signed) FREDERICK.

Return of the Total killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the Corps under Lieutenant-general the Earl of Moira.

Total.—1 officer, and 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 ſerjeants, 2 quarter-maſters, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, and 18 rank and file, miſſing.

Horſes.—1 killed, 2 wounded, 7 miſſing. Total, 10.

Officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Adjutant Graham, of the 8th light-dragoons, killed.

Lieutenant-colonels Vandeleur and Doyle, wounded.

Lieutenant Kitſon, wounded and miſſing.

Extract of a Letter from the ſame.

CORTYKE, *July* 15.

On Saturday afternoon the enemy attacked all the out-poſts occupied by my advanced corps in front of the canal leading from Bruſſels to Antwerp, and, being greatly ſuperior in numbers, drove them into the town of Malines, upon which place they likewiſe fired; but, upon a reinforcement arriving under the command of the Earl of Moira, the enemy fell back, with ſome loſs.

This morning, however, they renewed the attack; and having ſucceeding in obliging the poſts on the left of Malines to abandon the Canal, and to retreat from the Dyle, Lieutenant-General Dalwig thought himſelf obliged to fall back to Welhem, where he has taken up a poſition to cover that paſs of the river. I have detached Lord Moira to take poſſeſſion of the village of Duffel upon his left; and General Walmoden, with the Hanoverians, is at Lierre.

NAPLES, *June* 17. On the 13th ultimo, at ten o'clock at night, all Naples was ſenſible of the ſhock of an earthquake, with an horizontal motion, which laſted about thirty ſeconds. On Sunday laſt, the 15th, about the ſame hour, the earthquake was repeated, which was followed by a violent eruption of Mount Veſuvius. The mountain opened in two places towards the centre of its line, when columns of black ſmoke, mixed with liquid inflamed matter, iſſued from each mouth; ſoon after other mouths were opened, and in a line towards the ſea. The exploſions from all theſe mouths, louder than thunder, mixed with ſharp reports as from the heavieſt pieces of artillery, accompanied by a hollow ſubterraneous rumour, like that of the ſea in a ſtorm, cauſed all the houſes to ſhake to their very foundations. The lavas guſhing from theſe mouths, after having run four miles in a few hours, deſtroyed the greateſt part of the town of Torre del Greco, about a mile from Portici, and made a conſiderable progreſs into the ſea, where it formed a promontory about ten feet above its ſurface, and near a quarter of a mile broad, having heated the water to ſuch a degree, that a hand could not be borne in it at the diſtance of a hundred yards from the lava.

It cannot yet be aſcertained how many lives have been loſt in that city. Many families are miſſing; but whether they have eſcaped, or are buried under the ruins of their houſes, is not known. Naples is covered with aſhes, and every object is obſcured as in a thick fog; but Mount Veſuvius, though not viſible, continues very turbulent, and more miſchief may be expected, although the lavas are all ſtopped at this moment.—The head of St. Januarius was carried in proceſſion yeſterday, and oppoſed to the mountain, by the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Naples, attended by many thouſands of the inhabitants of this city.

June 19. The crater is fallen in—the aſhes leſs thick, though the rumbling like thunder continues—we believe the danger of another violent ſhock is over. The opening from whence the lava flowed prior to this eruption was about a quarter of a mile in circumference; it is now imagined to be a mile.

June 21. Two other towns have been deſtroyed by a ſhower of aſhes; but all danger is over here.

June 24. It now appears that the eruption has entirely ceaſed; but, at the foot of the mountain, a kind of torrent of boiling water of a brackiſh taſte has burſt out, which has ruined three ſmall places in the neighbourhood.

NEW

NEW APPOINTMENTS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. JAMES'S, *July* 11.

HIS majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint his grace William Henry Cavendiſh duke of Portland to be one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, his grace was this day, by his majeſty's command, ſworn one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate accordingly.

WHITEHALL, *July* 11. The king has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. William Wyndham to be his majeſty's ſecretary at war.—The king has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander duke of Gordon, K. T. keeper of his majeſty's ſeal appointed by the treaty of union to be made uſe of in Scotland in the place of the great ſeal of Scotland.

ST. JAMES'S, *July* 16. His majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the privy ſeal to the Right Honourable George John earl Spencer, the oath of keeper of the privy ſeal was this day adminiſtered to him, and his lordſhip took his ſeat at the board accordingly.

WAR-OFFICE, *July* 12.

24th Regiment of Light Dragoons. Lieutenant-colonel William Loftus, from the 3d foot-guards, to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

1ſt Regiment of Foot-guards. Captain Arthur Whetham to be captain of a company, vice Duncan Campbell, appointed to the command of the 98th foot.

3d Regiment of Foot-guards. Lieutenant-colonel William earl of Banbury to be captain of a company, vice the Marquis of Huntley, appointed to the command of the 100th foot; and Lieutenant-colonel William Draper to be captain of a company, vice Loftus, appointed to the command of the 24th light dragoons.

98th Foot. Lieutenant-colonel Duncan Campbell, from the 1ſt foot-guards, to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

99th Ditto. Lieutenant-general Stewart Douglas, from the half-pay of the late 104th foot, to be colonel.

100th Ditto. Lieutenant-col. George marquis of Huntley, from the 3d foot-guards, to be lieutenant-colonel commandant.

101ſt Ditto. William Fullarton, Eſq. to be colonel.

LIST of PRIZES, continued from Page 96.

THE Two Brothers, of Yarmouth, taken by the Sans Pareil man of war, of 80 guns, in company with four French 74-gun ſhips, and five frigates, was afterwards re-taken by the Fortune, of Liverpool.

The Europa, Leyſon, from Barbadoes, bound to Antigua, taken by a French privateer, is re-taken by the Sally privateer, of St. Chriſtopher's, and ſent into Antigua.

The Mary, Goodwin, from Malaga, bound to Briſtol, taken by a French frigate, on the 10th of May, is re-taken by the Venus frigate, and brought into Portſmouth.

The Nancy of and from Belfaſt to Grenada, was taken the 25th of May, in lat. 55. 20. long. 11. near Tory iſland, by the Flibuſtie French frigate, of 38 guns, and re-taken on the 14th of June; the frigate had alſo taken two Briſtol brigs, the Neſtor of London, two Iriſh brigs, two Spaniſh ſhips, and a privateer of eighteen guns.

The Succeſs, Le Caplain, one of the Caſtor's convoy, has been re-taken by the mate, one man, and two boys, that were left on-board, who ſecured eight Frenchmen, and brought the ſhip to Guernſey.

The St. Anthony, ——, from Galway to Ferrol, taken by a French frigate, is re-taken by the Alligator privateer, and arrived at Jerſey.

The St. Andrew, ——, of Briſtol, from the South Seas, taken by the French, is re-taken and arrived at Liverpool.

The Fame, Seares, from Figuera for Peterſburgh, with wine, oil, &c. had been taken by two French frigates and a brig, and was in their poſſeſſion eight days, and was re-taken by the Reſolution privateer, of Weymouth.

The Martin, Brownrigg, from Whitehaven for Antigua, taken by two French frigates and a privateer, on the 28th of May, is ſince re-taken by the Old Dick, of Liverpool.

The Nancy, Captain Armſtrong, and the Two Brothers, Captain Payne, from Philadelphia to Nantz, laden with flour, are taken by the Queen Charlotte letter of marque, of 26 guns, and carried into Scilly.

The Hannah and Molly, American ſhips, having on-board cargoes of wine and brandy, with which they were bound from Bourdeaux to New York, putting into Kinſale for proviſions, the governor of that fort, Lieutenant-colonel Arthur Browne, diſcovered that the cargoes were the property of the national convention, and ſeized them as droits of admiralty. The two cargoes are eſtimated at 30,000l.

ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF ROBERSPIERRE.

IT is generally ſaid, and believed, that the chriſtian-name of Roberſpierre is Maximilian, and his true family-name Damien, which was altered and converted into that of Roberſpierre, on account of a certain Damien, uncle to this Roberſpierre, who attempted to aſſaſſinate Louis the XVth* king of France, on the 5th of January, 1757, whoſe brother was called Robert Pierre Damien; but, being aſhamed of his own name, he took both his chriſtian-names, changed *t* into *ſ* in the word *Robert*, and made *Roberſpierre*.

This man is now forty years of age. He was born in darkneſs and poverty, but bred up in a genteel manner by the care, and at the expence, of the Biſhop of Arras, who, having once ſeen him, found ſome wit in his features, and, moved with compaſſion, brought him up for a counſellor.

If Roberſpierre be an enthuſiaſt, he is certainly a ſhrewd one: for every man with whom he has been connected ſeems more or leſs to ſtumble upon the very ſpots where this extraordinary character ſtands firmeſt. In November, 1792, he was ſilent in the convention; and when Marat made his appearance, which was about the latter end of that month, he only came forward in the moſt cautious manner. It appears that he has invariably withſtood every temptation, that wealth, beauty, or the wreck of unequalled magnificence, could hold out, whilſt the reſt of his aſſociates and opponents have yielded to them. He was too keen an obſerver not to get poſſeſſion of facts, which he might at any time convert to his own uſe. Hence his blazoned reputation for frugality and honeſty. The populace in Paris, to a man, believed that he would rather periſh than touch a farthing of public property: but few could be perſuaded to think that the Briſſotines, &c. were equally incorruptible. When other deputies indulged themſelves with their friends and women—witneſs the accuſation againſt Hebert and Momoro, Roberſpierre kept retired from every ſort of public amuſement, and warily watched the motions of thoſe very men whom he wiſhed to get rid of. With all the appearance of unguarded enthuſiaſm, he ſecretly felt every dictate of caution. So far he has proved a counterpart of Cromwell.

Roberſpierre was an attorney, or what the French call a huiſſier, at Arras, before the revolution of 1789. He was countenanced as a man of talents by the biſhop of that place, and was ſent to the national aſſembly thro' his intereſt. From having been a tool to the Orleans faction, he became the moſt violent enemy they had, and was the firſt to propoſe the expulſion of the clergy.—So much for political gratitude.

But what has endeared Roberſpierre more and more to the party he has eſpouſed was a deſign formed to aſſaſſinate him.—The facts, as related by

* This Francis Damien, an unhappy wretch, whoſe ſullen mind, naturally unſettled, was inflamed by the diſputes between the king and his parliament relative to religion, embraced the deſperate reſolution of attempting the life of his ſovereign. In the duſk of the evening, as the king prepared to enter his coach, he was ſuddenly wounded, though ſlightly, between the ribs, in the preſence of his ſon, and in the midſt of his guards. The daring aſſaſſin had mingled with the crowd of courtiers, and was inſtantly betrayed by his diſtracted countenance. He declared it never was his intention to kill the king; but that he only meant to wound him, that God might touch his heart, and incline him to reſtore the tranquillity of his dominions, by re-eſtabliſhing the parliament, and baniſhing the Archbiſhop of Paris, whom he regarded as the ſource of the preſent commotions. In theſe frantic and incoherent declarations he perſiſted amidſt the moſt exquiſite tortures; and, after human ingenuity had been exhauſted in deviſing new modes of torment, his judges, tired out with his obſtinacy, conſigned him to a death, the inhumanity of which is increaſed by the evident madneſs that ſtimulated him to the fatal attempt.

Barrere in the convention, are as follow :—On the 23d of May, 1794, at nine at night, a young woman, aged twenty years, went to the houſe of Duplai, with whom Roberſpierre lodges, and begged to ſpeak with the latter. On being told he was not at home, ſhe replied inſolently, " It is truly aſtoniſhing, that he, who is a public functionary, ſhould not be at home: as a public functionary he is bound to reply to all thoſe who ſhall addreſs themſelves to him."

This inſolent language gave riſe to ſuſpicion; the girl was accordingly apprehended, and carried before the committee of general ſafety. On the way, ſhe ſaid to her guards, that under the ancient government, when there was a king, an audience could be obtained: and that ſhe would ſpill the laſt drop of her blood to have a king.

When before the committee, ſhe gave the following account of herſelf: " My name is Aimée Cecile Regnault. I am twenty years of age; and the daughter of a ſtationer in the ſtreet la Lantern, near to Marmouſets, in the ſection la Cité."

The following queſtions were put to her:—Why did you go to the houſe where Roberſpierre lives?—To ſpeak with him.

Do you know Roberſpierre?—No.

For what purpoſe did you want to ſee him?—To ſee if he ſuited me.

What do you mean by this expreſſion?—That does not concern you.

Did you ſay that, as a public functionary, Roberſpierre ought at all times to be ready to ſee thoſe who had buſineſs with him?—I did.

Did you declare, that you would ſpill every drop of blood in your body to have a king again?—Yes.

Do you perſiſt in that declaration?—Yes, for you are fifty thouſand tyrants, and I went to Roberſpierre's lodgings to ſee of what a tyrant was made.

A packet found upon her was now opened; it contained a complete woman's dreſs. The following queſtions were put to her: Why did you carry the packet about you?—Becauſe, as I expected to be carried to that place whither I ſhall ſoon go, I wiſhed to have a change of linen.

On being aſked what ſhe meant by the latter reply, ſhe anſwered, " the priſon from whence ſhe was to be conveyed to the guillotine."

She had on her perſon two knives, and was interrogated as to the purpoſe for which they were deſtined. Reply, " ſhe did not wiſh to employ them to the injury of any one."

Barrere expatiated on the crimes of the Engliſh, both towards the French and neutral nations. They alone, he ſaid, directed the ſwords of the aſſaſſins.

He then preſented the plan of a decree, enjoining the republican ſoldiery not to ſpare the Engliſh and Hanoverians. This was agreed to. The decree is as follows: " No Engliſh or Hanoverian priſoner ſhall be made."—The decree and addreſs to be inſerted in the bulletin; the report diſtributed throughout the republic, and tranſlated into all languages.

Roberſpierre then aſcended the tribune, expreſſed his ſincere and ardent attachment to that republican form of government which France had adopted. When he and his colleagues, he ſaid, declared war againſt faction and vice, they were not inſenſible that the dagger of the aſſaſſin would be lifted againſt them. Such conſiderations, however, did not deter them from doing their duty; and he was happy to find that their labours had aſſiſted in eſtabliſhing the dominion of morality and juſtice, and in rendering their power immutable and eternal.—The convention decreed, that the ſpeech of Roberſpierre ſhould be printed, ſent to the armies and municipalities, and tranſlated into all languages.

It is poſſible that the attempt to aſſaſſinate Roberſpierre was merely a ſtratagem to render him more popular with his ſatellities; and to produce the atrocious decree which the convention enacted in conſequence of that event, " that no quarter ſhould in future be given to the Engliſh and Hanoverian ſoldiers." We do not comprehend what connection can poſſibly ſubſiſt between the attempt of this young woman on Roberſpierre's life, and the ferocious decree which ſucceeded it. We can only account for this

this abominable meaſure, by aſcribing it to the extreme atrocity which characteriſes all the reſolutions of the Roberſpierrian committee.

Many others were implicated in this plot.—According to the report of Lacoſte in the national convention on the 14th of June, "The conſpirators were accuſtomed to aſſemble in a pleaſure-houſe at Charunne; they had apartments at Paris, and agents who brought up the money and aſſignats with the royal impreſſion on them: corrupt municipal officers and commiſſioners delivered them paſſports and certificates of reſidence, under colour of which the emigrants were enabled to re-enter France, and take poſſeſſion of their property.—Their firſt plan was to deliver Marie-Antoinette (the late queen) from the Temple; they carried on a correſpondence with her, and were connected with Danton, Chabot, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Julien de Touloufe, who had entered into the plot. They kept up a correſpondence with the priſoners confined in the various houſes of arreſt, whom they were to enable to eſcape at the time when Hebert and Danton were puniſhed. They introduced falſe aſſignats, and had conſiderable ſums at their diſpoſal. As theſe projects proved abortive, they had recourſe to aſſaſſination:—Ronſel was connected with Amiral, and ſeveral others. You will undoubtedly deliver up (continued Lacoſte) all theſe ruffians to the ſword of the law: they alone directed the poignards againſt the repreſentatives of the people; they are at once the authors and the agents of the foreign faction."

The national convention immediately decreed,

That the revolutionary tribunal ſhall immediately try Amiral and the young woman Regnault, aſſaſſins of the repreſentatives of the people, Ronſel, Cardinal, &c. &c. all accomplices in the foreign conſpiracy, abettors of aſſaſſination, and wiſhing, by means of famine, falſe aſſignats, &c. to reſtore royalty.

A few days after Amiral and Aimée Cecile Regnault, for attempting to aſſaſſinate Roberſpierre and Collot d'Herbois, together with fifty-two others, accuſed of being concerned in that conſpiracy, were condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. It is hardly neceſſary for us to add, that execution followed very ſoon after ſentence. Mad. Regnault died like one who had acted from principle.

On the 1ſt of July, Roberſpierre delivered at the ſittings of the Jacobins a ſpeech full of that cool ferocious eloquence which characterizes all his harangues againſt thoſe whom he calls moderates. He complained of ſeveral members of the committee of public welfare, who reproach him with being a tyrant and a blood-thirſty deſpot. His declamation did not ſeem to make the leaſt impreſſion upon his audience; he threatened to quit the committee of public welfare, and to abandon the helm of government; and no voice was heard ſoliciting his remaining in his poſt.

The above ſpeech is indeed as matchleſs a piece of impudence as ever was delivered from the mouth of man. He dictates with all the haughty inſolence of a maſter, while he requeſts he may be conſidered merely as a fellow-ſervant. He knows that his principles have been unmaſked, and that the party againſt him is ſtrong; and, as the loſs of power would be to him at preſent the immediate forerunner of death, what he cannot ſave by candour and fair dealing, he endeavours to preſerve by fraud and hypocriſy.

There is a kind of infatuation which attends on ambition; and this has laid ſtrong hold of Roberſpierre. If ſuch were not the caſe, he never would have ventured to the top of that very precipice from which he ſaw his predeceſſors hurled, either by the aſſaſſin's dagger, or the axe of faction. But ſo glaring is the *ignis fatuus* of power, that the poſſeſſion of it is the only object of his attention, and he looks on the glittering ſummit above with ſuch earneſtneſs, that he has not leiſure to beſtow a ſingle glance on the ruins below. From his ſpeech, however, ſome circumſtances may be collected, which plainly point out that he dreads the effect of a calm, when men's minds, returning from the

the tempeſtuous ſea in which they are now toſſed, reaſon may reſume the helm, and ſteer the diſmaſted veſſel of ſtate into a harbour of ſafety. His efforts, therefore, are wholly directed to aſſiſt, not to appeaſe, the ſtorm. There muſt be no time for recollection —no moment for cool conſideration. The breath of peace would be to him an atmoſphere of annihilation. He lives only in the tempeſt of war. If he was not wicked before he got into power, he finds it neceſſary to become ſo now; and therefore he gets rid of his conſcience, that rapine and murder may be purſued without remorſe. Thus fortified againſt all the finer feelings of nature, he has nothing to apprehend from reflection; and, as he has baniſhed from his mind every idea of an hereafter, he riots without a pang on the blood of his fellow-creatures.

Perhaps ſo complete a villain was never before moulded into the ſhape of a man; and the terror which marks his expreſſions on the ſubject of moderatiſm proves that he is acquainted with his own character, and that he believes the bulk of mankind hold that opinion of him. Hence it is, that he brands thoſe with diſaffection to the ſtate, that do not pay homage to his ſyſtem of governing. He knows that his views are partly diſcovered, and that any thing like ſolidity in adminiſtration, and permanence of conſtitution, muſt be his certain ruin, as well as the ruin of that party attached to his intereſts. It is natural for him, therefore, to dread the ceſſation of hoſtilities, becauſe, with the eſtabliſhment of peace muſt come the return of reaſon; and a nation in its ſober ſenſes would be a tribunal of juſtice, from which Roberſpierre could never eſcape with life.

He ſeems arrogantly to blame the people in France for attending to the character he bears in England, as if their judgment was only to be directed by his opinion; but he pretty plainly proves from this circumſtance that his enemies are numerous at home, as well as abroad. He talks of the places he holds as a perſonal burthen that he bears merely for the benefit of the ſtate; but in this his veracity muſt be doubted by all who heard him, becauſe it is well known by what villainy he obtained them, and with what art he is endeavouring to hold their continuance. His power, he is ſenſible has received a ſhock, and it will require more than all the art and treachery he is maſter of to prevent it from total ruin. In ſhort, if we are to form any judgment from the events that hiſtory has handed down to us, this political director is drawing his country to deſtruction, by placing the laſt reſcource of the people in violence and arms; and by exhorting them to continue in the practice of every ſpecies of wantonneſs, cruelty, and plunder; ſo that, when the day of his power draws to a cloſe, this pirate, after rifling the ſhip he was entruſted to navigate, will wilfully ſtrand her to conceal his own robbery.

The ſucceſs of the conventionaliſts againſt the combined powers, would, it was thought, have conſolidated the credit of the committee of public ſafety in Paris, and ſtrengthen the authority of its leader: but what is now daily paſſing in Paris is, on the the contrary, a proof that the leaders of the revolutionary government totter upon their thrones.

Whilſt Roberſpierre plotted the downfall of the Girondiſts, the Hebertiſts, Dantoniſts, &c. he was ſeldom ſeen in public; certain of triumphing, he remained behind the curtain, and only his ſubaltern inſtruments appeared. Now he ſcarcely ever is abſent from the club of the Jacobins, whoſe tribune he often aſcends.—Formerly, he never appeared but to decide the arreſt or death of his adverſaries; but he has not ſufficient authority now to impriſon thoſe whom he has called villains and conſpirators in the midſt of the convention. He daily declaims againſt them, but no longer dares to name them: he denounces them to the popular fury, but the ſilence with which he is heard announces his ſpeedy downfall. In vain does he employ the common matter of revolutionary eloquence.—It ſeems, that the ears of his auditors are tired at his ſpeeches, and liſten to them with inattention.

Be

Be this as it may—that there exiſts at this moment two leading factions in Paris, who ſecretly watch each other, is certain. The Anti-Roberſpierriſts are the more numerous in the convention; and Roberſpierre's aim is to oppoſe the Jacobins to them. Nothing deciſive has been yet done, but the preparations are in great forwardneſs.

The exploſion which is to determine a new revolution, cannot be far diſtant. What will be the iſſue, or on which ſide the victory will be, cannot yet be foreſeen. Hitherto, in every period of the revolution, the moſt infamous party has conquered; and it is difficult to conceive that there can exiſt one ſuperior to the Roberſpierriſts in every ſpecies of crime.

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from page* 104.]

AMONG the poliſhed idlers and frivolous ſentimentaliſts of the French court, it was propoſed, to eſtabliſh a new order, under the name of Perſeverance. It was only to conſiſt of the ladies and gentlemen of the court. The occupations of this were ſimply to conſiſt of amuſement and gallantry. A brilliant temple was to be erected to this divinity, and three altars were to be raiſed to honour, to friendſhip, and to humanity. At the Palais Royal, this project was firſt brought forwards; and the queen was to be its patroneſs. Preparatory aſſemblies were held, at one of which, the celebrated Mad. de Genlis made an eloquent oration.

The day after, at a horſe-race, the Count d'Artois loſt conſiderably, according to his cuſtom. "My lord," ſaid the Marquis of Coigny, "they are much embarraſſed to chooſe a grand-maſter for the order of perſeverance; you are worthy of that diſtinction."

But unhappy was the man who in the wantonneſs of his pen dared at this moment to write a dull epigram, or even a miſerable piece of doggrel, againſt a courtier. Even Louis XVI. could exert, in favour of a debauched courtier, an exceſſive ſeverity. A poor quatrain appeared againſt the Prince of Henin, captain of the guards of the Count d'Artois. Under a coarſe point, were concealed hard truths relative to the ſtupidity, libertiniſm, and nothingneſs, of this lord; who, connected with all the impures of Paris, had exhauſted his vigour and his fortune. Such as this poor epigram is, the reader muſt have it:

Depuis qu'auprès de ta catin,
Tu fais un rôle des plus minces,
Tu n'es plus le Prince d'Henin (des Nains),
Mais ſeulement le Nain des Princes.

The prince was told that this poor quatrain was written by the Marquis de Champcenets, governor of the Chateaux de Meudon. He complained of it to his maſter, the Count d'Artois; and the marquis was condemned by the king to be exiled during two years, and ſix months impriſonment. It was well known afterwards that the marquis was not the author of theſe punning rhymes. But ſuch was the terrible deſpotiſm of the court, at that moment, that Louis XVI. was made to act in this and a few other inſtances with all the ferocity of a Dey of Algiers.

A court adulator, when he found his credit on the decline, often diſplayed an inventive ingenuity to attract the variable diſpoſitions of his idol. The comptroller-general, in 1776, perceived that he was daily loſing the good graces of the king; to reinſtate himſelf in them, he employed a ſingular turn.—The comptroller, though lazy in the national labours of the cloſet, had diſpoſitions for thoſe of the hand; the king was alſo a lover of little manual operations. Our comptroller thought to regain his affections by rendering himſelf ſkilful in little pieces of mechaniſm, and particularly in the art of making locks and keys. For this purpoſe he ſent for two German lockſmiths, the moſt celebrated ones in Europe. Every morning our comptroller was a docile pupil under his two German lockſmiths, and became ſo expert in the art of lock and key making, that

he was capable of giving his majeſty new leſſons, and gaining the admiration of the court!—while he remained in office. It is not probable that the locks and keys of an ex-miniſter would have been at all attended to.

Another anecdote of a congenial caſt, is the following. It is the moſt ſingular courtly and paraſitical ſervility which the baſeſt detainer of a great man ever arrived at. The miniſter Machault had loſt a little female grey-hound, which was a great favourite. Bouret, who poſſeſſed the ſpirit of intrigue in the ſupremeſt degree, and who had long ſighed to be noticed by the miniſter, conſidered this as the moſt favourable opportunity; and, with an ingenuity as remarkable as the littleneſs of mind that could have invented it, put the following ſcheme in execution. He had every reſearch poſſible made to find out a ſimilar beaſt; he finds one; takes it home; and dreſſes a puppet with a black robe, like that which the comptroller-general, as keeper of the ſeals, always wore. He trains up the little grey-hound to careſs this wooden comptroller, and never to eat till it had firſt paid a mark of obedience to it. When he thought it was ſufficiently uſed to flatter the repreſentative of the miniſter, he leads it to M. de Machault's houſe; and, as ſoon as the dog ſaw the comptroller, he ran to him, leaped on his neck, and licked his face, ſo that the miniſter believed it was the favourite little creature he had loſt. It is very unneceſſary to add, that a man capable of paying ſuch an unremitting attention to a dog was well adapted to ingratiate himſelf by every ſpecies of baſe ſervility in the good graces of a miniſter. This gentleman did ſomething ſimilar, though not ſo wiſe, ſeveral years afterwards. It would be tedious to enter into a detail of his manœuvres to captivate the kindneſs of the Marchioneſs of Pompadour and the monarch. This real courtier gained and ſpent millions. The king having found a ſpot in the wood of Sennar, adapted for a hunting rendezvous, the artful courtier bought the land, erected a lodge, known long after by the name of the king's lodge, and ſacrificed, it is ſaid, his fortune for the honour of receiving his majeſty, and to ſee him eat a peach. What is ſtill more curious, at the very moment he was enjoying the honour of the king's preſence, his creditors were ſeiſing on his furniture at Paris. This lodge, by its magnificence and taſte, coſt a million of livres. When the king firſt ſaw it, with a pleaſing aſtoniſhment, a courtier obſerved, that his majeſty ſhould have a ſimilar one. *I am not rich enough*—was the royal anſwer.

Among the many ſerious conteſts which have ariſen between the courtiers, for the moſt frivolous etiquettes, the following one is remarkable. At the marriage of the late Queen of France with Louis XVI. then dauphin, a diſpute, which put all the court in a flame, took place in conſequence of a minuet. The king, partial to the houſe of Lorraine, decided that a lady of that family ſhould dance immediately after the princeſſes of the blood. This deciſion alarmed the dukes. They directly held a conſultation at M. de Broglio's, count and biſhop, as one of the moſt ancient peers then at Paris. In ſpite of the horror which the church muſt feel on the ſubject of dancing, they diſcuſſed, digeſted, and compoſed, a memoir, which the prelate was to preſent to his majeſty, with the greateſt ſolemnity. Moſt of the nobility had alſo ſigned this curious remonſtrance on the ſubject of a minuet, to give it the more authority. The houſe of Lorraine, on their ſide, pretended to a right to this prerogative, in conſequence of others it had enjoyed from time immemorial. The king replied to the remonſtrance of the dukes, by a letter remarkable for its barbarous French, humiliating apologies, and unkingly diction. The letter is given as a curious ſpecimen of bad compoſition, and ſingular frivolity in the letter of a monarch. "The ambaſſador of the emperor and empreſs queen, in an audience which he had of me, has aſked me from his maſter (and I am obliged to give credit to what he ſays) that I would be pleaſed to give ſome mark of diſtinction to Madame de Lorraine, at the preſent

marriage

marriage of my grandſon with the Arch-Ducheſs Antoinette. The dance at the ball being the only thing which is of no material conſequence, ſince the choice of the dancers, both men and women, only depends on my will, without any diſtinction of places, ranks, or dignities, except the princes and princeſſes of my blood, who cannot be compared or placed in the rank with any other Frenchman, and not chuſing beſides to innovate in any thing uſual at my court, I believe that the great (les grands) and the nobility of my kingdom, in virtue of the ſubmiſſion, attachment, and even friendſhip, which they have ever ſhewn to me and my predeceſſors will never do any thing which can diſpleaſe me, and above all in this preſent circumſtance, where I deſire to ſhew to the empreſs my gratitude for the preſent ſhe has made, which I hope, as well as you, will make the happineſs of the reſt of my days."

This embarraſſed letter, it is curious to obſerve, conſiſts nearly of a ſingle period! It is probable his majeſty was its author; he has no claims to the honour of being a fine writer, nor a friend to an aſthmatic reader. The matter did not here terminate. A great number of ladies invited on the occaſion were abſent from the ceremony. The dukes held aſſemblies on this fatal minuet. It was under their patronage that a work which diſplays uncommon erudition and taſte was publiſhed. It is entitled, "An Eſſay on the Rank and Honours of the Court." This was anſwered by the Abbé Georget, in a voluminous work, which diſplayed ſtill more erudition than the former. What a concatenation of frivolity does all this exhibit! The king ſuffers a pretty girl to dance a minuet, and behold the nobility of France are aſſembled, draw up remonſtrances, and their ladies baniſh themſelves from court. The king writes a miſerable letter, and two learned ſcholars produce two curious works—and all this for a minuet!

Latterly, when their poverty was greater than their pride, nobles condeſcended to intermarry with families who, without having to boaſt of the honours of nobility, had acquired the immenſe fortunes of commercial ſpeculation. Theſe nobles wanted the money which the financiers had accumulated, and the financiers wanted the honours of the nobles. The financier can only be regarded as a robber of magnitude, and the noble was the receiver of the ſtolen goods. When theſe lords married into obſcure but rich families, they uſed to call this act "taking dung to fatten their eſtates." They too often latterly really diſhonoured themſelves by ſhameful marriages. Many of the nobility were united to proſtitutes and opera-dancers. It is very probable that this became a faſhion in conſequence of the example of Louis XV. who placed almoſt on his throne, a woman, who had been, at an early age, proſtituted to the embraces of the loweſt claſſes; but, ſelected by the debauched taſte of this monarch, he exhibited himſelf and her as a ſpectacle to all Europe; and paved the way to that execration which every honeſt man feels, at the view of a diſſolute, enervated, and deſpotic, prince.

In 1782, the moſt intereſting object which preſents itſelf, is the bankruptcy of the Prince de Guemené, the great-chamberlain of France, and the princeſs, the governante of the royal family. Often talked of, it found no believers, till the magnificent ruin appeared. They were continually making new loans, and, as the confidence of the lenders did not fail, they were enabled, for a conſiderable time, to pay their arrears, but at the ſame time, enormouſly ſwelled the maſs of their debts. The public awakened from its deluſion, no more lenders appeared; and a bankruptcy was announced, amounting to the amazing ſum of twenty-five to thirty millions! This magnificent lord ſuddenly diſappeared, and a general deſolation took place at Paris; ſuch was the number of his creditors, and ſuch the exceſs of the failure.

The houſe of the Rohans, of whom the prince was the head, was diſtracted; and the Prince of Soubiſe, ſince the fatal announce, neither ate nor ſlept. The ſteward of the prince was arreſted, with ſeveral other officers and brokers employed by him.

A decree

A decree of the king's council was paſſed, to ſeize every thing belonging to the eſtate. The life-annuities which the bankrupt prince had granted amounted to above two millions of livres. In this ſum are included a conſiderable number of penſions made to muſicians, ſingers, opera-dancers; for this magnificent lord had a concert, a theatre, and every other appendage of extravagant caprice, which might haſten his ruin.

On examination, his lady the princeſs was found to have equally participated in the bankruptcy of her huſband, and had at leaſt equalled him in every ſpecies of luxurious expence. She indeed, not only received the wages for her attendants and equipages, but ſhe expended them on her own private pleaſures, and granted them life-annuities in their place. She now received her diſmiſſion from court; and the prince, retired to Navarre, was there retained by the order of his majeſty.

If the houſe of Rohan felt through all its branches, diſhonour and diſtraction, on this fatal occaſion, there was one at leaſt who appeared to glory in it. The great almoner, brother to the Prince de Guemêné, conſidered this extraordinary bankruptcy as an honourable diſtinction for his houſe. He ſaid, "that there was only one king or one Rohan who could make an equal bankruptcy." And indeed it was obſerved at the time, that the kings of Sardinia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Naples, could not poſſibly imitate the Prince de Guemené.

The infamous conſolation of the great almoner was properly anſwered by the Marechale de Luxembourg. When ſhe was told by a courtier that the failure of the Prince de Guemené was the bankrupcy of a ſovereign; ſhe anſwered, Yes, but it is to be hoped it will be the laſt act of ſovereignty made by the houſe of Rohan. All the higher nobility indeed were not diſpleaſed at this event, ſo humiliating to the Rohans, whoſe pretenſions and power had long been the object of court hatred and envy.

Several of this illuſtrious family attempted to ſave the diſhonour of their family by retirement. The Princeſs of Marſan, it was ſaid, in the height of court favour, withdrew into the irkſome ſolitude of a convent, and gave up her revenues to maintain the honour of her houſe, if it were poſſible. But every day expoſed ſome new infamy of the prince. Since the war, he had employed agents at Breſt, and in almoſt all the ports, to ſeduce the poor ſailors, and other ſea-faring perſons, who, returning home either with prizes, or other profits, were deceived by an appearance of placing their little fortune to ſingular advantage. It was thus he ſeized on an immenſe property, to ſerve him to pay his penſions to opera-dancers. Such, however, was the violent clamour among this honeſt and rough claſs, that the king thought proper to appeaſe them by an immediate diſtribution of money.

On this occaſion Mademoiſelle Guimard, that refined courtezan, alike capable of every extravagance of debauchery and grandeur of ſoul, as the anecdotes relative to her ſufficiently prove, wrote the following letter, which throws over the voluptuouſneſs of a prodigal a veil of a delicate texture. It renders engaging what ſhould excite our abhorrence, and ſoftens vice of half its repulſion, by taking away all its groſſneſs. It is written with art and elegance.

Letter from Mademoiſelle Guimard, and other dancers of the opera, to the Prince of Soubiſe.

My Lord,

Accuſtomed, I and my companions, to poſſeſs you amidſts us, every evening in the Lyrical theatre, we have obſerved with regret of the bittereſt nature, that you have ſevered yourſelf not only from the pleaſure of the repreſentation, but that not one of us had been ſummoned to thoſe delicious petit ſoupers, where frequently we have alternately had the happineſs of pleaſing and amuſing you. Fame has too well informed us of the cauſe of your ſolitude. Hitherto we have been fearful to trouble you; compelling our ſenſibility to yield to our reſpect, we had not yet dared to break the ſilence, without the preſſing motive to which our delicacy can no longer reſiſt.

We

We had always flattered ourſelves, my lord, that the bankruptcy (for we muſt employ this term with which all the polite circles, gazettes, France, and all Europe, reſound), that the bankruptcy of the Prince de Guemené would not be ſo enormous as it was firſt declared; that the wiſe precautions taken by the king to inſure to the claimants their juſt proportions; to ſhun the charges and depredations more dreadful than the failure itſelf; would not fruſtrate the general expectation: but the diſorder has no doubt riſen to ſo exceſſive an height, that no hope remains. We judge of this, by the generous ſacrifices to which, imitating your example, the principal heads of your illuſtrious houſe reſign themſelves.

We ſhould conſider ourſelves as guilty of atrocious ingratitude, my lord, if we did not alſo imitate you in aſſiſting your humanity, if we did not bring to you the penſions which your munificence laviſhed on us.

Apply theſe revenues, my lord, to the relief of ſo many ſuffering officers, of ſo many poor men of letters, of ſo many unfortunate domeſtics, whom the Prince de Guemené drags into the abyſs with himſelf. For us, we have other reſources; we ſhall have loſt nothing, my lord, if you will preſerve for us your eſteem; we ſhall even be gainers, if, in refuſing at preſent your favours, we ſhall compel our detractors to agree, that we were not entirely unworthy of them.

We are with the moſt profound reſpect, &c.

From the box of Mademoiſelle Guimard, Friday, 6th of December, 1782.

The accounts of the prince ſtood thus. There were to pay,

1,800,000 livres in life-annuities,
4,000,000 in perpetual-annuities.

There were only 500,000 livres of real income! Madame de Marſan, and the Cardinal de Rohan took on themſelves to pay the ſmall debts, which otherwiſe would have ruined about one thouſand five hundred families!

On this occaſion Louis XVI. behaved with great firmneſs. After ſeveral unſucceſsful applications, the Prince de Soubiſe was the bearer of a letter from his relation the Prince de Guemené to the king; but his majeſty threw it unopened into the fire, adding, I will hear no more; tell him that he muſt not flatter himſelf ever to appear before me till his debts are paid.

The late Manuel, in his Hiſtory of the Police of Paris, has given an anecdote reſpecting the Duke of Orleans (Egalité) that is by no means improbable. He notices a claſs of women who in the public places of amuſement, take pleaſure in pointing at the widows whoſe huſbands are yet alive, and claim precedence of thoſe Penelopes——Who is ſhe in the next box at the play-houſe, whoſe diamonds are ſo brilliant and ſo thick ſet? cries the virtuous daughter of Penthievre. —Don't you know her, anſwers the lady ſhe ſpoke to—ſhe is your huſband's kept miſtreſs! He tells us alſo that the late Prince de Conti, who, like ſo many other courtiers, fell a martyr to debauchery, gave to an opera-girl one day a coach and three hundred louis, which ſhe immediately ſpent with one of his own muſicians. Of another this prince ſaid, "I have taken her, I cannot tell why; I keep her, I cannot tell wherefore; and ſhe has already coſt me above one thouſand louis, for which I can give no reaſon." And yet, compared with ſome of his companions, the prince does not appear by any means extravagant.

The military croſs of the corps of Saint Louis had been inſtituted by Louis XIV. as an honourable recompence for thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in war, but had afterwards degenerated into a mark of honour for every officer who had ſerved for the ſpace of twenty years. In thus multiplying the bearers of this croſs, its value became every day leſs and leſs; at length the court degraded it till it became contemptible. It was often obtained by perſons who, long confined for their ill conduct in priſon, thought proper to get themſelves decorated by this military mark of honour. M. de Sauvigny, becauſe he wrote an indifferent poem for the Count d'Artois, received this croſs; and, as he was known not to be the braveſt man in the world, it

afforded ſome entertainment, to ſee him wear this ornament, which bears for its motto:

Virtutis bellicæ præmium.
The prize of military virtue.

It was the boaſt of the French nation, that, by the virtue of their Salic law, they were not governed by a woman. It is certain however, that nothing is leſs true; for it was ever a miſtreſs of the king, or the miniſter, (though lately a queen,) who directed the affairs of government. Neither of the three laſt monarchs of France were abſolute at home. The women influenced every department of government. They appointed miniſters, generals, biſhops, &c. Mademoiſelle Arnoulx, connected with the Biſhop of Orleans, had under her directions the *feuille des benefices*; and not only appointed her creatures to, or ſold, the vacant benefices, but more than once directed her preſentations by a whim. It was thus, that ſhe gave the biſhopric of Graſſe to an abbé, becauſe he was remarkable for a meagre and lank countenance. Kerſaint, lately guillotined, was appointed to the command of the Iphigenia, a frigate, becauſe he was a great admirer of the opera of that name, in which ſhe performed the principal character!

The women indeed greatly contributed to propagate the dogmas of the revolution. It has been obſerved, that the Chriſtian religion was in its infant ſtate cheriſhed and protected by the female ſex. Whatever is addreſſed to the imagination by an ideal perfection, and engages by its novelty, is congenial to the lively ſenſibility of the feminine mind. The beautiful proſpects opened by the modern philoſophers enchanted their imagination. But another cau occured which made the female part of the nation the votariſts of the philoſophers. All the women of the ſecond order, and the wealthy bourgeoiſes, could not patiently ſuffer that immenſe diſtance which the ladies of rank, and the whole nobility, had formed between them. They delighted in a revolution which ſhould place them on a level with theſe higher orders; and they have co-operated as much as they could with the democratic part of the nation. A French writer, in 1782, ſays, "You cannot think with what an energy the fair ſex act, and what an aſcendancy they have on the other, in this country. I am of opinion, that the nobility take too much advantage over them, and they treat with too much contempt the plebeians. The laws are only made ſtrict againſt theſe latter; whoever is a lord, or protected by a lord, openly dares to brave them."

Louis XVI. deſpotic as was the monarchy of France, could not have dared to puniſh a miniſter; this required a firmneſs and an intrepidity which he never poſſeſſed. The numerous colleagues of the miniſter would have cried out ſacrilege. No man was ever ſo black at the court of France, but means were ready to render him as white as ſnow. But, were there ſpots of ſo dark a nature that no art could efface them, a ducal cloak covered all; and the condign puniſhment of the moſt infamous, was an order to retire to his magnificent villa! There was an inviſible chain running through all branches of the adminiſtration; a link could not be broken without the moſt imminent peril. Often muſt the honeſt and noble heart of Louis XVI. have groaned, at ſeeing his integrity baffled; and often muſt he have been ſenſible, that to break this chain of corruption required a power more than human, and which nothing leſs than a ſupernatural influence could effect.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 113.

AFTER the Engliſh had effectually reduced the power of the French in every part of India, Meer Jaffier, the nabob of Bengal, who had been raiſed to that dignity by the ruin of Surajah Dowla, found himſelf in a very diſagreeable ſituation. The treaſure of the late nabob had been valued at no leſs that ſixty-four crore of rupees, about eighty millions ſterling;

ling; and, in expectation of ſuch a vaſt ſum, Meer Jaffier had no doubt thoughtleſsly ſubmitted to the enormous exactions of the Engliſh, already mentioned. On his acceſſion to the government, however, the treaſure of which he became maſter fell ſo much ſhort of expectation, that he could by no means fulfil his engagements to them and ſupply the expences of government at the ſame time. This ſoon reduced him to the neceſſity of mortgaging his revenues to ſupply preſent demands; and by this ruinous expedient he put it out of his own power ever to extricate himſelf. In this dilemma his grandees became factious and diſcontented, his army mutinous for want of pay, and he rendered himſelf odious to his ſubjects by the exactions he was neceſſitated to lay upon them. The Engliſh, who for their own intereſt had raiſed him to the ſupreme power, no ſooner found that he was incapable of anſwering their purpoſe any longer, than they began to ſcheme againſt him: and, in order to have ſome colour of reaſon for pulling down the man whom they had juſt ſet up, they either invented or gave ear to the moſt malicious calumnies againſt him. The charges brought againſt him were ſhortly theſe: 1. That ſoon after his advancement he had reſolved to reduce that power which raiſed him to the dignity. 2. That, to effect this, he aſſaſſinated or baniſhed every perſon of importance whom he ſuſpected of being in the Engliſh intereſt. 3. That he negociated with the Dutch to introduce an armament for the expulſion of the Engliſh. 4. That he had in different inſtances been guilty of the deepeſt deceit and treachery towards the Engliſh, his beſt benefactors and allies. 5. That at three different periods the Engliſh commander in chief had been baſely deſerted both by the nabob and his ſon, when he and the troops were hazarding their lives for them. 6. That he meditated a ſecret and ſeparate treaty with Shah-Zaddah, the mogul's ſon, and had intended to betray the Engliſh to him. 7. That the whole term of his government had been one uninterrupted chain of cruelty, tyranny, and oppreſſion. 8. That he meditated, and was near carrying into execution, an infamous ſecret treaty with the Mahrattas, which would have proved the total deſtruction of the country if it had taken place. 9. That he threw every poſſible obſtruction in the way of the collection of the Engliſh tunkas or aſſignments upon lands. 10. That he encouraged the obſtructions given to the free currency of the Engliſh ſiccas; by which the company ſuffered heavy loſſes. 11. That by his cruelties he had rendered it ſcandalous for the Engliſh to ſupport his government any longer; and, 12. That, by his miſconduct, he had brought the affairs of the company as well as his own into the utmoſt danger of ruin.

In what manner theſe charges were ſupported it is difficult to know, nor perhaps were the accuſers very ſolicitous about the ſtrength of their evidence. This ſeems the more probable, as the accuſations of cruelty were, in ſome inſtances at leaſt, void of foundation. On the 13th of June, 1760, Mr. Holwel wrote from Calcutta to Mr. Warren Haſtings, that by expreſs he had received intelligence of the murder of the princeſſes of Aliverdy Khan and Shah Amet, in a moſt inhuman manner, by Meer Jaffier's orders. He was ſaid to have ſent a Jemmatdaar with one hundred horſe to Jefferaut Khan to carry this bloody ſcheme into execution; with ſeparate orders to the Jemmatdaar to put an end to their lives. He refuſed acting any part in the tragedy, and left it to the other; who carried them out by night in a boat, tied weights to their legs, and threw them overboard. They ſtruggled for ſome time, and held by the gunwale of the boat; but by ſtrokes on their heads, and cutting off their hands, they were at laſt forced off and drowned. In like manner we were told that many others of Surajah Dowla's relations had periſhed; yet, when it was thought proper to replace Meer Jaffier in 1761, all theſe dead perſons were found alive excepting two. It muſt alſo be remembered, in behalf of the unfortunate nabob, that, beſides the ſums

exacted of him by the Engliſh at his acceſſion, he had ceded to them a large extent of territory, and granted them ſo many immunities in trade that he had in a manner deprived himſelf of all his reſources; and it was impoſſible for him to defray the neceſſary expences without either extorting money from his ſubjects, or infringing the privileges he had ſo inconſiderately granted.

There were two accounts of this remarkable revolution publiſhed, materially differing from one another. The firſt was given in a memorial drawn up at a conſultation at Fort William, November 10, 1760, where were preſent Henry Vanſittart, Eſq. preſident; William Ellis, B. Sumner, William M'Guire, Henry Verelſt, and Henry Smyth, Eſqrs. "We reſolved (ſays the governor) to give the nabob the next day (October 19, 1760) to reflect upon the letters I had delivered him, propoſing ſome meaſures for regulating theſe abuſes. I heard nothing from him all that day; but found by my intelligence that he had been in council at his old adviſers, whoſe advice, I was ſure, would be contrary to the welfare of the country and of the company. I therefore determined to act immediately on the nabob's fear. There could not be a better opportunity than the night of the 19th offered, it being the concluſion of the Gentoo feaſt, when all the principal people of that caſt would be pretty well fatigued with their ceremonies. Accordingly I agreed with Colonel Caillaud, that he ſhould croſs the river with the detachment between three and four in the morning; and, having joined Coſſim Ali Khan and his people, march to the nabob's palace, and ſurround it juſt at day-break. Being extremely deſirous to prevent diſturbance or bloodſhed, I wrote a letter to the nabob, telling him I had been waiting all the day in expectation that he would have ſettled the urgent affairs upon which I conferred with him yeſterday; but his having favoured me with no anſwer, plainly ſhewed that all I could repreſent to him for the good of his country would have no effect, as long as his evil counſellors were about his perſon, who would in the end deprive him of his government and ruin the company's affairs. For this reaſon I had ſent Colonel Caillaud with forces to wait upon him, and to expel thoſe bad counſellors, and place his affairs in a proper ſtate, and I would ſhortly follow. This letter I gave to the colonel, to ſend to the nabob at ſuch a time as he ſhould think moſt expedient. Meaſures were taken at the ſame time for ſeizing his three unworthy miniſters, and to place Coſſim Ali Khan in the full management of all the affairs, in quality of deputy and ſucceſſor to the nabob.

"The neceſſary preparations being made with all care and ſecrecy poſſible, the colonel embarked with the troops, joined Coſſim Ali Khan without the leaſt alarm, and marched into the court-yard of the palace juſt at the proper inſtant. The gates of the inner court being ſhut, the colonel formed his men without, and ſent the letter to the nabob, who was at firſt in a great rage, and long threatened that he would make what reſiſtance he could, and take his fate. The colonel forbore all hoſtilities, and ſeveral meſſages paſſed between him and the nabob. The affair remained in this doubtful ſtate for two hours, when the nabob, finding his perſiſting was to no purpoſe, ſent a meſſage to Coſſim Ali Khan, informing him that he was ready to ſend the ſeals and all the enſigns of dignity, provided he would agree to take the whole charge of the government upon him, to diſcharge all arrears due to the troops, to pay the uſual revenue to the king, to ſave his life and honour, and to give him an allowance ſufficient for his maintenance. All theſe conditions being agreed to, Coſſim Ali was proclaimed; and the old nabob came out to the colonel, declaring that he depended on him for his life. The troops then took poſſeſſion of all the gates; and the old nabob was told, that not only his perſon was ſafe, but his government too if he pleaſed, of which it was never intended to deprive him. He anſwered, that he had now no more buſineſs in the city, where he ſhould be in continual danger from Coſſim Ali Khan; and, if he was permitted

mitted to go and live at Calcutta, he ſhould be contented. Coſſim Ali Khan was now placed on the muſnud, and the people in general ſeemed much pleaſed with the revolution. The old nabob did not think himſelf ſafe even for one night in the city. Coſſim Ali Khan ſupplied him with boats, and permitted him to take away about ſixty of his family, with a reaſonable quantity of jewels. He begged that he might ſleep in his boat that night; which he accordingly did, and on the morning of the 22d of October he ſet out for Calcutta, and arrived there on the 29th. He was met by a deputation from the council, and treated with every mark of reſpect due to his former dignity."

The ſecond account of this affair was not publiſhed till the 11th of March 1762, and was ſigned Eyre Coote, P. Amyatt, John Carnac, W. Ellis, S. Batſon, H. Verelſt. "In September 1760 (ſay they), when there was not the leaſt appearance of a rupture or diſguſt between us and the nabob, but friendſhip and harmony ſubſiſting, Meer Coſſim Khan his ſon-in-law came down to Calcutta, and having ſtaid a ſhort time returned to Moorſhebad. A few days after, Mr. Vanſittart went up to that city on the pretence of a viſit to the nabob Meer Jaffier. Colonel Caillaud, with two hundred Europeans and ſome ſepoys, attended him; who, it was pretended, were going to join the army at Patna. When Mr. Vanſittart arrived at Moradbaug, the nabob paid him two viſits; at the laſt of which Mr. Vanſittart gave him three letters, propoſing the reformation of the abuſes in his government, inſiſted on his naming ſome perſon among his relations to take charge of the ſubahſhip, and particularly recommended Coſſim Ali Khan, who was ſent for, and the nabob deſired to ſtay till he came: but the nabob, being greatly fatigued, was ſuffered to depart to his palace. The night and following day paſſed in concerting meaſures with Coſſim Ali how to put in excution the plan before agreed on in Calcutta, where a treaty was ſigned for this purpoſe. In conſequence of theſe deliberations, our troops croſſed the river next night, and being joined by Coſſim and his party, ſurrounded the nabob's palace. A letter from Mr. Vanſittart was ſent in to the nabob, demanding his compliance with what had been propoſed to him. To this the nabob returned for anſwer, 'that he never expected ſuch uſage from the Engliſh: that while a force was at his gates, he would enter into no terms.' A meſſage was ſent in, that, if he did not directly comply, they ſhould be obliged to ſtorm the palace. Aſtoniſhed and terrified at this menace, he opened the gates, exclaiming, that 'he was betrayed; that the Engliſh were guilty of perjury and breach of faith; that he perceived their deſigns againſt his government; that he had friends enough to hazard at leaſt one battle in his defence: but, although no oaths were ſacred enough to bind the Engliſh, yet, as he had ſworn to be their faithful friend, he would not ſwerve from his engagement and rather ſuffer death than draw his ſword againſt them.' So ſuſpicious was he of being ſold, that he deſired to know what ſum of money Coſſim Ali Khan was to give for the ſubahſhip, and he would give half as much more to be continued. He hoped, however, if they intended to dethrone him, that they would not leave him to the mercy of his ſon-in-law, from whom he feared the worſt; but wiſhed they would carry him from the city, and give him a place of ſafety in Calcutta. "This laſt requeſt of the nabob was conſtrued in the light of a voluntary reſignation. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the palace; Meer Coſſim was raiſed to the muſnud; and the old nabob hurried into a boat with a few of his domeſtics and neceſſaries, and ſent away to Calcutta in a manner wholly unworthy of the high rank he ſo lately held, as was alſo the ſcanty ſubſiſtence allowed him for his maintenance at Calcutta by his ſon-in-law. Thus was Jaffier Ali Khan depoſed, in breach of a treaty founded on the moſt ſolemn oaths, and in violation of the national faith."

According to this account, the ſervants of the company, who were the projectors of the revolution, made no ſecret that there was a preſent promiſed

miſed them of twenty lacks of rupees from Coſſim, who was deſirous of making the firſt act of his power the aſſaſſination of Jaffier, and was very much diſpleaſed when he found that the Engliſh intended giving him protection at Calcutta.

It could ſcarcely be ſuppoſed that Meer Coſſim, raiſed to the nabobiſh in the manner we have related, could be more faithful to the Engliſh than Meer Jaffier had been. Nothing advantageous to the intereſts of the company could indeed be reaſonably expected from ſuch a revolution. No ſucceſſor of Meer Jaffier could be more entirely in ſubjection than the late nabob, from his natural imbecility, had been. This laſt conſideration had induced many of the council at firſt to oppoſe the revolution; and indeed the only plauſible pretence for it was, that the adminiſtration of Meer Jaffier was ſo very weak, that, unleſs he was aided and even controuled by ſome perſons of ability, he himſelf muſt ſoon be ruined, and very probably the intereſts of the company along with him. Meer Coſſim, however, was a man of a very different diſpoſition from his father-in-law. As he knew that he had not been ſerved by the Engliſh out of friendſhip, ſo he did not think of making any return of gratitude; but, inſtead of this, conſidered only how he could moſt eaſily get rid of ſuch troubleſome allies. For a while, however, it was neceſſary for him to diſſemble, and to take all the advantage he could of the power of his allies whilſt it could be ſerviceable to him. By their aſſiſtance he cleared his dominions of invaders, and ſtrengthened his frontiers againſt them; he reduced, by means of the ſame aſſiſtance, the rajahs or independent Indian chiefs who had rebelled in the time of his predeceſſor, obliging them to pay the uſual tribute; by which means he repaired his finances, and thereby ſecured the diſcipline and fidelity of his troops. Having thus, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh forces, brought his government into ſubjection, he took the moſt effectual means of ſecuring himſelf againſt their power. As the vicinity of his capital, Muxadabad, to Calcutta, gave the Engliſh factory there an opportunity of inſpecting his actions, and interrupt his deſigns when they thought proper, he took up his reſidence at Mongheer, a place two hundred miles farther up the Ganges, which he fortified in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner he could. Being very ſenſible of the advantages of European diſcipline, he reſolved to form his army on a new model. For this purpoſe he collected all the Armenian, Perſian, Tartar, and other, ſoldiers of fortune, whoſe military characters he ſuppoſed might ſerve to raiſe the ſpirits of his Indian forces, and abate their natural timidity. He alſo carefully collected every wandering European who had borne arms, all the ſepoys who had been diſmiſſed from the Engliſh ſervice, diſtributing them among his troops, in order to teach them the Engliſh exerciſe. He then changed the faſhion of the Indian muſkets from matchlocks to firelocks; and, as their cannon were almoſt as deficient as their ſmall arms, he procured a pattern of one from the Engliſh, by which he ſoon formed a train of artillery: and, having thus done every thing in his power to enable himſelf to withſtand the Engliſh by force of arms, he reſolved alſo to free his court from their emiſſaries, by impriſoning or putting to death every perſon of any conſequence in his dominions who had ſhewn any attachment to their intereſt.

His next ſtep was to free himſelf from ſome of thoſe reſtraints which his predeceſſor Meer Jaffier, and even he himſelf, had been obliged to lay upon the trade of the country, in order to gratify the avarice of his European allies. At his acceſſion indeed he had ceded to the company a tract of land worth no leſs than 700,000l. annually, beſides 70,000l. a-year on other accounts. All this, however, was not ſufficient; the immunities granted them in trade were of ſtill worſe conſequence than even thoſe vaſt conceſſions. He knew by experience the diſtreſs which theſe immunities had brought upon his predeceſſor, and therefore determined to put an end to them. In purſuance

of

of this reſolution, he began, in the year 1762, every where to ſubject the Engliſh traders to the payment of certain duties throughout his dominions, and required that their diſputes, if beyond the limits of their own juriſdiction, ſhould be decided by his magiſtrates. This gave ſuch an alarm at Calcutta, that, in Nov. 1762, the governor, Mr. Vanſittart, waited on him in perſon at Mongheer, in order to expoſtulate with him upon the ſubject. The nabob anſwered his remonſtrances in the following manner. "If (ſaid he) the ſervants of the Engliſh company were permitted to trade in all parts, and in all commodities, cuſtom free, as many of them now pretend, they muſt of courſe draw all the trade into their own hands, and my cuſtoms would be of ſo little value, that it would be much more for my intereſt to lay trade entirely open, and collect no cuſtoms from any perſon whatever upon any kind of merchandize. This would draw a number of merchants into the country, and increaſe my revenues by encouraging the cultivation and manufacture of a large quantity of goods for ſale, at the ſame time that it would effectually cut off the principal ſubject of diſputes which had diſturbed the good underſtanding between us, an object which I have more than any other at heart."

By theſe intimations Mr. Vanſittart was very much diſconcerted; nor indeed was it in any perſon's power to deviſe a plauſible anſwer. What the nabob had threatened was evidently in his power; and, though he had laid the trade entirely open, no reaſonable fault could have been found with him. The proceeding, however, tended evidently to deſtroy the private trade carried on by the gentlemen of the factory; and even to prejudice, as they ſaid, that of the company itſelf. Mr. Vanſittart therefore thought proper to ſubmit to certain regulations, by which the trade of the Engliſh was put under certain reſtrictions.

This new agreement, being inſtantly put in execution on the part of the nabob, excited the utmoſt indignation at Calcutta. On the 17th of January 1763, the council paſſed a reſolution, diſavowing the treaty made by the governor, and affirmed that he aſſumed a right to which he was by no means authorized; that the regulations propoſed were diſhonourable to them as Engliſhmen, and tended to the ruin of all public and private trade; and that the preſident's iſſuing out regulations independent of the council was an abſolute breach of their privileges. They ſent orders therefore to all the factories, that no part of the agreement between the governor and nabob ſhould be ſubmitted to. Application was again made to Meer Coſſim, to perſuade him to a third agreement; but, before the ſucceſs of this negociation could be known, hoſtilities commenced on the part of the Engliſh.

There was at that time in the city of Patna (ſituated on the Ganges, about three hundred miles above Calcutta), a fortified factory belonging to the Eaſt-India company, where were a few European and Indian ſoldiers. By this factory the city was ſuddenly attacked on the 25th of June 1763, and inſtantly taken, though it was defended by a ſtrong garriſon, and the fortifications had been newly repaired. The governor and garriſon fled out into the country on the firſt appearance of danger: but, perceiving that the victors took no care to prevent a ſurpriſe, he ſuddenly returned with a reinforcement from the country, retook the city, and either cut in pieces or drove into their fort all the Engliſh who were in it, after having been only four hours in poſſeſſion of the place. The Engliſh, diſheartened by this diſaſter, did not now think themſelves able to defend their fort againſt the Indians; for which reaſon they left it, with a deſign to retreat into the territories of a neighbouring nabob; but, being purſued by a ſuperior force, they were all either killed or taken.

This piece of perfidy, for ſuch it certainly was, the nabob repaid by another, viz. ſlaughtering the deputies who had been ſent him by the council of Calcutta to treat about a new agreement with regard to commercial affairs. They ſet out from Mongheer

Mongheer on the 24th of June, having been unable to bring Meer Coſſim to any terms; and, though he furniſhed them with the uſual paſſports, yet, as they were paſſing the city of Muxadabad, they found themſelves attacked by a number of troops aſſembled for that purpoſe on both ſides of the river, whoſe fire killed ſeveral gentlemen, in the boats. Mr. Amyatt, the chief of the embaſſy, landed with a few ſepoys, whom he forbade to fire, and endeavoured to make the enemy's troops underſtand that he was furniſhed with the nabob's paſſports, and had no deſign of committing any hoſtilities; but, the enemy's horſe advancing, ſome of the ſepoys fired notwithſtanding Mr. Amyatt's orders to the contrary. On this a general confuſion enſued, and Mr. Amyatt, with moſt of the ſmall party who attended him, were cut in pieces.

Theſe acts of treacherous hoſtility were ſoon followed by a formal declaration of war. Meer Jaffier, notwithſtanding the crimes formerly alleged againſt him, was proclaimed nabob of Bengal, and the army immediately took the field under the command of Major Adams. The whole force, however, at firſt conſiſted only of one regiment of the king's troops, a few of the company's, two troops of European cavalry, ten companies of ſepoys, and twelve pieces of cannon. Theſe very ſoon came to action with the enemy; and, having got the better in two ſkirmiſhes, cleared the country of them as far as Caſſimbuzar river, a branch of the Ganges, which lay between Calcutta and Muxadabad, or Murſhudabad, the capital of the province.

The war was now carried on with uninterrupted ſucceſs on the part of the Engliſh; nor does it appear that all the pains taken by Meer Coſſim to diſcipline his troops had made them in the leaſt more able to cope with the Europeans. The Engliſh were ſuffered to paſs the river without oppoſition; but an army of ten thouſand Indians were advantageouſly poſted between the river and the city. Theſe were entirely defeated, and Major Adams puſhed on directly for the capital. In his way he found the Indians again ſtrongly poſted with intrenchments fifteen feet high, and defended by a numerous artillery. This ſtrong poſt was taken by ſtratagem; a feint being made with a ſmall body of troops againſt that part where the enemy had collected their greateſt ſtrength. Thus the attention of the enemy was drawn entirely to that place, without regarding others where no attack was apprehended. The greateſt part of the Engliſh army, however, had in the night-time marched round the Indian fortification, and by day-break made a furious aſſault on a place where there was only a ſlight guard. Theſe inſtantly fled; the intrenchments were abandoned; and the city, which was protected only by them, fell of courſe into the hands of the conquerors.

This ſucceſs of the Engliſh ſerved only to make them redouble their diligence. They now penetrated into the heart of the province, croſſed the numerous branches of the Ganges, and traverſed moraſſes and foreſts in queſt of their enemy. Meer Coſſim, on the other hand, was not wanting in his defence; but the utmoſt efforts he could uſe were totally inſufficient to ſtop the career of an enemy ſo powerful and now flushed with victory. The two armies met on the banks of a river called Nunas Nullas, on the 2d of Auguſt, 1763. The Indians had choſen their poſt with great judgment, and had much more the appearance of an European army than ever was obſerved before, not only in their arms and accoutrements, but in their diviſion into brigades, and even in their clothing. The battle was much more obſtinate than uſual, being continued for four hours; but, though the Indian army conſiſted of no fewer than twenty thouſand horſe and eight thouſand foot, the Engliſh proved in the end victorious, and the enemy were obliged to quit the field with the loſs of all their cannon.

From this time the Indians did not attempt any regular engagement with the Engliſh. They made a ſtand indeed at a place called Auda Nulla, which they had fortified in ſuch a manner that it ſeemed proof againſt any ſudden attack. But here alſo they

they ſuffered themſelves to be deceived in a manner ſimilar to that above-mentioned, and the place was taken with great ſlaughter. They now abandoned a vaſt tract of country; and, though there were ſeveral very defenſible poſts one behind another, ſo much were they diſheartened by this misfortune, that they never attempted to ſtop the progreſs of the Engliſh, but laid open the whole country to the very gates of Mongheer.

The next operation was the ſiege of Mongheer itſelf; which, notwithſtanding all the pains Meer Coſſim had been at to fortify it, held out no more than nine days after the trenches were opened: ſo that nothing now remained to complete the conqueſt of Bengal but the reduction of the city of Patna. The unfortunate Meer Coſſim, in the mean time, enraged at the irreſiſtible progreſs of the Engliſh, vented his rage on the unhappy priſoners taken at Patna; all of whom, to the number of about two hundred, he cauſed to be inhumanly murdered. This villany was perpetrated by one Somers, a German, who had originally been in the French ſervice, but deſerted from them to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, and from the company to Meer Coſſim. This aſſaſſin, by the Indians called Soomeroo, having invited the Engliſh gentlemen to ſup with him, took the opportunity of borrowing their knives and forks, on pretence of entertaining them after the Engliſh manner. At night, when he arrived, he ſtood at ſome diſtance in the cook-room to give his orders; and as ſoon as the two firſt gentlemen, Meſſrs. Ellis and Luſhington, entered, the former was ſeized by the hair, his head pulled backward, and his throat cut by another. On this Mr. Luſhington knocked down the murderer with his fiſt, ſeized his ſword, wounded one and killed two before he himſelf was cut down. The other gentlemen, being now alarmed, defended themſelves, and even repulſed the ſepoys with plates and bottles. Somers then ordered them on the top of the houſe to fire down on the priſoners; which they obeyed with reluctance, alleging that they could not think of murdering them in that manner, but, if he would give the priſoners arms, they would fight them; on which he knocked ſeveral of them down with bamboes. The conſequence was, that all the gentlemen were either ſhot or had their throats cut. Dr. Fullarton was the only perſon who eſcaped, having received a pardon from the tyrant a few days before the maſſacre.

This inhumanity was far from being of any ſervice to the cauſe of Meer Coſſim. Major Adams marched without delay from Mongheer to Patna; and, as the place was but indifferently fortified, it could make but a feeble reſiſtance. The cannon of the Engliſh ſoon made a practicable breach, and in no longer time than eight days this great city was taken by ſtorm. Thus the nabob was deprived of all his fortified places, his army reduced to a ſmall body, and himſelf obliged to fly to Sujah Dowla nabob of Oude, who acted as grand vizier to the Mogul. Here he was kindly received, and an aſylum promiſed for his perſon, but admittance was refuſed to his army, nor would this prince conſent at any rate to make his country a ſeat of war. The Engliſh were now entire maſters of Bengal; for, though Meer Jaffier was proclaimed nabob, it is not to be ſuppoſe that he had now any authority farther than what they pleaſed to give him. Major Adams did not long ſurvive the conqueſt of Patna, which was taken on the 6th of Nov. 1763; he died in the month of March, 1764.

Meer Coſſim being thus driven out, an agent was ſent from Calcutta to Sujah Dowla, propoſing an alliance with him and the mogul, who was along with him, and offering to aſſiſt them againſt Meer Coſſim or any other enemy who ſhould attempt an invaſion of their dominions; in return for which, it was expected that they ſhould declare themſelves open enemies to Meer Coſſim, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſeize and deliver him up with all his effects. This deſign was communicated to Major Adams on the 8th of December,

ber, 1763; but, as he was next day to reſign the command of the army, Major Carnac was deſired to take the command upon him, and to watch the motions of Meer Coſſim, as well as to guard the dominions of Meer Jaffier againſt any hoſtilities which might be attempted. It was alſo reſolved, that in caſe Meer Coſſim ſhould prevail upon the mogul and Sujah Dowla to aſſiſt him, Major Carnac was deſired to advance to the banks of the river Carumnaſſa, and there oppoſe the entrance of any hoſtile army.

It ſoon appeared that the friendſhip of the Engliſh was not what Sujah Dowla deſired. He conſidered them as apacious uſurpers, who, having got a footing in the country under pretence of commerce, could be ſatisfied with nothing leſs than the entire poſſeſſion of it, to the ruin of the natural inhabitants. In the beginning of February, 1764, therefore, it was known that Sujah Dowla had determined to aſſiſt Meer Coſſim in attempting to recover Bengal. The preſident and council on this wrote to him, that, though they heard ſuch a report, they could not believe it, conſidering the former connections ſubſiſting between him and the chiefs of the company, and were perſuaded he would not act in ſuch an unjuſt manner: but, if it really was his intention to eſpouſe the cauſe of Meer Coſſim, they informed him that they were reſolved to keep Bengal free from troubles, and carry the war into the dominions of Sujah Dowla himſelf. To this the nabob replied by enumerating the many favours conferred on the Engliſh by the mogul. "Notwithſtanding theſe (ſays he) you have interfered in the king's country, poſſeſſed yourſelves of diſtricts belonging to the government, and turned out and eſtabliſhed nabobs at pleaſure, without the conſent of the imperial court. Since you have impriſoned dependents on the court, and expoſed the government of the king of kings to contempt and diſhonour; ſince you have ruined the trade of the merchants of the country, granted protection to the king's ſervants, injured the revenues of the imperial court, and cruſhed the inhabitants by your acts of violence; and ſince you are continually ſending freſh people from Calcutta, and invading different parts of the royal dominions; to what can all thoſe wrong proceedings be attributed, but to an abſolute diſregard to the court, and a wicked deſign of ſeizing the country to yourſelves? If theſe diſturbances have ariſen from your own improper deſires, deſiſt from ſuch behaviour in future; interfere not in the affairs of government; withdraw your people from every part, and ſend them to their own country; carry on the company's trade as formerly, and confine yourſelves to commercial affairs," &c. Another letter, much to the ſame purpoſe, was ſent to Major Carnac; but the preſident and council of Calcutta, inſtead of paying any regard to the remonſtrances of the nabob, determined to commence an immediate and offenſive war againſt him.

Notwithſtanding this reſolution, ſeveral difficulties occured in carrying on a war at this time. The principal were the death of Major Adams, whoſe name had become formidable to the Indians, and the mutinous diſpoſition of the army. The former was obviated by the appointment of Colonel Hector Munro, who, in military ſkill, appeared nothing inferior to his predeceſſor; and the mutinous diſpoſition of the ſoldiery was got the better of by a moſt ſevere example of the mutineers, twenty-four of whom were blown away from the mouths of cannon. Hoſtilities were commenced on the part of Meer Coſſim, who cut off a ſmall party of Engliſh troops, and ſent their heads to the mogul and Sujah Dowla. An army of fifty thouſand men was collected, with a moſt formidable train of artillery, ſuch as might be ſuppoſed to follow an European army of equal numbers. This prodigious armament ſeems to have effaced all the caution of Meer Coſſim; for, though he had formerly experienced the bad effects of engaging the Engliſh in a pitched battle, yet he now thought proper to try his fortune a ſecond time in the ſame way. The two armies

met on the 22d of October, 1764, at a place called Buxard, on the river Carumnaſſa, about one hundred miles above the city of Patna. The event was ſimilar to that of other engagements with the Engliſh, to whom it never was poſſible for any advantages either in ſituation or number to make the Indians equal. The allied army was defeated with the loſs of ſix thouſand killed on the ſpot, one hundred and thirty pieces of cannon, a proportionable quantity of military ſtores, and all their tents ready pitched; while, on the ſide of the conquerors, only thirty-two Europeans and two hundred and thirty-nine Indians were killed, and fifty-ſeven Europeans and four hundred and ſeventy-three Indians wounded.

The only place of ſtrength now belonging to the allies on this ſide the river was a fort named Chanda Geer. The reduction of this place, however, might well have been deemed impracticable, as it ſtood on the top of a high hill, or rather rock, ſituated on the very brink of the Ganges, by which it could be conſtantly ſupplied with proviſions; and, as to military ſtores, it could not ſtand in need of any as long as ſtones could be found to pour down on the aſſailants. Notwithſtanding all thoſe difficulties, however, Colonel Munro cauſed his ſoldiers to advance to the attack; but they were received with ſuch vollies of ſtones, which the Indians threw both with hands and feet, that they were repulſed in a very ſhort time; and, though the attack was renewed the next day, it was attended with no better ſucceſs; on which the Engliſh commander encamped with his army under the walls of Benares.

Soon after this, Colonel Munro being recalled, the command of the army devolved on Sir Robert Fletcher, a major in the company's troops. The nabob in the mean time, inſtead of attacking the Engliſh army at once, contented himſelf with ſending out parties of light-horſe to ſkirmiſh with their advanced poſts, while the main body lay at the diſtance of about fifteen miles from Benares, which rendered it very dangerous for them to move from their place. On the 14th of January, 1765, however, Sir Robert ventured at midnight to break up his camp under the walls of Benares, and to march off towards the enemy, leaving a party to protect that place againſt any attempt during his abſence. In three days he came up with the main body of Indians, who retreated before him; on which he reſolved to make another attempt on Chanda Geer, before which the late commander had been foiled. His ſucceſs would in all probability have been no better than that of his predeceſſor, had not the garriſon mutinied for want of pay, and obliged the commander to ſurrender the place.

The reduction of Chanda Geer was followed by that of Eliabad, the capital of the enemy's country, a large city on the Ganges, between ſixty and ſeventy miles above Chanda Geer, defended by thick and high walls and a ſtrong fort; ſoon after which Sir Robert was ſuperſeded in the command of the army by Major Carnac. Sujah Dowla in the mean time had been abandoned by the mogul, who concluded a treaty with the Engliſh ſoon after the battle of Buxard. He did not, however, give himſelf up to deſpair, but gathered together, with great aſſiduity, the remains of his routed armies; and, ſeeing that his own territories could not ſupply him with the requiſite number of troops, he now applied to the Mahrattas for aſſiſtance. But theſe people, though very formidable to the other nations of Indoſtan, were far from being able to cope with the Engliſh. On the 20th of May, 1765, General Carnac having aſſembled his troops, marched immediately to attack them; and, having gained a complete victory at a place called Calpi, obliged them to retreat with precipitation acroſs the Yumna into their own country.

Sujah Dowla, now deſtitute of every reſource, determined to throw himſelf on the clemency of the Engliſh. Previous to this, however, he allowed Meer Coſſim and the aſſaſſin Somers to eſcape; nor could any conſideration ever prevail upon him to deliver them up. Three days after the battle of Calpi, the nabob ſurrendered himſelf to General Carnac, without

without ſtipulating any thing in his own favour, farther than that he ſhould await the determination of Lord Clive concerning him.

In the beginning of this year died Meer Jaffier Ali Cawn, nominal nabob of Bengal. The ſucceſſion was diſputed betwixt his eldeſt ſurviving ſon Najem il Doula, a youth of about 18 years of age, and a grandſon by his eldeſt ſon Miran, at that time only ſeven years old. As the Engliſh were in reality abſolute ſovereigns of the country, it was debated in the council of Calcutta whether Meer Jaffier's ſon ſhould be allowed to ſucceed, according to the cuſtom of the country, or the grandſon, according to the Engliſh cuſtom. The point being carried in favour of Najem, it was next debated on what terms he ſhould be admitted to the ſucceſſion.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

ANECDOTES OF DECEASED ACTRESSES.

IT was the cuſtom, in the time of Shakeſpear, for all the women's parts in plays to be acted by young handſome lads, or boys; it being thought that no woman would ſo far proſtitute herſelf as to appear on a public ſtage. Ladies, indeed, who went to ſee plays, were generally maſked.

Charles II. put an end to the ridiculous and abſurd cuſtom of men acting women's parts; and a number of beautiful actreſſes ſoon gave new luſtre to the Engliſh theatre. The French ſtage was ſooner enlivened with women than the Engliſh; they have one tragedy without a ſingle female character in it, which is "La Mort de Céſar," by Voltaire; for this the authority of one Greek tragedy may be quoted, namely, the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles.

Mrs. Horton was one of the moſt beautiful women that ever trod the Engliſh ſtage; ſhe was married, when very young, to a muſician, who was inſenſible to her charms, and treated her, as it has been ſaid, very brutally. The firſt notice that was taken of her was at Windſor in the ſummer of 1713; where ſhe acted Marcia, in Cato, in a company of miſerable ſtrollers, who were drawn there on account of Queen Anne's making it the place of her reſidence ſeveral months in the year. Cato and his ſenate met with little reſpect from the audience; and poor Juba was ſo truly an object of ridicule, that, when he cried out, in a tranſport of joy, on Marcia's confeſſing her paſſion for him, "What do I hear!" a nobleman, wilfully miſtaking the actor, cried out aloud, "Upon my word, ſir, I do no know; I think you would be better any where elſe."—However, Mrs. Horton was ſo ſuperior in merit to the reſt, and ſo attractive in her perſon, that ſhe was ſoon after engaged at Drury-lane theatre. Her chief merit conſiſted in giving ſprightlineſs to gay coquets, ſuch as Belinda in the Old Bachelor, Millamant in the Way of the World, &c. She alſo played Phillis in the Conſcious Lovers, and a vaſt number of parts in genteel comedy.—Indeed for many years ſhe was the principal actreſs both in tragedy and comedy, and commanded a large income; but, as ſhe advanced in life, Mrs. Pritchard began to grow into great favour with the public, and poor Horton was by degrees deprived of her influence, and ſtripped of her characters one by one; which ſoon determined her to retire from the ſtage.—On the verge of threeſcore ſhe dreſſed like a girl of twenty, and kept limpering and ogling to the laſt; and, if features preſerved even at that cold age could juſtify her weakneſs, ſhe certainly had the greateſt excuſe for vanity of any woman.—A nobleman, ſome few years before her death, offered her a very large ſettlement to live with him, which ſhe generouſly rejected. Her ſole paſſion was to be admired.—She died about the year 1756.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barry was the daughter of Edward Barry, Eſq. a barriſter, who was afterwards called Colonel Barry, from his having raiſed a regi-

a regiment for the ſervice of Cha. I. in the civil wars. His misfortunes, ariſing from the unfortunate turn of affairs againſt the royal cauſe, involved himſelf and family in ſuch diſtreſs, that his children were obliged to make their own fortunes. Lady Davenant, from her friendſhip to Colonel Barry, gave his daughter a good education; ſhe made her a conſtant companion, and took her with her in all her viſits. This early knowledge of polite life was of great uſe to Mrs. Barry, as it gave an eaſe and grace to her perſon and behaviour.—Mrs. Barry was not a great beauty, but her countenance was expreſſive, and commanded attention. When her friend, Lady Davenant, recommended her to the ſtage, her pretenſions were a good air and manner, and a very ſtrong pleaſing voice; but her ear was ſo bad, and the players found it ſo difficult to inſtruct her, that they pronounced her incapable of making any progreſs in acting. Three times, it is ſaid, ſhe was rejected, and, by the intereſt of her patroneſs, re-inſtated.—There was ſo little appearance of her arriving to any degree of excellence, that ſeveral perſons of quality, on ſeeing her attempt a character of ſome importance, gave their opinion, that ſhe never could be an actreſs.—The Earl of Rocheſter, who at this time paid his addreſſes to Mrs. Barry, offered a conſiderable wager, that, in the ſpace of ſix months, he would engage ſhe ſhould be one of the moſt approved performers of the theatre. The earl's offer was accepted. From the moment he made this engagement, he renewed his addreſſes to Mrs. Barry; and, by often converſing with her, found ſhe was miſtreſs of exquiſite charms. It has been ſaid, that he fixed his affections more ſtrongly on her than on any other female. Letters, addreſſed to Madam B—— by the Earl of Rocheſter, were printed in an edition of his Poems in 1716, and are generally ſaid to be the earl's epiſtolary correſpondence with that celebrated actreſs.—One of the firſt parts the earl taught his fair pupil was Iſabella in the tradegy of Muſtapha. Mrs. Barry had an excellent underſtanding, but not a muſical ear; ſo that ſhe could not catch the ſounds or emphaſis taught her, but fell into a diſagreeable tone, the fault of moſt young ſtage-adventurers. To cure her of this defect, Ld. Rocheſter cauſed her to enter into the meaning of every ſentiment; he taught her not only the cadence or ſounding of the voice, but to ſeize alſo the paſſions, and adapt her whole behaviour to the ſituations of the character. It is ſaid, that, in order to accompliſh his intention, beſides the many private inſtructions he gave her, he cauſed her to rehearſe the part no leſs than thirty times on the ſtage, and, of theſe, about twelve times in the dreſs in which ſhe was to play. The firſt night ſhe acted this part, Lord Rocheſter brought the king, the Duke of York, and his ducheſs, to the play. Her look of diſtreſs, and her whole deportment, before ſhe ſpoke, greatly prejudiced the audience in her favour; and indeed the ſeveral conflicting paſſions were ſo touched by her, that the theatre reſounded with the loudeſt applauſe. The Ducheſs of York was ſo pleaſed with Mrs. Barry, that ſhe made her a preſent of her wedding-ſuit; and, when Queen of England, it is ſaid, gave her her coronation-robes to act Queen Elizabeth in the Earl of Eſſex.—In this wretched tradegy, her action was ſo truly excellent, that, in ſpite of the worſt language an author could poſſibly write, ſhe may be ſaid to have revived Elizabeth, the great idol of her people.—Mrs. Barry was miſtreſs of all the paſſions of the mind: love, joy, grief, rage, tenderneſs, and jealouſy, were all repreſented by her with equal ſkill and effect. In the play of the Orphan, when, on leaving Caſtalio in the laſt act, ſhe burſt out into that affecting exclamation, "O poor Caſtalio," ſhe never failed to ſhed tears herſelf, nor was it poſſible for the audience to refrain from correſpondent lamentations. Betterton bore this teſtimony to the perfection of this eminent actreſs, that ſhe often ſo greatly exerted her art in an indifferent character, that her acting had given ſucceſs to plays that would diſguſt the moſt patient reader. When

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ſhe accepted a part in a new play, ſhe conſulted the author concerning his intention in every ſcene.—Cibber, who publiſhed his Apology in the year 1738, declared that in tragedy he had ſeen nothing equal to Mrs. Barry. Her Belvidera was one of thoſe parts which obtained for her, as Downs ſays, the name of *the famous Madam Barry*. The characters, which this writer ſays no man could ſee her act without being moſt tenderly affected, were Monimia, Belvidera, and Iſabella in the Fatal Marriage. To her ſupreme excellence in theſe and other parts ſhe owed a diſtinction unknown before to any comedian, a benefit-night, which ſhe alone enjoyed for ſeveral years. Mrs. Barry died the 7th of November, 1713, aged 55 years, and was buried at Acton.

Mrs. Bracegirdle was the favourite actreſs of Congreve and Rowe. In the ſeveral lovers they gave her in their plays, they expreſſed their own paſſion for her. In Tamerlane, Rowe courted her Selima in the perſon of Axalla; in the Fair Penitent, he was the Horatio to her Lavinia. Congreve inſinuated his addreſſes in his Valentine to her Angelica, in Love for Love; in his Oſmyn to her Almeria, in the Mourning Bride; and, laſtly, in his Mirabel to her Millamant, in the Way of the World.—Mrs. Bracegirdle, ſays Cibber, had a lively aſpect, with ſuch a glow of health and cheerfulneſs in her countenance, that ſhe inſpired every body, that was not paſt it, with deſire.—Scarcely an audience ſaw her that were not half of them her lovers, without a ſuſpected favourite among them; and this power over the public he attributes to her being guarded in her private character. But the aſſiduous courtſhip which Congreve paid this actreſs did not paſs unnoticed; it indeed became a common topic of converſation; but it will be a ſufficient vindication of Mrs. Bracegirdle, that ſhe viſited perſons of the moſt unblemiſhed character, as well as moſt exalted rank, in the female world. That Congreve was often at her houſe, to the laſt year of his life, muſt be attributed to a friendſhip contracted for an actreſs who had given life and ſpirit to ſome of his favourite characters; and likewiſe to that may be attributed his leaving her 200l. in his will.—The cauſe of Mrs. Bracegirdle's leaving the ſtage in the prime of life was the preference given to Mrs. Oldfield, who began to riſe greatly in the opinion of the public as an actreſs, both in tragedy and comedy. A diſpute aroſe between theſe ladies about appointing a night for a benefit. Mrs. Bracegirdle's friends maintained that ſhe had a prior right, not only from long preſcription, but ſuperior merit. It was at laſt ſettled, by the contending parties, that the rival actreſſes ſhould fix on a part, to be played by them alternately:—the part choſen was Mrs. Brittle in the Wanton Wife. The preference of the public appeared ſo ſtrongly in favour of Oldfield, that the other never afterwards entered the houſe as an actreſs. This happened about the year 1706. Some few years before her death, ſhe retired to the houſe of W. Chute, Eſq. and died, in 1748, in the 85th year of her age.

Mrs. Oldfield was in perſon tall, genteel, and well-ſhaped; her countenance pleaſing and expreſſive, enlivened with large ſpeaking eyes. In ſprightlineſs of air and elegance of manner ſhe excelled all actreſſes; and was greatly ſuperior in the clear, ſonorous, and harmonious, tones of her voice. On the whole, though not ſo handſome as Mrs. Bracegirdle, ſhe was greatly her ſuperior in acting, as we have ſeen above. By being a welcome and conſtant viſitor to families of diſtinction, Mrs. Oldfield acquired an elegant and graceful deportment in repreſenting women of high rank. She expreſſed the ſentiments of Lady Betty Modiſh and Lady Townly in a manner ſo eaſy, natural, and flowing, and ſo like to her common converſation, that they appeared to be her own genuine conception. She lived ſucceſſively the friend and miſtreſs of Arthur Manwaring, Eſq. one of the moſt accompliſhed men of his age, and General Churchill; and had a ſon by each of thoſe gentlemen. Though theſe connections were publicly known, ſhe was invited to the houſes of women of faſhion, as much

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diſtinguiſhed for unblemiſhed character as elevated rank. The royal family did not diſdain to ſee Mrs. Oldfield at their levees. George II. and Queen Caroline, when Prince and Princeſs of Wales, often condeſcended to converſe with her.—Mrs. Oldfield, from mere motives of compaſſion, beſtowed a yearly penſion of 50l. on the unfortunate Savage, which he enjoyed to her death.—Pope, who ſeems to have ſtigmatiſed the name of player with a malignancy unworthy of genius, has ridiculed Mrs. Oldfield's converſation, in his Art of Sinking in Poetry, by the word *Oldfieldiſmos*, which he printed in Greek characters. There cannot be a doubt but that ſhe was the perſon pointed at in the following paſſage:

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a ſaint provoke,"—
Were the laſt words that poor Narciſſa ſpoke.
"No; let a charming chintz and Bruſſels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and ſhade my lifeleſs face.
One would not, ſure, be frightful when one's dead;—
And, Betty, give this cheek a little red."

The Betty here mentioned is ſuppoſed to be Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Oldfield's friend and confidante, a very good actreſs in the parts of decayed widows, nurſes, and old maids. Mrs. Oldfield's beſt piece of acting was certainly Lady Townly in the Provoked Huſband; "ſhe ſlided ſo gracefully into the foibles, and diſplayed ſo humourouſly the exceſſes, of a fine woman, too ſenſible of her charms, too confident of her power, and led away by her paſſion for pleaſure, that no ſucceeding Lady Townly," ſays the author of the Dramatic Miſcellanies, "has arrived at her many diſtinguiſhed excellencies in that character."

Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Oldfield roſe gradually to excellence and fame much about the ſame time; they converſed together on the beſt terms; Porter's gravity was a contraſt to the ſprightlineſs of Oldfield, who would often, in jeſt, call her her mother.—Mrs. Porter was firſt taken notice of by Betterton, who ſaw her act, when a child, the Genius of Britain in a Lord-mayor's Pageant, in the reign of Charles II. or James II. She was ſo little when firſt under his tuition, that he threatened her, if ſhe did not ſpeak and act as he would have her, to put her into a fruit-woman's baſket, and cover her with a vine-leaf. It was the cuſtom of fruit-women, in thoſe days, to ſtand fronting the pit, with their backs to the ſtage, and their oranges and other fruit covered with vine-leaves.—Mrs. Porter lived at Heywood-hill, near Hendon. After the play it was her cuſtom to go home in a one-horſe chaiſe; her conſtant practice was to carry with her a brace of horſe-piſtols.—In the ſummer of 1731, as ſhe was taking the air in her chaiſe, ſhe was ſtopped by a highwayman, who demanded her money. She had the courage to preſent one of her piſtols to him. The man, who perhaps had only the appearance of fire-arms, aſſured her that he was no common thief; that robbing on the highway was not to him a matter of choice, but neceſſity, and in order to relieve the wants of a poor diſtreſſed family. He informed her at the ſame time where he lived; and told her ſuch a melancholy ſtory, that ſhe gave him all the money in her purſe, which was about ten guineas. The man left her. Upon this ſhe gave a laſh to the horſe, who ſuddenly ſtarted out of the track, and the chaiſe was overthrown; this occaſioned the diſlocation of her thigh-bone. Let it be remembered to her honour, that, notwithſtanding this unlucky and painful accident, ſhe made ſtrict enquiry after the robber; and, finding that he had not deceived her, ſhe raiſed amongſt her acquaintance about 60l. which ſhe took care to ſend him. After the misfortune of her diſlocated limb, and in a very advanced age, ſhe continued to act many of her principal characters with much vigour and applauſe.—In her perſon ſhe was tall and well-ſhaped; of a fair complexion, but not handſome; her voice was harſh and unpleaſing; but ſhe elevated herſelf above all perſonal defects by her exquiſite judgment.—Mrs. Porter out-lived an annuity which ſhe had purchaſed to ſupport her in the decline of life; and, in a very advan-

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ced age, was principally ſupported by a moſt worthy nobleman, (Lord Cornbury.) She died about the year 1762.—When Dr. Johnſon, ſome years before her death, paid her a viſit, ſhe appeared to him ſo wrinkled, that, he ſaid, a picture of old-age in the abſtract might have been taken from her countenance.

Miſs Stone was a young actreſs of genteel figure, agreeable countenance, and pleaſing voice; about the year 1725 Mr. Rich employed her to act in his theatre at Lincoln's-Inn Fields. The unaffected and elegant manner ſhe diſplayed in a variety of parts, chiefly ſuch as attract our notice from youth, modeſty, and gentleneſs, pleaſed the public, and ſeemed to promiſe this amiable young lady a better fate than awaited her.—Mr. C———, a young gentleman, heir to a large eſtate, fell in love with her, and the warmth of his paſſion impelled him to marry her. The father no ſooner heard of the match, than he commanded his ſon to return home to the family-ſeat, which was not many miles diſtant from the metropolis. The ſon, through dread of his father's diſpleaſure, obeyed; and the new-married pair were parted, never to meet again.—The family, ſhocked at the unequal match, determined, at all events, to bring about a ſeparation. The firſt ſtep they took was to prevail on the manager of the playhouſe, by intimidation or other means, never more to ſuffer Mrs. C. to act on his ſtage. The next ſtep was to prove the wife's incontinency; and, to this end, they addreſſed themſelves to a gay man of faſhion, who was baſe enough to engage in their conſpiracy. This man made his addreſſes to Mrs. C. with a view to debauch her. The poor unhappy young woman, being ſeparated from her huſband, by fraudulent and oppreſſive arts deprived of the means of gaining a maintenance from the theatre, and with poverty and want ſtaring her in the face, fell a prey to the inſidious attempts of a man who held out to her the means of preſent relief. The gentleman (the villain we ſhould rather ſay) had no ſooner accompliſhed his ends than he forſook her; and ſhe ſoon after periſhed in great affliction and diſtreſs, for the family to which her huſband belonged had not the generoſity (nor even the common honeſty) to make the leaſt proviſion for her.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES MAN OF WAR.

[ACCOMPANIED WITH A PLATE.]

THEIR Majeſties having gone down to Portſmouth to review the grand fleet after Lord Howe's ſplendid victory over the French on the 1ſt of June, were likewiſe preſent at the launch of the Prince of Wales man of war, which took place on Saturday, the 28th day of June, (1794,) at twelve o'clock at noon.

The royal family, with their ſuite and attendants, were placed under a rich canopy, in an admirable ſituation to obſerve the whole proceſs. The different officers and ſervants of of the dock-yard attended in their reſpective departments; the whole harbour was covered with boats and veſſels with bands of muſic and variegated colours; in the midſt of which the Prince of Wales was launched into the boſom of the ocean, to ride *triumphant on the ſeas!* This noble ſhip is pierced for 98 guns, and is conſtructed upon an improved plan.—Their majeſties expreſſed the higheſt gratification, as did the amiable princeſſes, who appeared highly charmed with as fine a launch as ever was beheld, and of the fineſt ſhip that ever dignified the Britiſh ſeas. She was chriſtened by Prince Adolphus, who threw the bottle of claret on her ſide, as ſhe majeſtically approaced the liquid ſurface of the deep, amidſt the plaudits of tens of thouſands of admiring ſpectators.

POETRY.

POETRY.

The SHIPWRECKED BOY.

A Song, by Geo. Saville Carey.

'TWAS near a rock within a bay
Where many a ſhatter'd veſſel rides,
An ample cottage ſheltered lay,
Which overlook'd the ebbing tides.
Its calm inhabitants would view
The ocean ſtruggling with the ſky,
Whene'er the northern tempeſts blew,
Or when each wave ran mountains high.

Once, at the cloſing of a day,
When angry Boreas, in his rage,
Had clear'd the dark'ning clouds away
That caus'd a thund'ring war to wage,—
A ſhipwreck'd ſea-boy, pale and ſpent
With buffeting the threat'ning waves,
Strait to the peaceful cottage went,
And, bending low, for ſuccour craves.

He told his tale with feeble voice,
For he'd a heart that could not feign.
The liſt'ning hearers all rejoice
That he was ſafe on land again.
The parents and the children ſtrove
Who now ſhould firſt his wants ſupply,
While pity caus'd each heart to move,
And ſympathy fill'd ev'ry eye.

The can was fill'd, the fire was made,
To cheer and dry their drenched gueſt;
For each brought ſomething to his aid,
And anxiouſly the boy careſs'd.
At length reviv'd, expreſs'd his mind,
And ſhew'd his gratitude ſo plain,
Forgot the thunder and the wind,
Reſolv'd to try the ſea again.

The SHIPWRECKED BOY AT HOME.

By the Same.

THE goddeſs of war threw her ſpear on the ground,
And peace wav'd her olive-branch gracefully round;
A ſtillneſs now reign'd o'er the wide-ſpreading main;
The ſyrens began a melodious ſtrain:
The ſhipwrecked ſea-boy his troubles forgot,
The yawn of the waves and whiſtling ſhot;
His dear native home preſſed ſtrong on his mind,
His parents ſo loving, his ſiſter ſo kind.
Then hurried on, with his heart all elate
To embrace them all round, and his ſtory relate;
His hard-earned wages he long'd to divide,
'Mongſt thoſe that he lov'd, by his own fire-ſide.
But, when he arriv'd, ſay, what pen can expreſs
The genial delight, the joy in exceſs!
So welcome at home was this brave little gueſt,
You'd have thought that their welcomes would never have ceas'd.

He hail'd ev'ry one, and he ſmil'd with ſuch glee:—
Cry'd, "Hold out your hands, take this preſent from me,
A fine ſilken 'kerchief each neck to enfold;"
But gave to his parents a purſe full of gold.
The fidler was ſent for that liv'd on the green;
Such dancing and romping ſure never were ſeen.
They gambol'd till Phœbus peep'd over the ſhed,
Then kiſſing and bleſſing went peaceful to bed.

*** *The Muſic of the above may be had of* J. Bland, *No.* 45, *Holborn.*

The CRIES of LONDON.

Sung in the New Opera of "Auld Robin Gray."

Tune.—*The Heaving of the Lead.*

WHEN I to London firſt came in,
How I began to gape and ſtare!
The cries they kept up ſuch a din—
"Freſh lobſter, duſt, and wooden-ware!"
A damſel lovely and black ey'd,
Tript through the ſtreets, and ſweetly cry'd—
"Buy my live ſprats!"
"Buy my live ſprats!"
A youth on t'other ſide the way,
With coarſer lungs did echoing ſay—
"Buy my live ſprats!"

Full ſhrilly cry'd the chimney-ſweep;
The fruitreſs fair, bawl'd "Round and ſound!"
The Jew would down the area peep,
To look for cuſtom under-ground,

His bag he o'er his ſhoulder flung,
And to the footmen ſweetly ſung—
" Cloaſhes to ſhell, cloaſhes!"
" Round and ſound," " Sweep!"
Young ſoot cried " Sweep!" in accents true;
The barrow-lady and the Jew,
" Round and ſound!"—" Cloaſhes!"

A noiſe at every turn you'll find—
" Ground ivy, rabbit-ſkins to ſell,
Great news from France, and knives to grind,
Mats, muffins, milk, and mackarel!"
And, when theſe motley noiſes die,
In various tones the watchmen cry—
" By the clock—twelve!"
" Paſt twelve o'clock"—
Then home to bed the ſhopmen creep,
And all the night are kept from ſleep,
With " Paſt—humph—o'clock."

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

WHITEHALL, *July* 22.

THE diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, from the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. dated Corte, June 21, 1794.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the union of Corſica to the crown of Great Britain is finally and formally concluded; and it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I find myſelf enabled to aſſure you, that no national act was ever ſanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of thoſe who were authoriſed to do it, or by a more univerſal approbation, amounting, I may ſay, to enthuſiaſm, on the part of the people.

Letters of convocation were iſſued for the aſſembly of the general conſult to be held at Corte, on Sunday, the 8th of June, and were ſo framed as to procure the moſt general repreſentation known in the iſland, every community, which is the ſmalleſt territorial diviſion, having ſent its repreſentative; and the ſtate of property being ſuch, that, although none but landholders were electors, every man almoſt without exception has voted. The letters of convocation ſet forth the occaſion of their being called together; and the minutes of election in every community expreſſed the general nature of the meaſure to which the deputies were authoriſed to conſent, ſpecifying diſtinctly the nature of the union of Corſica with Great Britain, and the tender of the crown to his majeſty. The deputies met at Corte, in ſufficient numbers to conſtitute the aſſembly, on Tueſday, the 10th of June, and choſe General Paoli their preſident.

On Saturday, the 14th inſtant, General Paoli opened the aſſembly with an eloquent ſpeech, ſtating conciſely the principal events which had occurred, and the principal meaſures adopted by himſelf, ſince the ſeparation of the laſt general conſult in May 1793, the occaſion of their preſent convocation, and the leading points on which their deliberations ſhould turn. The aſſembly voted unanimouſly their thanks to General Paoli, and a full and entire approbation of all he had done by virtue of the powers formerly veſted in him by the general conſult of 1793. They then, 1ſt, declared unanimouſly the ſeparation of Corſica from France; and, 2dly, with the ſame unanimity, and with the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of ſatisfaction and joy, voted the union of Corſica with the crown of Great Britain. A committee was then appointed to prepare the articles of union, and to conſider of the proper mode of tendering the crown to his majeſty.

The articles underwent in the committee a very full, free, and intelligent, diſcuſſion, ſuch as would have done honour to any aſſembly of public men in any country, and ſuch as ſtamped the reſult with the ſanction of a deliberate and well-informed, as well as a free and independent, aſſent. The report was voted with unanimity in the committee; it was preſented to the aſſembly on Thurſday the 17th, and on that and the following day was opened, and moſt ably as well as fully expounded, to them by Mr. Pozzo di Bargo. It was adopted with unanimity and with univerſal applauſe; and two copies of the act of union were ſigned by every member of the conſult. On Thurſday the 19th of June I received a deputation from the aſſembly, preſenting me a copy of the act of union, and inviting me to return with them, that the crown might be tendered to his majeſty, by the aſſembly itſelf, in the moſt ſolemn and authentic form. I accompanied the deputation; and, in preſence of the aſſembly, received from the preſident, his excellency General Paoli, in the name of the people, the tender of the crown and ſovereignty of Corſica to his majeſty. After addreſſing the aſſembly as appeared to me moſt ſuitable, I pronounced, in his

his majeſty's name, the acceptation of the crown, according to the articles contained in the act of union. I then took, in his majeſty's name, the oath preſcribed, "to maintain the liberties of Corſica, according to the conſtitution and the laws." The preſident then took, and adminiſtered to the aſſembly, the oath of allegiance and fidelity; after which I ſigned and ſealed the acceptation annexed to both copies of the act of union, one of which I have now the honour to tranſmit.

His majeſty has acquired a crown; thoſe who beſtow it have acquired liberty. The Britiſh nation has extended its political and commercial ſphere by the acceſſion of Corſica; Corſica has added new ſecurities to her ancient poſſeſſions, and has opened freſh fields of proſperity and wealth, by her liberal incorporation with a vaſt and powerful empire. I have the honour, &c. GILBERT ELLIOT.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Auguſt* 9.

The letters, of which the following are extracts, from Vice-admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. commander-in-chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Mr. Stephens, were received at this office the 5th inſtant:

BOYNE, off POINT-A-PETRE, GUADALOUPE, *June* 13, 1794.

At four o'clock, the morning of the 5th inſtant, a ſchooner brought an account from Captain Roſs, commanding his majeſty's ſhip the Reſource, that a French ſquadron had appeared off Point-à-Petre, on the 3d inſtant, with a body of troops, which were landed and marching to attack the fort of La Fleur d'Epée. I did not loſe a moment to order the Vengeance to get under ſail; and, being joined by the Winchelſea and Nautilus ſloop, I puſhed, with a preſs of ſail, for Baſſe Terre, Guadaloupe, and arrived off that place at two o'clock P. M. on the 7th, and was joined by the Reſource; and having put General Grey, his ſuite, and baggage, on-board that ſhip and the Winchelſea, to be landed at Baſſe Terre, and ordered Captain Bayntun, of the Nautilus, to proceed to Martinique, with orders from the general for a reinforcement from thence, I made ſail for this road, and perceived Commodore Thompſon, with the ſquadron from Martinique, coming round the point of Vieux Fort: on their joining, I ordered the Solebay and Avenger into Baſſe Terre road, to carry the general's farther orders into execution, touching reinforcements from the different iſlands. I then proceeded hither with the remainder of the ſquadron, and anchored at noon the following day, with the Vanguard and Vengeance, having given orders to the Veteran to cruize between Marie-galante and Deſirada, in order to appriſe me of any reinforcement of the enemy which might appear in that quarter; and for the Inſpector and Bull Dog to cruiſe to windward of the ſquadron at anchor, within reach of ſignals. I perceived two French frigates, a corvette, two large ſhips appearing to be armed en flute, with two other ſhips, which, being within the land, we could not aſcertain, but took to be tranſports, at anchor in the Carenage of Point-à-Petre, and that they were in poſſeſſion of La Fleur d'Epée, conſequently Grand Terre, of which I immediately ſent information to the general by different routes. In the evening of the 9th the general returned on-board the Boyne, and expreſſed a deſire that the flank companies from St. Vincent's and St. Lucia might be ſent for. On the 10th I diſpatched a ſchooner, with orders to the Veteran to perform that ſervice; the Winchelſea arrived the ſame day, with the flank companies of the 21ſt regiment, from Antigua, and on the 11th the Solebay arrived from Martinique, with Brigadier-general Symes and the flank companies of the 64th regiment, as did the Nautilus, with the flank companies of the 15th regiment, and the Aſſurance from Grenada, St. Vincent's, and St. Lucia.

BOYNE, off POINT-A-PETRE, GUADALOUPE, *July* 14, 1794.

In my diſpatches of laſt night I omitted to acquaint you, for the information of their lordſhips, that, on notice of a body of troops having landed at Grand Terre, Guadaloupe, the legiſlature of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher under the direction of Governor Stanley, and the legiſlature of Antigua under that of Mr. Preſident Byam, had diſtinguiſhed their loyalty in a very ſuperior manner, by inſtantly raiſing a conſiderable body of volunteers for the expedition, and ſent them hither in ſchooners at their own expence.

HORSE-GUARDS, Whitehall, *Aug.* 12.

The diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

GUADALOUPE, *June* 11, 1794.

We received an expreſs at St. Chriſtopher's on the 4th inſtant, with the unwelcome news of the deceaſe of Major-general Dundas, who died of a fever at Guadaloupe, after a few days illneſs; and in him his majeſty and his country loſe one of their braveſt and beſt officers, and

a moſt worthy man. I, too, feel ſeverely the loſs of ſo able an aſſiſtant on this arduous ſervice, and a valuable friend ever to be lamented. Before day of the 5th another expreſs arrived at St. Chriſtopher's from Guadaloupe, with intelligence that ſeveral ſail of French line-of-battle ſhips, with frigates, tranſports, and 2000 land-forces on-board, had appeared off Point-à-Petre, Grand Terre, on the 3d inſtant.

The admiral made immediate ſail to Guadaloupe, and we reached Baſſe Terre in the afternoon of the 7th inſtant, receiving further intelligence that the enemy had landed, forced Fort Fleur d'Epée before day of the 6th inſtant, and were actually in poſſeſſion of it, with Fort Louis, Fort Government, the town of Point-à-Petre, &c. and the ſhipping anchored in the harbour. I landed immediately at Baſſe Terre, and the admiral proceeded, with the ſhips of war, to Point-à-Petre, where he anchored at noon of the 8th inſtant, during which I continued viſiting the poſts, and giving the neceſſary orders at Baſſe Terre; and in the evening of the 9th following I returned to the Boyne, to concert meaſures with the admiral for regaining Point-à-Petre and Grand Terre.

The French troops conſiſt of about 1500 men, joined by ſome mulattoes and negroes, ſince landing, of courſe. I tranſmit herewith the report and returns of Lieutenant-colonel Drummond, of the 43d regiment, who commanded at Fort Fleur d'Epée and Point-à-Petre, at the time of its being re-taken by the French; which armament that re-took it ſailed from Rochefort about the 25th of April laſt, having had a paſſage of forty-one days.

[The report from Lieutenant-colonel Drummond, above referred to, ſtates the ſteps taken by him, in conſequence of the enemy's landing, who, during the whole of the 4th and 5th of June, contented themſelves with plundering and burning the houſes and eſtates of ſome gentlemen in the vicinity of Gozier; he had information that their force did not exceed 300 men, worn out by their voyage, and fatigued with the exceſſes they had committed; and therefore, at the earneſt ſolicitation of the royaliſts, he permitted them to aſſemble 180 volunteers, (under the command of Capt. M'Dowall, of the 43d regiment, who offered to direct their operations,) who were to march out of Fort Fleur d'Epée, and endeavour to ſurpriſe the enemy at their poſts; but, a few ſhot being fired as they were marching along the road, the moſt ſhameful panic inſtantly prevailed throughout the whole party; a general diſcharge of muſquetry commenced, many of them threw away their arms, and deſerted to the town, and it was with the greateſt difficulty Capt. M'Dowall could collect about thirty of them together, whom he marched back into the fort. This, with the ſubſequent bad conduct of the royaliſts, who, when their poſts were attacked, deſerted them, and fled into the town, laying the gates open to the enemy, which were with difficulty ſhut again, convinced Colonel Drummond it was in vain for the ſoldiers of the 43d regiment alone to oppoſe the enemy; wherefore, on finding himſelf nearly ſurrounded by them, he ordered the ſoldiers he had with him to charge their bayonets, and retire a few paces, to a more defenſible ſpot; after halting here for a ſhort time, and receiving a volley of muſquetry from a number of the enemy who had formed in his front, Col. Drummond conſulted with his officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion that the fort was no longer tenable: he therefore permitted the gate to be opened, and ordered a retreat to Fort Louis, with a reſolution to defend that poſt; but finding he had not quite forty men with him, and that it would be impoſſible to hold out againſt the enemy, he thought it more prudent to retire, and ſave the remains of the regiment, than to ſurrender them priſoners of war. In conſequence, he ordered the men to march; and, collecting the detachment at Fort Government, with the ſoldiers that had eſcaped ſingly from Fleur d'Epée, proceeded to Petit Canal, and embarked in two boats for Baſſe Terre, where they were landed in ſafety the next morning, the 8th of June.]

Return of the 43d Regiment, at Fort Fleur d'Epée, June 3.

Fort Fleur d'Epée. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 9 ſerjeants, 9 drummers, 96 rank and file.

Fort St. Louis. 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file.

Fort Government. 2 enſigns, 2 ſerjeants, 29 rank and file.

Total. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 14 ſerjeants, 10 drummers, 150 rank and file.

Officers miſſing. Lieutenant Crofton and Enſign Holwell.

N. B. Left ſick at Point-à-Petre, 1 captain, 1 enſign, 7 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 92 rank and file.

Return of the Royal Iriſh Artillery at Fleur d'Epée, June 25.

1 officer, 1 ſerjeant, 2 bombadiers, 3 gunners.

Miſſing.

Miſſing. 1 ſerjeant, 1 gunner.
Preſent with the 43d regiment. 1 officer, 1 ſerjeant, 2 bombadiers, 2 gunners.

HORSE-GUARDS, Whitehall, *Aug.* 19.

Extract of a diſpatch received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.

BERVILLE-CAMP, oppoſite Point-à-Petre, *July* 8.

SIR,

In my diſpatch of the 13th ult. I had the honour to acquaint you of my intention to land on the ſide of Fort Fleur d'Epée, and try to regain Grand Terre, ſo ſoon as what force could be drawn from the other iſlands ſhould be collected; accordingly, having been joined by moſt part of it, I ordered Brigadier-general Symes to make a landing, with the grenadiers under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Fiſher, and the light infantry under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gomm, which was effected without loſs or oppoſition, early in the morning of the 19th ult. at Ance Canot, under cover of two frigates, the Solebay, Captain Kelly, and the Winchelſea, Captain Lord Garlies, the enemy retiring; and the ſame troops moved on to Gozier, and took poſſeſſion of it in the afternoon, which the enemy abandoned, burning ſome houſes.

The rainy-ſeaſon being already ſet in, and this being the laſt month for acting before the hurricane-ſeaſon, at the ſame time that the troops were expoſed alternately to heavy rains and a vertical ſun, together with the circumſtances of the great ſlaughter recently ſuffered by the enemy in the two attacks they made on Morne Maſcot, determined me to make an effort for finiſhing the campaign at once; and I concerted meaſures accordingly, ordering Brigadier-general Symes to march in the evening of the 1ſt inſt. from Morne Maſcot, with the 1ſt battalion of grenadiers, the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, and the 1ſt battalion of ſeamen, commanded by Captain Robertſon, who attacked the town of Point-à-Petre before day of the 2d inſt. but, being miſled by our guides, the troops entered the town at the part where they were moſt expoſed to the enemy's cannon and ſmall arms, and where it was not poſſible to ſcale the walls of the fort; in conſequence of which they ſuffered conſiderably from round and grape ſhot, together with ſmall arms fired from the houſes, and a retreat became unavoidable; the more ſo, as the troops are entirely worn out by fatigue and the climate, ſo as to be quite exhauſted, and totally incapable of further exertions at the preſent.

The ſeaſon for action in the field being paſt, and the troops debilitated by the fatigue of a long campaign and the climate, ſo as to become unable for further conteſt, without ſhelter from the ſcorching heat of a vertical ſun, or the heavy rains now ſo frequent, there remained no choice but to retreat, and I brought the troops with every thing we had at Morne Maſcot, back to Gozier, on the night of the 2d inſt. detaching the 2d battalion of light infantry and royaliſts, by Petit Bourge, to Berville, &c. on the 3d, to ſecure Baſſe Terre; and embarking the remainder of the troops during the enſuing night.

I have now occupied the ground with my whole force between St. John's Point and Bay Mahault, having erected batteries with 24-pounders and mortar-batteries at Point-St.-John, oppoſite to the town of Point-à-Petre and the ſhipping, both of which I ſhall endeavour to deſtroy; and which ſituation gives perfect ſecurity to Baſſe Terre.

As the harbour is alſo perfectly blocked up by the admiral, the enemy muſt ſuffer every diſtreſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, from June 10 to July 3.

Total. 1 Lieut.-colonel, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 7 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 91 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 13 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 298 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 3 drummers, 52 rank and file, miſſing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieut.-colonel Gomm, 55th reg. Capt. Armſtrong, 8th; Capt. Combe, 15th; Capt. Groves, 35th; Capt. Morriſon, 58th; Lieut. Booth, 8th; Lieut. Lyſter, 12th; Lieut. Crocker, 15th; Lieut. Morriſon, 40th; Lieut. Tooſey, 65th.

Names of Officers wounded.

Major Roſs, 31ſt reg. Capt. Tweedie, 12th; Capt. Foſter, Capt. Slater, 60th; Lieut. Ekins, 6th; Lieut. Achmuty, 17th; Lieut. Price, Lieut. Knollies, Lieut. Colepeper, 21ſt; Lieut. Hennis, 58th; Lieut. Conway, 60th; Lieut. Cudmore, 64th; Lieut. Mercer, marines.

Brigadier-gen. Symes wounded, not included in the above return.

Return of Seamen, killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Total. 7 killed, 29 wounded, 16 miſſing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Capt. Robertſon, of the Veteran, killed. Lieut. Iſaac Wooley, of the Boyne, wounded. Firſt Lieutenant of Marines, John Mercer, of the Aſſurance, wounded.

NAPLES,

NAPLES, *June* 24.

Mount Veſuvius is ſtill covered with a thick cloud of aſhes; all noiſe has ceaſed, and the running of the lava is ſtopped. The former crater has fallen in, and the cone of the volcano is lowered four or five hundred feet, the preſent crater being enlarged and nearly upon a level with the top of the mountain of Somma. The aſhes that were carried up, with a column of water and ſmoke, to the perpendicular height of four miles, have fallen and done infinite miſchief to the town, villages, and country, at the foot of that mountain, throwing down ſome houſes, and beating in the roofs of many. Several families from Torre del Greco are ſtill miſſing, but it is believed that very few lives have been loſt. The lava, that ran over the greateſt part of the town in its way to the ſea, where it has raiſed a promontory, is in ſome places ſeventy feet high, and its breadth about a quarter of a mile, The whole of its courſe may be about four miles, which it performed in leſs than four hours.

July 1. The miſchief done by the lava and aſhes, during the late eruption of Mount Veſuvius, is very conſiderable. The former has covered and totally deſtroyed above five thouſand acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and driven ſeventeen thouſand inhabitants out of the town of Torre del Greco, moſt of the houſes there being either buried under the lava, or ſo injured by it, as to be rendered uninhabitable. The temporary damage done to the vineyards on the Somma ſide of the volcano, and for many miles round it, by the prodigious fall of aſhes (in ſome places not leſs than four feet deep), is immenſe. It appears, that not more than fifteen lives have been loſt at Torre del Greco.

July 8. The late eruption of Mount Veſuvius ſeems to have occaſioned a ſenſible alteration in the ſeaſon. For three weeks paſt ſcarcely a day has paſſed without a violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, quite unuſual here in the month of July; and the damage done to the fertile lands at the foot of the mountain, by torrents of water mixed with the puzzolane aſhes (and which immediately forms into a hard cement), is inconceivable. In ſome places the ſoil is covered by it, no leſs than four feet in thickneſs. The volcano begins now to make its appearance from under the clouds of aſhes and ſmoke which had obſcured it ever ſince the beginning of the eruption. It has loſt near one third of the height of its cone; and, to make up for that loſs, ſeveral very conſiderable conical hills, with deep and extenſive craters (ſome not leſs than a mile in circumference), have been formed by the late eruption, and are viſible on its flanks towards the ſea ſide.

FRANCE.

FALL OF ROBERSPIERRE AND HIS PARTY.

[The new revolution which we predicted in p. 133 took place at the moment that part of our number was in the preſs; ſo that we can now give a complete account of the death, as well as the life, of the moſt extraordinary man that has been perhaps at any period at the head of the affairs of France.]

PARIS, *July* 31. Barrere and Collot d'Herbois, perceiving the credit of Roberſpierre's party falling daily in the public eſteem, and that the deputies, whoſe deaths had been ſecretly plotted by them for ſome time paſt, took care to augment the complaints of the diſaffected, began to think, that, by aſſiſting him once more to conquer his enemies, they ſhould ſubject themſelves to the fate of Danton, Hebert, and Briſſot; they therefore deemed it prudent to form a coalition with the party of Tallien, Merlin, Bourdon de l'Oiſe, Le Cointre, Dubois Crance, and Fouche. —Barrere is now preſident of the convention.

The Roberſpierriſts, like the Girondiſt and Hebertiſt factions, have ended their carreer upon the ſcaffold. They were preparing a new maſſacre—their plans were diſcovered, and the ruin they were preparing for others has fallen upon their own heads. Already, however, they had ſecured the commune in their favour, as well as ſeveral of the military leaders. The conſequence was, that Roberſpierre, on the night of the 27th, after his arreſt, found a momentary aſylum in the hall of the commune, where the municipal officers agreed to protect him—they ordered the tocſin to be rung, and, ſetting themſelves up againſt the convention, proceeded to invite all the conſtituted authorities to take an oath before the commune.—The voice of the people, however, was againſt them. All the ſections of Paris went in ſucceſſion to the convention, and ſwore to defend the repreſentatives and their country from the dangers which had been threatened by the machinations of Roberſpierre. The armed force declared againſt the tyrant—new leaders, members of the convention, were appointed to the command; and the hall of the commune was taken at three o'clock in the morning of the 28th by the conventionaliſts; thoſe who were appointed to defend

defend it having fled on the approach of the force ſent againſt it. Le Bas, who was there, killed himſelf: Roberſpierre, ſenior and junior, attempted to do the ſame, but they were only able to wound themſelves. Henriot, even after he had been outlawed by the convention, was ſtill threatening the republic. At length, forſaken by the patriots, he tried to break his head againſt a wall, and then concealed himſelf in a common ſewer, whence he was dragged out, all over blood. After Roberſpierre's party, in the hall of the commune, had been ſubdued, he was brought on a litter to the convention. The preſident aſked, "Is it your pleaſure he ſhould be brought in?" No! No! reſounded from all parts; and it was decreed that he ſhould, with the others, be executed in the Square of the Revolution.

The trials before the revolutionary tribunal were ſummary, As moſt of the traitors had been outlawed the preceding day, it was only neceſſary to indentify their perſons—they were inſtantly condemned, and the ſame evening (the 28th) the following were guillotined, by torch-light, in the Place de la Revolution, amid the acclamations of an immenſe concourſe of people, who rent the air with ſhouts of *Vive la republique! Vive la convention!*

Maximilian Roberſpierre, 35 years old, a native of Arras.

A. Roberſpierre, a younger brother of the above Maximilian.

George Couthon, 38 years old, born at Orſay.

A. St. Juſt, 26 years of age, a native of Liſere.

F. Henriot, commader in chief of the armed force at Paris.

L. Lavalette, ex-noble, born at Paris, commander of a battalion of national guards, late a brigadier-general in the northern army.

R. Dumas, 37 years old, born at Luſſy, formerly a lawyer at Lyon-le Saunier, and late preſident of the revolutionary tribunal.

J. R. Leſcot Fleuriot, 39 years old, mayor of Paris.

C. F. Payan, 27 years of age, a juryman of the revolutionary tribunal, and national guard of Paris.

N. Veviers, 50 years old, judge of the criminal tribunal of the department, and preſident of the ſociety called the Jacobins in the evening of the 27th of July.

Simon, a ſhoemaker, and governor and preceptor of the ſon of Louis XVI. And eleven others of leſs note.

All eyes were fixed on Maximilian Roberſpierre, Couthon, and Henriot, who were covered with blood from the wounds they had given themſelves before they were taken.—The heads of Roberſpierre, Henriot, Dumas, and ſome others, were held up and ſhewn to the people, who teſtified their abhorrence and deteſtation of the victims.

On the 29th the municipal officers, ſixty-eight in number, who collected themſelves in the hall of the commune, and declared for Roberſpierre, having been all found guilty, were executed; as was alſo a deputy, who had been a commiſſioner with the army, and was convicted of being acceſſary to the plots of Roberſpierre. A general officer was alſo guillotined at the ſame time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 23d of July, about three o'clock, a very dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Cloves's, barge-builder, near the Stone-ſtairs, Ratcliff, which quickly communicated to the ſaltpetre warehouſe belonging to the Eaſt-India company. A ſtrong N. N. W. wind carried the flames to Cock-hill, Stone-ſtairs, Ratcliff, Brook-ſtreet, Harris's-court, Vine-yard, &c. which were all preſently in flames, and appeared from the river like a ſheet of fire.

The effect of the ſaltpetre was ſomething ſimilar to an earthquake, or the eruption of a volcano; for it was thrown up to a prodigious height, and fell like a ſhower of fire, which ſcorched and nearly ſuffocated thoſe employed in endeavouring to extinguiſh the flames. A Weſt-India ſhip, the Hannah, and ſome ſmall craft, were burnt; and Mr. Shakſpeare's hemp-warehouſes entirely deſtroyed. Three firemen were with difficulty reſcued from the flames, after having been very much burnt. It is ſuppoſed that at leaſt twenty thouſand bags of ſaltpetre have been deſtroyed. It was fortunate that the quantity imported by the laſt ſhips from Bengal had been previouſly depoſited in the Tower. The adjacent ſtreets, as far as Mile-end, were filled with the effects of the unfortunate ſufferers. The fire was occaſioned by the too common accident of ſome pitch boiling over, and water not being at hand in a pail or bucket to quench it; a precaution which ſhould never be neglected. On a ſurvey taken by the warden, and other officers of the hamlet,

the report was, that, out of one thouſand two hundred houſes of which the hamlet conſiſted, not more than five hundred and ſeventy were preſerved; ſo that ſix hundred and thirty houſes have been deſtroyed by this dreadful fire, which are more than have been conſumed at any one conflagration ſince the memorable fire in London in 1666.

A remarkable inſtance of the interference of divine Providence happened at this fire.—A poor woman had left her child in the cradle, locked the door, and was gone ſome diſtance from the place, on buſineſs. Returning upon the alarm, ſhe found her houſe on fire, ſurrounded with flame, and paſſed the night in a ſtate of diſtraction. In the morning, the flames having ſomewhat abated, ſhe returned to the ſpot, and perceiving ſome part of the cradle, ſhe procured aſſiſtance, and removed the rubbiſh, when, to her inexpreſſible joy, ſhe found the wainſcot had fallen upon the cradle, and preſerved the infant's life.

AUGUST 7. This day between three and four o'clock, a moſt tremendous thunder-ſtorm burſt over this city, accompanied by lightning. The rain at the ſame time poured down from the clouds like cataracts. The claps of thunder were awful, and ſo loud, that people who have faced the rage of the elements in all climes do not remember ever to have heard peals of thunder of ſuch force. We are apprehenſive that the lightning has done much miſchief in the environs of London. During the ſtorm, the whole body of underwriters, at Lloyd's, were not a little alarmed at a ſudden crack of the center beam, when a great part of the ceiling came to the ground. Policies of riſks, expiring, expired, and recently written, were ſeen ſcattered in all directions; and we may ſay, that a more *ſwimming* day was never ſeen, as the floor was covered with water. The lightning, attracted as is believed by an iron weather-cock, ſtruck the roof of the examiner's office, in the Rolls' Yard, Chancery-lane, and made a hole large enough for a man to creep through, ſhattering a great many tiles, bricks, &c. juſt afterwards a ball of fire fell near the lodge in the ſame yard, which felled two perſons for a moment without hurting them, and riſing again made its courſe through one of the windows, which was open, of the crown-office in Chancery, and it is apprehended muſt have paſſed out at one of the back windows of that office, which was alſo open. From the clouds of ſmoke that immediately iſſued and continued for ſeveral minutes, it was feared the office was on fire: but, on opening the door, it was happily diſcovered to have received little or no injury. On examination it was found, that the nails and iron work, which the lightning met with in its paſſage, had been melted, and partly vitrified by the intenſe heat. In Falcon-ſtreet, a razor in a barber's hand was literally melted, and dropt inſtantaneouſly from the handle. The man fell to the ground, but received no injury. The Cock public-houſe, Temple Bar, received ſome damage; fortunately, however, it did not catch fire. The flaſh which hurt this houſe was ſeen to come down in an immenſe body a few yards eaſt of Temple Bar; it wheeled about with great velocity, and ſtruck the ſtreet with immenſe force. Fortunately the heavy rain had driven every perſon from the ſtreet, and no coach was paſſing. The firſt effect obſerved, was ſimilar to that produced by an exploſion of gunpowder: every particle of ſtraw, mud, and even the water, was completely ſwept from the ſtreet; and the doors and windows of the houſes, particularly on the north ſide of the ſtreet, were ſhaken—ſome of them driven open. We have not heard of any perſon being killed during the ſtorm, but we are apprehenſive that much miſchief has been done by it in different quarters, as it ſeemed to extend itſelf over a very large ſpace.

AUGUST 12. The lord-chancellor has given a death-blow to thoſe who claimed an excluſive right to print the Bible. His lordſhip has declared, that, as the contents of the book cannot be too much promulgated, no reſtraint whatever ſhould be laid on the printing of it: all therefore that chooſe may now print and publiſh, with or without notes, any edition of the Bible they pleaſe.

On the 6th inſtant died, at his ſeat at Oakley Grove near Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire, in the 86th year of his age, the Right Hon. Henry Bathurſt, Earl Bathurſt, Lord Apſley, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and a governor of the Charter-houſe.—He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Lord Apſley, member for Cirenceſter.

Lately died, at Whitby, in the 109th year of his age, Henry Wells: he was born four years before the landing of the Prince of Orange, conſequently had ſeen the reign of eight Britiſh monarchs.

*** *The Liſt of Prizes is deferred for want of room.*

HISTORY OF ALGIERS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF THAT PLACE BY THE FRENCH.

ALGIERS is a kingdom of Africa, now one of the ſtates of Barbary.—According to the lateſt and beſt computations, it extends four hundred and ſixty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and is very unequal in breadth; ſome places being ſcarcely forty miles broad, and others upwards of one hundred. It lies between Long. 0. 16. and 9. 16. W. and extends from Lat. 36. 55. to 44. 50. N.—It is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt, by the river Zaine, the ancient Tuſca, which divides it from Tunis; on the weſt, by the Mulvya, and the mountains of Trava, which ſeparate it from Morocco; and on the ſouth by the Sahara, Zaara, or Numidian deſert.

The climate of Algiers is in moſt places ſo moderate, that they enjoy a conſtant verdure; the leaves of the trees being neither parched up by heat in ſummer nor nipped by the winter's cold. They begin to bud in February; in April the fruit appears in its full bigneſs, and is commonly ripe in May. The ſoil, however, is exceſſively various; ſome places being very hot, dry, and barren, on which account they are generally ſuffered to lie uncultivated by the inhabitants, who are very negligent. Theſe barren places, eſpecially ſuch as lie on the ſouthern ſide, and are at a great diſtance from the ſea, harbour vaſt numbers of wild creatures, as lions, tigers, buffaloes, wild boars, ſtags, porcupines, monkeys, oſtriches, &c. On account of their barrenneſs, they have but few towns, and thoſe thinly peopled; though ſome of them are ſo advantageouſly ſituated for trading with Bildulgerid and Negroland, as to drive a conſiderable traffic with them.

We ſhall paſs over the early part of the hiſtory of Algiers, as being not very intereſting, and haſten to the period in which they gained their preſent form of government, and became formidable to the Chriſtian powers.

The kingdom of Algiers continued to be governed, till the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, by vice-roys or baſhaws appointed by the Porte; concerning whom we find nothing very remarkable, further than that their avarice and tyranny were intolerable both to the Algerines and the Turks themſelves. At laſt the Turkiſh Janiſaries and militia becoming powerful enough to ſuppreſs the tyrannic ſway of theſe baſhaws, and the people being almoſt exhauſted by the heavy taxes laid upon them, the former reſolved to depoſe theſe petty tyrants, and ſet up ſome officers of their own at the head of the realm. The better to ſucceed in this attempt, the militia ſent a deputation of ſome of their chief members to the Porte, to complain of the avarice and oppreſſion of theſe baſhaws, who ſunk both the revenue of the ſtate, and the money remitted to it from Conſtantinople, into their own coffers, which ſhould have been employed in keeping up and paying the ſoldiery; by which means they were in continual danger of being overpowered by the Arabians and Moors, who, if ever ſo little aſſiſted by any Chriſtian power, would hardly fail of driving all the Turks out of the kingdom. They repreſented to the Grand Vizir how much more honourable, as well as eaſier and cheaper, it would be for the Grand Signior to permit them to chooſe their own dey or governor from among themſelves, whoſe intereſt it would then be to ſee that the revenue of the kingdom was rightly applied in keeping up its forces complete, and in ſupplying all other exigencies of the ſtate, without any further charge or trouble to the Porte than that of allowing them its protection. On their part, they engaged always to acknowledge the Grand Signiors as their ſovereigns, and to pay them their uſual allegiance and tribute, to reſpect their baſhaws, and

even to lodge and maintain them and their retinue, in a manner ſuitable to their dignity, at their own charge. The baſhaws, however, were, for the future, to be excluded from aſſiſting at any but general douwans, unleſs invited to it; and from having the liberty of voting in them, unleſs when their advice was aſked, or the intereſt of the Porte was likely to ſuffer by their ſilence. All other concerns, which related to the government of Algiers, were to be wholly left under the direction of the dey and his douwan. Theſe propoſals having been accepted by the Porte, the deputies returned highly ſatisfied; and, having notified their new privileges, the great douwan immediately proceeded to the election of a dey from among themſelves. They compiled a new ſet of laws, and made ſeveral regulations for the better ſupport and maintenance of this new form of government, to the obſervation of which they obliged all their ſubjects to ſwear; and the militia, navy, commerce, &c. were all ſettled pretty nearly on the footing upon which they now are; though the ſubſequent altercations that frequently happened between the baſhaws and deys, the one endeavouring to recover their former power, and the other to curtail it, cauſed ſuch frequent complaints and diſcontents at the Ottoman court, as made them frequently repent their compliance.

In the year 1601, the Spaniards, under the command of Doria the Genoeſe admiral, made an attempt upon Algiers, in which they were more fortunate than uſual, their fleet being only driven back by contrary winds, ſo that they came off without loſs. In 1609, the Moors being expelled from Spain, flocked in great numbers to Algiers; and, as many of them were very able ſailors, they undoubtedly contributed to make the Algerine fleet ſo formidable as it became ſoon after; though it is probable the frequent attempts made on their city would alſo induce them to increaſe their fleet. In 1616, their fleet conſiſted of forty ſail of ſhips between three hundred and four hundred tons, their admiral five hundred tons. It was divided into two ſquadrons, one of eighteen ſail, before the port of Malaga; and the other at the Cape of Santa Maria, between Liſbon and Seville; both of which fell foul on all Chriſtian ſhips, both Engliſh and French, with whom they pretended to be in friendſhip, as well as Spaniards and Portugueſe, with whom they were at war.

The Algerines were now become very formidable to the European powers. The Spaniards, who were moſt in danger, and leaſt able to cope with them, ſolicited the aſſiſtance of England, the pope, and other ſtates. The French, however, were the firſt who dared to ſhew their reſentment of the perfidious behaviour of theſe miſcreants; and in 1617, M. Beaulieu was ſent againſt them with a fleet of fifty men of war, who defeated their fleet, took two of their veſſels, while their admiral ſunk his own ſhip and crew, rather than fall into his enemies hands.

In 1620, a ſquadron of Engliſh men of war was ſent againſt Algiers, under the conduct of Sir Robert Manſel: but of this expedition we have no other account, than that it returned without doing any thing; and the Algerines, becoming more and more inſolent, openly defied all the European powers, the Dutch only excepted; to whom, in 1625, they ſent a propoſal, directed to the Prince of Orange, that in caſe they would fit out twenty ſail of ſhips the following year, upon any good ſervice againſt the Spaniards, they would join them with ſixty ſail of their own.

The next year, the Coulolies, or Cologies (the children of ſuch Turks as had been permitted to marry at Algiers), who were enrolled in the militia, having ſeized on the citadel, had well nigh made themſelves maſters of the city; but were attacked by the Turks and renegadoes, who defeated them with terrible ſlaughter. Many ſcores of them were executed; and their heads thrown in heaps upon the city-walls, without the eaſtern gate. Part of the citadel was blown up; and the remaining Coulolies

were

were dismissed from the militia, to which they were not again admitted till long after.

In 1623, the Algerines and other states of Barbary threw off their dependence on the Porte altogether, and set up for themselves. What gave occasion to this was the twenty-five years truce which Sultan Amurath IV. was obliged to make with the Emperor Ferdinand II. to prevent his being overmatched by carrying on a war against him and the Sophi of Persia at the same time. As this put a stop to the piratical trade of the Algerines, they proceeded as above-mentioned; and resolved, that whoever desired to be at peace with them, must, distinctly and separately, apply to their government.—No sooner was this resolution taken, than the Algerines began to make prizes of several merchants ships belonging to powers at peace with the Porte. Nay, having seized a Dutch ship and poleacre at Scanderoon, they ventured on-shore; and, finding the town abandoned by the Turkish aga and inhabitants, they plundered all the magazines and warehouses, and set them on fire.—About this time Louis XIII. undertoook to build a fort on their coast, instead of one formerly built by the Marsilians, and which they had demolished. This, after some difficulty, he accomplished; and it was called the Bastion of France: but the situation being afterwards found inconvenient, the French purchased the port of La Calle, and obtained liberty to trade with the Arabians and Moors. The Ottoman court, in the mean time, was so much embarrassed with the Persian war, that there was no leisure to check the Algerine piracies. This gave an opportunity to the vizir to compound matters with the Algerines, and to get a share of their prizes, which were very considerable. However, for form's sake, a severe reprimand, accompanied with threats, was sent them; to which they replied, that "these depredations deserved to be indulged to them, seeing they were the only bulwark against the Christian powers, especially against the Spaniards, the sworn enemies of the Moslem name;" adding, that "if they should pay a punctilious regard to all that could purchase peace, or liberty to trade with the Ottoman empire, they would have nothing to do but set fire to all their shipping, and turn camel-drivers for a livelihood."

In the year 1635, four younger brothers of a good family in France entered into an undertaking so desperate, that perhaps the annals of knight errantry can scarcely furnish its equal.—This was no less than to retort the piracies of the Algerines upon themselves; and, as they indiscriminately took the ships of all nations, so were these heroes indiscriminately to take ships belonging to Algiers; and, this with only a frigate of ten guns! In this ridiculous undertaking, one hundred volunteers embarked; a Maltese commission was procured, together with an able master, and thirty-six mariners.—They had the good fortune, on their first setting out, to take a ship laden with wine, on the Spanish coast: with which they were so much elated, that three days after they madly encountered two large Algerine corsairs, one of twenty and the other of twenty-four guns, both well manned, and commanded by able officers. These two large vessels, having got the small frigate between them, plied her furiously with great shot, which soon took off her main-mast: notwithstanding which, the French made so desperate a resistance, that the pirates were not able to take them, till the noise of their fire brought up five more Algerines; when the French vessel, being almost torn to pieces, was boarded and taken. The young knights-errant were punished for their temerity by a dreadful captivity, from which they redeemed themselves in 1642 at the price of six thousand dollars.

The Algerines prosecuted their piracies with impunity, to the terror and disgrace of the Europeans, till the year 1652; when a French fleet being accidentally driven to Algiers, the admiral took it into his head to demand a release of all the captives of his nation, without exception. This being refused, the Frenchman

without ceremony carried off the Turkiſh viceroy, and his cadi or judge, who were juſt arrived from the Porte, with all their equipage and retinue. The Algerines, by way of repriſal, ſurpriſed the Baſtion of France already mentioned, and carried off the inhabitants to the number of ſix hundred, with all their effects; which ſo provoked the admiral, that he ſent them word that he would pay them another viſit the next year with his whole fleet.

The Algerines, undiſmayed by the threats of the French admiral, fitted out a fleet of ſixteen galleys and galliots, excellently manned and equipped, under the command of Admiral Hali Pinchinin.—The chief deſign of this armament was againſt the treaſure of Loretto; which, however, they were prevented by contrary winds from obtaining. Upon this they made a deſcent on Puglia in the kingdom of Naples; where they ravaged the whole territory of Necotra, carrying off a vaſt number of captives, and among them ſome nuns. From thence ſteering towards Dalmatia, they ſcoured the Adriatic; and, loading themſelves with immenſe plunder, left thoſe coaſts in the utmoſt conſternation and reſentment.

At laſt the Venetians, alarmed at ſuch terrible depredations, equipped a fleet of twenty-eight ſail, under the command of Admiral Capello, with expreſs orders to burn, ſink, or take, all the Barbary corſairs he met with, either on the open ſeas, or even in the Grand Signior's harbours, purſuant to a late treaty of peace with the Porte. On the other hand, the captain baſhaw, who had been ſent out with the Turkiſh fleet to chaſe the Florentine and Malteſe cruiſers out of the Archipelago, underſtanding that the Algerine ſquadron was ſo near, ſet expreſs orders to the admiral to come to his aſſiſtance. Pinchinin readily agreed; but having firſt reſolved on a deſcent upon the iſland of Liſſa, or Liſina, belonging to the Venetians, he was overtaken by Capello, from whom he retired to Valona, a ſea-port belonging to the Grand Signior, whither the Venetian admiral purſued him; but the Turkiſh governor refuſing to eject the pirates according to the articles of the peace between the Ottoman court and Venice, Capello was obliged to content himſelf with watching them for ſome time. Pinchinin was ſoon weary of reſtraint, and ventured out; when an engagement immediately enſued, in which the Algerines were defeated, and five of their veſſels diſabled; with the loſs of fifteen hundred men, Turks, and Chriſtian ſlaves; beſides ſixteen hundred galley-ſlaves who regained their liberty. Pinchinin, after this defeat, returned to Valona, where he was again watched by Capello; but the latter had not lain long at his old anchorage before he received a letter from the ſenate, deſiring him to make no farther attempt on the pirates at that time, for fear of a rupture with the Porte. This was followed by a letter from the governor of Valona, deſiring him to take care leſt he incurred the ſultan's diſpleaſure by ſuch inſults. The brave Venetian was forced to comply; but, reſolving to take ſuch a leave of the Algerines as he thought they deſerved, obſerved how they had reared their tents, and drawn their booty and equipage along the ſhore. He then kept firing among their tents, while ſome well-manned galliots and brigantines were ordered among their ſhipping, who attacked them with ſuch bravery, that, without any great loſs, they towed out their ſixteen galleys, with all their cannon, ſtores, &c.—In this laſt engagement, a ball from one of the Venetian galleys happening to ſtrike a Turkiſh moſque, the whole action was conſidered as an inſult upon the Grand Signior. To conceal this, Capello was ordered to ſink all the Algerine ſhips he had taken, except the admiral; which was to be conducted to Venice, and laid up as a trophy. Capello came off with a ſevere reprimand; but the Venetians were obliged to buy, with 500,000 ducats, a peace from the Porte. The Grand Signior offered to repair the loſs of the Algerines by building ten galleys for them, upon condition that they ſhould continue in his ſervice till the end of the enſuing ſummer; but Pinchinin, who knew how

how little the Algerines choſe to lie under obligations to him, civilly declined the offer.

In the mean time, the news of this defeat and loſs filled Algiers with the utmoſt grief and confuſion. The whole city was on the point of a general inſurrection, when the baſhaw and douwan iſſued a proclamation, forbidding not only complaints and outcries, under the ſevereſt penalties; but all perſons whatever to take their thumbs from within their girdles, while they were deliberating on this important point. In the mean time, they applied to the Porte for an order, that the Venetians ſettled in the Levant ſhould make up their loſs. But with this the Grand Signior refuſed to comply, and left them to repair their loſſes, as well as build new ſhips, in the beſt manner they could. It was not long, however, before they had the ſatisfaction to ſee one of their corſairs land, with a freſh ſupply of ſix hundred ſlaves, whom he had brought from the coaſt of Iceland, whither he had been directed by a miſcreant native taken on-board a Daniſh ſhip.

Our pirates did not long continue in their weak and defenceleſs ſtate; being able, at the end of two years, to appear at ſea with a fleet of ſixty-five ſail. The admiral Pinchinin equipped four galliots at his own expence; with which, in conjunction with the Chiayah, or ſecretary of the baſhaw of Tripoli, he made a ſecond excurſion. This ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of five galleys and two brigantines, fell in with an Engliſh ſhip of forty guns; which, however, Pinchinin's captains refuſed to engage; but, being afterwards reproached by him for their cowardice, they ſwore to attack the next Chriſtian ſhip which came in their way. This happened to be a Dutch merchantman, of twenty-eight guns and forty men, deeply laden, and unable to uſe her ſails by reaſon of a calm. Pinchinin immediately ſummoned her to ſurrender; but, receiving an ironical anſwer, drew up his ſquadron in form of an half moon, that they might pour their ſhot all at once into their adverſary. This, however, the Dutchman avoided, by means of a breeze of wind which fortunately ſprung up and enabled him to turn his ſhip; upon which the galleys ran foul of each other.—Upon this, Pinchinin ran his own galley along-ſide of the merchantman, the upper deck of which ſeventy Algerines immediately took poſſeſſion of, ſome of them cutting the rigging, and others plying the hatches with hand-grenadoes: but the Dutchmen, having ſecured themſelves in their cloſe quarters, began to fire at the Algerines on-board, from two pieces of cannon loaded with ſmall ſhot; by which they were all ſoon killed, or forced to ſubmit. Pinchinin, in the mean time, made ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to relieve his men, as well as to ſurround the Dutchman with his other galleys: but that ſhip lay ſo deep in the water, that every ſhot did terrible execution among the pirates; ſo that they were obliged to remove farther off. At laſt the Dutch captain, having ordered his guns to be loaded with cartouches, gave them ſuch a parting volley as killed two hundred of them, and ſent the reſt back to Algiers in a moſt diſmal plight.

But, though Pinchinin thus returned in diſgrace, the reſt of the fleet quickly came back with vaſt numbers of ſlaves, and an immenſe quantity of rich ſpoils; inſomuch that the Engliſh, French, and Dutch, were obliged to cringe to the mighty Algerines, who ſometimes vouchſafed to be at peace with them, but ſwore eternal war againſt Spain, Portugal, and Italy, whom they looked upon as the greateſt enemies to the Mahometan name. At laſt Louis XIV. provoked by the grievous outrages committed by the Algerines on the coaſts of Provence and Languedoc, ordered, in 1681, a conſiderable fleet to be fitted out againſt them, under the Marquis du Queſne, vice-admiral of France. His firſt expedition was againſt a number of Tripolitan corſairs; who had the good fortune to outrow him, and ſhelter themſelves in the iſland of Scio belonging to the Turks. This did not, however, prevent him from purſuing them thither, and making ſuch terrible fire upon them

them as quickly deſtroyed fourteen of their veſſels, beſides battering the walls of the caſtle.

This ſeverity ſeemed only to be deſigned as a check to the piracies of the Algerines; but, finding they ſtill continued their outrages on the French coaſt, he ſailed to Algiers in Auguſt 1682, cannonading and bombarding it ſo furiouſly, that the whole town was in flames in a very little time. The great moſque was battered down, and moſt of the houſes laid in ruins, inſomuch that the inhabitants were on the point of abandoning the place; when on a ſudden the wind turned about, and obliged Du Queſne to return to Toulon. The Algerines immediately made repriſals, by ſending a number of galleys and galliots to the coaſts of Provence, where they committed the moſt dreadful ravages, and brought away a vaſt number of captives: upon which a new armament was ordered to be got ready at Toulon and Marſeilles againſt the next year; and the Algerines, having received timely notice, put themſelves into as good a ſtate of defence as the time would allow.

In May 1683, Du Queſne with his ſquadron caſt anchor before Algiers; where, being joined by the Marquis d'Affranville at the head of five ſtout veſſels, it was reſolved to bombard the town next day. Accordingly one hundred bombs were thrown into it the firſt day, which did terrible execution; while the beſieged made ſome hundred diſcharges of their cannon againſt them without doing any conſiderable damage. The following nights the bombs were again thrown into the city in ſuch numbers, that the dey's palace and other great edifices were almoſt deſtroyed; ſome of their batteries were diſmounted, and ſeveral veſſels ſunk in the port. The dey and Turkiſh baſhaw, as well as the whole ſoldiery, alarmed at this dreadful havock, immediately ſued for peace. As a preliminary, the immediate ſurrender was inſiſted on of all Chriſtian captives who had been taken fighting under the French flag; which being granted, one hundred and forty-two of them were immediately delivered up, with a promiſe of ſending him the remainder as ſoon as they could be got from the different parts of the country. Accordingly Du Queſne ſent his commiſſary-general and one of his engineers into the town; but with expreſs orders to inſiſt upon the delivery of all the French captives without exception, together with the effects they had taken from the French; and that Mezomorto their then admiral, and Hali Rais one of their captains, ſhould be given as hoſtages.

This laſt demand having embarraſſed the dey, he aſſembled the douwan, and acquainted them with it: upon which Mezomorto fell into a violent paſſion, and told the aſſembly, that the cowardice of thoſe who ſat at the helm had occaſioned the ruin of Algiers; but that, for his part, he would never conſent to deliver up any thing that had been taken from the French. He immediately acquainted the ſoldiery with what had paſſed; which ſo exaſperated them, that they murdered the dey that very night, and on the morrow choſe Mezomorto in his place. This was no ſooner done, than he cancelled all the articles of peace which had been made, and hoſtilities were renewed with greater fury than ever.

The French admiral now kept pouring in ſuch volleys of bombs, that in leſs than three days the greateſt part of the city was reduced to aſhes; and the fire burnt with ſuch vehemence, that the ſea was enlightened with it for more than two leagues round. Mezomorto, unmoved at all theſe diſaſters, and the vaſt number of the ſlain, whoſe blood ran in rivulets along the ſtreets; or rather, grown furious and deſperate, ſought only how to wreak his revenge on the enemy; and, not content with cauſing all the French in the city to be cruelly murdered, ordered their conſul to be tied hand and foot, and faſtened alive to the mouth of a mortar, from whence he was ſhot away againſt their navy.—By this piece of inhumanity Du Queſne was ſo exaſperated, that he did not leave Algiers till he had utterly deſtroyed all their fortifications, ſhipping, almoſt all the lower part, and above two-thirds of the

the upper part, of the city, by which means it became little elſe than a heap of ruins.

The haughty Algerines were now thoroughly convinced that they were not invincible; and therefore immediately ſent an embaſſy into France, begging in the moſt abject terms for peace; which Louis immediately granted, to their inexpreſſible joy. They now began to pay ſome regard to other nations, and to be a little cautious how they wantonly incurred their diſpeaſure. The firſt bombardment by the French had ſo far humbled the Algerines, that they condeſcended to enter into a treaty with England; which was renewed upon terms very advantageous to the latter in 1686. It is not to be ſuppoſed, however, that the natural perfidy of the Algerines would diſappear on a ſudden: notwithſtanding this treaty, therefore, they loſt no opportunity of making prizes of the Engliſh ſhips when they could conveniently come at them. Upon ſome infringement of this kind, Captain Beach drove aſhore and burnt ſeven of their frigates in 1695; which produced a renewal of the treaty five years after: but it was not till the taking of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, that Britain could have a ſufficient check upon them to enforce the obſervation of treaties; and theſe have ſince proved ſuch reſtraints upon Algiers, that they ſtill continue to pay a greater deference to the Engliſh than to any European power.

The preſent century furniſhes no very remarkable events with regard to Algiers, except the taking of the famed city of Oran from the Spaniards in 1708 (which however they regained in 1737), and the expulſion of the Turkiſh baſhaw, and uniting his office to that of dey, in 1710. This introduced the form of government which ſtill continues in Algiers.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

[*Continued from page* 120.]

SANTERRE, commander of the national guards of Paris, profeſſed a great attachment to General Dumourier; and frequently preſſed him to dine with his brother-in-law. His deſign was to entice him to dine with Marat. The general always declined the invitation; but on the politeſt pretences, obliged, in order to eſcape aſſaſſination, to behave with ſeeming reſpect to this execrable man.

A circumſtance that happened at this time, rendered the ſituation of the general more critical, although he had no concern in it. Colonel Weſterman had caned Marat on the Pont-neuf, for having in his journal accuſed the colonel of being the creature of General Dumourier, and the principal inſtrument of his robberies. Marat thirſted to avenge himſelf on the general, whom he ſuppoſedto be the cauſe of the inſult. Dumourier every day received intimations of Marat's deſigns againſt him, both from particular friends and by anonymous letters. And the general, for the firſt time in his life, adopted the precaution of carrying piſtols in his pocket.

Du Bois de Crance, the moſt cowardly and barbarous of the Jacobins, being one day at table with the general, ſhewed a diſpoſition to offend him, imagining that the general would be terrified by his great bulk and the ferocity of his air. General Dumourier laid hold of him, and impoſed ſilence upon him very effectually. Du Bois de Crance, in revenge, repeated every day in the convention that Dumourier deſpiſed its members, painting it as an aſſembly conſiſting of four hundred fools headed by three hundred robbers. Thus a violent ſtorm gathered round the general; and his enemies waited only for his reſignation to arreſt and try him. He had long before been proſcribed.

Among the abſurd and unjuſt accuſations of the emigrants againſt General Dumourier, that which has obtained moſt credit with ignorant

and ſuperficial men is, that he did not avail himſelf of the aſcendency which his victories gave him over his army, to lead it to Paris, and liberate the king. But it is to be conſidered, firſt, that his influence with his army was always very precarious, and events afterward proved that it was not to be relied on; ſecondly, that this army was more than a hundred leagues from Paris, was in want of every neceſſary for a march, not being able even to quit the country of Liege, without great hazard of loſing its artillery for the want of horſes; that this ſtep would have abandoned that country to the Auſtrians, who alſo would have followed him; and that it would have been a degree of treachery to the honour and intereſts of the French nation, which would have coſt the general and all his principal officers their heads before they could even have entered France; thirdly, that this army had for ſome time been in an abſolute incapacity of proceeding even to the Rhine, which was only twenty leagues diſtant, and conſequently could not accompliſh the longer march to Paris.

General Dumourier, however, did entertain the project of conducting, not the whole of his army to Paris, but a choſen detachment of troops of the line. But the example of Fayette taught him to regard this meaſure as a perilous extremity; and ſome legal form and pretence was wanting to give it colour, and to preſerve him the confidence of his ſoldiers in the execution of it. He had declared, and written and repeated often to the leaders of the Girondine party, and eſpecially to Barrere, who has ſince occaſioned ſuch miſchief by his verſatility, that, if the convention were overawed, they had but to write four lines in the form of a decree, and he would forthwith march twenty thouſand men to their aſſiſtance. Whether it were the effect of timidity, or a confidence in their own means and intrigues, the members that were ſtill conſidered as the moſt reſpectable in the aſſembly were unwilling to employ this reſource. Indeed their views, ſuch as they have ſince been diſcovered to be, would naturally prevent them from placing much confidence in the general, whom they knew to be perfectly attached to the conſtitution and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order. Seeing no hope of ſuch a decree as the general had pointed out, and governed by the motives that have been amply detailed in the foregoing numbers, he departed ſingly for Paris; but he had ſent before him, on leave of abſence, many of the officers commanding corps, and other officers, and ſoldiers, both of the line and national guards, and among them ſome Pariſians, all of whom had promiſed him their ſervices in behalf of the king. It is to be obſerved alſo that at the time of his departure, although the trial of Louis XVI. was begun, it could not be foreſeen, eſpecially by one at the diſtance of an hundred leagues, that the iſſue would have been ſo ſpeedy and fatal. The general well knew that the criminal ferocity of the Jacobins would incite them to preſs forward this hateful and bloody cataſtrophe by every means within their reach: but he thought that the Girondiſts, not for honeſt reaſons, but from political motives, and for their own ſafety, would ſpin out this affair, and ſo give him time to take meaſures for the reſcue of the king. It was not till his arrival at Paris that he knew the true ſtate of things, and ſaw how inadequate his reſources were to the magnitude of the taſk.

General Dumourier had been on terms of friendſhip with Genſonné, a deputy of the department of Gironde, and had found an opportunity of pardoning ſome hoſtile meaſures of that deputy towards him the preceding year, when Dumourier quitted the miniſtry. He had diſcovered in Genſonné great capacity and judgment and a humane diſpoſition; and he willingly renewed his connections with him. General Dumourier opened his mind to him relative to the king. He expreſſed his horror at the crime that was about to ſtain the nation; he made him ſenſible that ſuch a deteſtable triumph given to the Jacobins would end in the ruin of all the honeſt part of the nation, and would render the anarchy that afflicted

France

France incurable; that ſuch of the nations of Europe as had regarded with indifference and perhaps with pleaſure our interior ſtruggles, our war with Auſtria and Pruſſia, and perhaps were not unwilling to ſee our ſucceſſes againſt thoſe two powers, could not but be ſhocked at the barbarity of murdering Louis XVI. and would be thenceforward engaged in honour to join the enemies of France, till we ſhould have every power in Europe againſt us without one ally. Theſe reflections ſeemed to make great impreſſion on Genſonné; but, to whatever cauſe it was owing, he undertook nothing, and even avoided the general, who had afterwards little opportunity of ſeeing him.

Dumourier converſed with ſeveral other deputies of the ſame party, as well as with many of the independent party in the convention, to whom he repreſented that, the nation being now republic, Louis was to be treated ſimply as an individual; that it was indecent, impolitic, and unreaſonable, to waſte time, that ought to be employed in preparations againſt the dangers of the enſuing campaign and in reinforcing the armies, in the proſecution of the trial of a ſingle man, whoſe fate was of no importance to the nation; and that it would be wiſe at leaſt to ſuſpend this uſeleſs meaſure till after the war. The more reaſonable of them acknowledged the trial to be an unjuſt and unwiſe proceeding, but ſaid, that the members of the Mountain had taken their meaſures, and, ſhould the trial now be abandoned by the convention, the Jacobins would excite an inſurrection, fall upon the temple, and maſſacre the whole of the priſoners. The general then told them that he could not think they were ſufficiently authoriſed by their conſtituents to try the king; that, ſince they made an affair of conſequence of the trial, it appeared to him it would be neceſſary to their own ſecurity to demand inſtructions in preciſe terms on the point from the departments, leſt one day they ſhould be reproached for the deed by the nation, and leſt they ſhould hereafter become perſonally reſponſible for the irregularity and violence of the act. They anſwered to this, that the imprudent propoſal of appealing to the people made by the Girondine party had deprived them of the reſource the general now propoſed; ſince it was feared the convoking of the primary aſſemblies for ſuch inſtructions would be the ſignal of a civil war.

It then occurred to the general to ſuggeſt an idea that ſeemed to have great weight with theſe deputies, although in the end it failed of effect like all the reſt, becauſe every man, ſeeing a poignard at his breaſt, choſe rather to be a murderer than a victim. The idea was, that a long war had exiſted between the nation and the king, that the day of the 10th of Auguſt had decided the fate of both, that the king had fallen into their hands, and could no longer be conſidered as any thing but a priſoner of war, yet without criminality, becauſe both parties had in like manner had recourſe to arms; that a foreign war raged againſt the nation, and that they ought to deem themſelves fortunate in having a precious hoſtage in this priſoner, who might ſerve them in a caſe of extremity. The general added, that, ſhould they perſiſt in thinking the king guilty, they ought to form a tribunal authoriſed to collect facts, to examine and confront the witneſſes, and to prepare the way for a final deciſion, with a deliberation due to the ſubject; that this act of juſtice would ſatisfy the bittereſt enemies of royalty, would give the people time to reflect, and to the convention an opportunity to finiſh the conſtitution, which was the grand object of their miſſion; and, when the primary aſſemblies ſhould be convoked for the acceptance of the conſtitution, all the proceedings of the tribunal might be laid before them, and they be called upon to decide the fate of the king.

Having ſpread this opinion in converſation and even in writing, the general ſaw Pethion, with whom till this period he had been on terms of friendſhip, and repreſented to him that it became him perſonally to intereſt himſelf in behalf of Louis XVI. ſince otherwiſe, a malignity of

mind would be imputed to him that certainly was not in his character. Pethion appeared to be moved by the general's reaſoning; and declared that perſonally he loved the king, and that he would exert his utmoſt influence to ſave him.

General Dumourier then addreſſed himſelf to Roberſpierre, by the medium of one of his friends. He repreſented that it was entirely in Roberſpierre's power to ſave Louis XVI. that the magnanimity of the action would immortalize his name, and that in conſequence of it the generals of the army would look up to him as the firſt man in the ſtate, and that the dictatorſhip would be the reward of his virtue; but that otherwiſe he would fall into the ſame contempt and execration as Marat, with whoſe name that of Roberſpierre would thenceforth be conſtantly aſſociated. This idea the general knew to be peculiarly odious to Roberſpierre.

General Dumourier knew that the Jacobins deſpiſed the convention and hated the Girondine party. He inſinuated to them, by ſecret agents, that if they wiſhed to become maſters of France and Europe, and to riſe on the ruins of the national convention, they had only to declare their will that the trial of Louis ſhould be ſuſpended, and that a more important object, the ſtate of the war, ſhould be taken into conſideration.

Drouet poſt-maſter of St. Menehould, who had arreſted the king at Varennes, was a deputy of the convention and a Jacobin. The brother of Drouet, a very honeſt and faithful man, was in the general's ſervice, and was greatly attached to him. Dumourier gave this man inſtructions to prepare his brother's mind for the impreſſions he wiſhed it to receive, and afterwards to bring him to Clichy. The general painted to Drouet the crime he and his aſſociates were committing againg the king, with ſuch energy, that Drouet, ſtruck with horror, promiſed to move for the ſuſpenſion of the trial both in the convention and in the club of the Jacobins. Had there been one member ſufficiently reſolute to make the propoſition, the king had been ſaved. No one had the courage. Drouet fell ſick, and was not preſent when the ſentence was paſt.

Each day the general viſited various parts of Paris, went into the ſhops and houſes of individuals, and took occaſion always to turn the converſation to the king's trial. He obſerved how ſtrange a circumſtance it ſeemed that the convention ſhould ſuddenly become a tribunal; that, if Louis were ſtill king, the nation ought to decide by whom and with what forms he ſhould be judged; that, if he were no longer king, it was unfit that time ſo precious to the nation ſhould be loſt in enquiring into the guilt of an individual. And to theſe conſiderations he added reflections on the mild virtues and misfortunes of Louis XVI. Sometimes he was liſtened to with eagerneſs and pity; but frequently, he was requeſted to forbear ſpeaking of ſo dangerous a topic; and ſometimes condemned for introducing it. At times, he expoſed himſelf to ſerious danger by expreſſing his ſurpriſe, that, in a great city like Paris, there ſhould not be five or ſix thouſand men with courage ſufficient to riſe againſt two or three thouſand villains who, calling themſelves Federates, held the city in abſolute ſubjection. A well informed tradeſman, caſting down his eyes and bluſhing with ſhame, made this anſwer one day to the general: "Citizen, I ſee what you would have us to do. But we are cowards, and the king will be ſacrificed. What do you hope from a city that, having eighty thouſand armed men, ſuffered itſelf to be intimidated, on the firſt days of September, by leſs than ſix thouſand Marſeillois and Bretons?" The general left the man's houſe, and retired to an unfrequented part of a public walk, to indulge in his melancholy reflections.

From all theſe attempts to ſerve the king, which the general renewed every day in various forms and diſguiſes, and with much riſk to his own perſon, he reaped nothing but the dreadful certainty of the king's ruin. Paris ſeemed indifferent on the ſubject.

ject. During the twenty days previous to the death of the king, that he ſtudied the temper of that city, he perceived not the ſmalleſt commiſeration, neither among individuals nor in the public, in behalf of the unfortunate Louis. Nor indeed any abſtinence from their amuſements in the frivolous and ſavage Pariſians.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 148.

THE late nabob, among other impoſitions, had obliged himſelf to ſupport an army of twelve thouſand horſe and as many foot. It was alledged on this occaſion, that he had not fulfilled his engagement; that he had diſbanded moſt of the troops; that at beſt they were but an uſeleſs burden, having never anſwered any purpoſe in real ſervice, for which reaſon the company had been obliged to augment their military eſtabliſhment: it was therefore now judged expedient that the nabob ſhould ſettle a ſum, upwards of 800,000l. annually, on the company, to be paid out of the treaſury; that he ſhould alſo diſcard his prime miniſter and great favourite Nuncomar, and receive in his place a perſon appointed by the council, who was to act in the double capacity of miniſter and governor to aſſiſt and inſtruct him. The council were alſo to have a negative upon the nomination of all the ſuperintendants and principal officers employed in collecting or receiving of the revenues; that he ſhould take their advice, and have their conſent to ſuch nominations whenever they thought proper to interfere in them. He was alſo to receive their complaints, and pay a due attention to them, upon the miſbehaviour of any of the officers who either were appointed already or ſhould be in time to come.

With theſe extravagant requiſitions the young nabob was obliged to comply, though he had diſcernment enough to perceive that he was now an abſolute ſlave to the council of Calcutta. Though obliged by treaty to diſmiſs Nuncomar from the office of prime miniſter, he ſtill continued to ſhew him the ſame favour, until at laſt he was charged with carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with Sujah Dowla, for which the nabob was enjoined to ſend him to Calcutta to take his trial. The unfortunate prince uſed every method to deliver his favourite from the impending danger, but to no purpoſe: he was obliged to ſubmit to the mortification of having all his offers with regard to his releaſe rejected, though the committee at Calcutta afterwards thought proper to ſet him at liberty without any trial.

Theſe extraordinary powers, exerted in ſuch a deſpotic manner by the council of Calcutta for ſuch a length of time, could not but at laſt induce their ſuperiors to circumſcribe them in ſome degree, by appointing others who ſhould act independently even of this council, and who might be ſuppoſed to be actuated by more upright and honourable principles than had hitherto appeared in their conduct. The great character which Lord Clive had already gained in the eaſt, juſtly marked him out as a proper perſon for adjuſting the affairs of Bengal. On the 3d of May 1765 he arrived in the eaſt, with full powers as commander in chief, preſident, and governor of Bengal. An unlimited power was alſo committed to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of his lordſhip and four gentlemen, to act and determine every thing themſelves, without dependence on the council. It was, however, recommended in their inſtructions, to conſult the council in general as often as it could be done conveniently; but the ſole power of determining in all caſes was left with them, until the troubles of Bengal ſhould be entirely ended. By theſe gentlemen a plan of reformation was inſtantly ſet about: by which, however, violent diſputes were occaſioned: but the committee, diſregarding theſe impotent efforts, exerted their authority to the full extent, ſeldom even acquainting the

council with their tranſactions, and never allowing them to give their opinion on any occaſion.

On taking the affairs of Bengal into thorough conſideration, Lord Clive found that the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms could be productive of nothing but wars; that to ruin Sujah Dowla was to break down the ſtrongeſt barrier which the Bengal provinces could have againſt the incurſions of the Mahrattas and other barbarous people to the weſtward, who had long deſolated the northern provinces; and the mogul, with whom the company had concluded a treaty, was utterly unable to ſupport himſelf, and would require the whole Engliſh power in the eaſt to ſecure him in his dignity. His lordſhip therefore found it neceſſary to conclude a treaty with Sujah Dowla. The mogul was ſatisfied by obtaining a more ample revenue than he had for ſome time enjoyed; by which means he might be enabled to march an army to Delhi to take poſſeſſion of his empire. For the company his lordſhip obtained the office of duan or collector of revenues for the province of Bengal and its dependencies. Thus Sujah Dowla was again put in poſſeſſion of his dominions, excepting a ſmall territory which was reſerved to the mogul, and eſtimated at twenty lacks of rupees, or 250,000l. annually. The company were to pay twenty-ſix lacks of rupees, amounting to 325,000l. ſterling. They engaged alſo to pay to the nabob of Bengal an annual ſum of fifty-three lacks, or 662,500l. for the expences of government, and the ſupport of his dignity. The remainder of the revenues of Bengal were allotted to the company, who on their part guaranteed the territories at that time in poſſeſſion of Sujah Dowla and the mogul. Thus the Eaſt-India company acquired the ſovereignty of a territory equal in extent to the moſt flouriſhing kingdom in Europe. By all this, however, they were ſo far from being enriched, that the diſorder of their affairs attracted the attention of government, and gave the Britiſh miniſtry an opportunity at laſt of depriving them of their territorial poſſeſſions, and ſubjecting the province of Bengal to the authority of the crown. New misfortunes alſo ſpeedily occurred, and the company found a moſt formidable enemy in Hyder Aly, or Hyder Naig. This man, from the rank of a common ſepoy, had raiſed himſelf to be one of the moſt conſiderable princes in the empire of Indoſtan. Being ſenſible that the power of the Engliſh was an inſuperable bar to his ambitious deſigns, he practiſed on the nizam of the Decan, and partly by promiſes, partly by threats, engaged him to renounce his alliance with the company, and even to enter into a war againſt them. As he had been at great pains to introduce the European diſcipline among his troops, and had many renegadoes in his ſervice, he imagined, that with the advantage of numbers he ſhould certainly be able to cope with his antagoniſts in the open field. In this, however, he was deceived; for, on the 26th of September 1767, his army was entirely defeated by Colonel Smith at a place called Errour, near Trinomallee; after which the nizam thought it adviſable to deſert his new ally, and conclude another treaty with the Engliſh. From the latter, however, he did not obtain peace but at the expence of ceding to them the Duanny of the Balegat Carnatic, which includes the dominions of Hyder Aly and ſome petty princes.

Hyder, thus deſerted by his ally, transferred the ſeat of war to a mountainous country, where, during the year 1767, nothing deciſive could be effected; while the Indian cavalry was ſometimes enabled to cut off the ſupplies, and interrupt the communications of their antagoniſts. During theſe operations ſome ſhips were fitted out at Bombay, which conveyed four hundred European ſoldiers and about eight hundred ſepoys to attack Mangalore, one of Hyder Aly's principal ſea-ports, where all his ſhips lay. This enterpriſe proved ſucceſsful, and nine ſhips were brought away; but, too ſmall a garriſon having been left in the place, it was almoſt immediately after retaken, and all who were in it made priſoners, by Hyder Aly.

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In the mean time, an injudicous meaſure, adopted by the Engliſh in their method of managing the army, proved not only of the utmoſt detriment to their cauſe, but occaſioned diſgraces hitherto unheard of in the hiſtory of the nation, viz. the deſertion of officers from the ſervice of Britain to that of a barbarous prince, and the giving up of forts in ſuch a ſhameful manner as could not but ſuggeſt a ſuſpicion that they had been betrayed.—The original cauſe of all this miſchief was the appointment of field-deputies to attend the army, and to control and ſuperintend the conduct of the commander in chief; and theſe, in the preſent inſtance, being deeply concerned in the contracts for the army, took care to regulate its motions in ſuch a manner as beſt ſuited their private intereſt or convenience. Hyder Aly did not fail to improve the errors conſequent upon this kind of management to his own advantage. General Smith had penetrated far into his country, taken ſeveral of his fortreſſes, and was in a fair way of becoming maſter of his capital, when all his operations were checked at once by the field-deputies. His antagoniſt, being thus allowed ſome reſpite, ſuddenly entered the Carnatic with a numerous army of horſe, ravaging and deſtroying every thing at pleaſure. Thus the Engliſh were obliged to relinquiſh all their conqueſts in order to defend their own territories; while this reverſe of fortune not only diſcouraged the allies of the Engliſh, but even produced in them an inclination to deſert their cauſe, and go over to Hyder Aly, while thoſe who remained faithful paid dearly for their attachment. The nabob of Arcot, the moſt faithful ally the Engliſh ever had, ſuffered extremely on this occaſion. Hyder Aly had long entertained a violent enmity againſt this prince; moſt probably on account of his inviolable attachment to the Engliſh. His dominions were therefore ravaged without mercy; and thus, while Hyder gratified his perſonal reſentment againſt him, he cut off from the Engliſh one of the principal reſources they had for carrying on the war.

On the return of the company's forces to the defence of the Carnatic, they found themſelves very little able to cope with their adverſary; for, beſides the continuance of the ſame cauſes which had formerly contributed to their want of ſucceſs, they had been very much weakened in their expedition. Hyder Aly had alſo the prudence to avoid a general engagement, but frequently intercepted the convoys of the Engliſh, cut off their detached parties, and wearied them out with long and continual marches. The news of his ſucceſs againſt an enemy hitherto invincible by all the powers of India, ſo raiſed his reputation, that adventurers flocked to him from all parts; by which means his cavalry were ſoon increaſed to upwards of ninety thouſand; to which, however, his infantry bore no proportion.

Notwithſtanding all his ſucceſs, it appears that the forces of Hyder Aly were altogether unable to cope with thoſe of Britain, even when there was the greateſt imaginable diſparity of numbers. A detachment of the company's forces had made an aſſault upon a fort called Mulwaggle, in which they were repulſed with ſome loſs. This, with the ſmall number of the detachment, encouraged Hyder Aly to march, at the head of a great part of his army, to the protection of the fort. The commanding officer, however, Colonel Wood, did not heſitate, with only four hundred and ſixty Europeans and two thouſand three hundred ſepoys, to attack this army, conſiſting of fourteen thouſand horſe, twelve thouſand men armed with matchlock guns, and ſix battalions of ſepoys. The engagement laſted ſix hours; when at laſt Hyder Aly, notwithſtanding his numbers, was obliged to retreat, leaving the field covered with dead bodies; the loſs of the Britiſh being upwards of three hundred killed and wounded. This engagement, however, was attended with no conſequences affecting the war in general, which went on for ſome time in the ſame manner, and greatly to the diſadvantage of the company. The diviſions and diſcontents among the

officers

officers and council daily increaſed, the ſoldiers deſerted, and every thing went to ruin. The revenues of the eſtabliſhment of Madras being at laſt unequal to the expences of the war, large remittances were made from Bengal to anſwer that purpoſe; and, as theſe were made in a kind of baſe gold coin, the company is ſaid by that means alone to have loſt 40,000l. in the difference of exchange only. At laſt Hyder Aly, having given the Engliſh army the ſlip, ſuddenly appeared within a few miles of Madras; which occaſioned ſuch an alarm, that the preſidency there were induced to enter into a negociation with him. The Indian prince, on his part, was very ready to hearken to propoſals of peace upon any reaſonable terms. An offenſive and defenſive treaty was therefore concluded on the 3d of April 1769, on the ſimple condition that the forts and places taken on both ſides ſhould be reſtored, and each party ſit down contented with their own expences.

By this treaty it was particularly ſtipulated, that, in caſe of either party being attacked by their enemies, the other ſhould give them aſſiſtance; and in this caſe even the number of troops to be ſupplied by each was ſpecified. It ſoon after appeared, however, that the preſidency of Madras were reſolved to pay very little regard to their engagements. Hyder Aly, having in a little time been involved in a war with the Mahrattas, applied for aſſiſtance, according to agreement; but was refuſed by the preſidency, who pretended to fear a quarrel with the Mahrattas themſelves. As the latter are a very powerful nation, Hyder Aly found himſelf overmatched, and therefore applied ſeveral times to the Engliſh for the aſſiſtance he had a right to expect; but was conſtantly refuſed on various pretences: which convinced him at laſt that he could place no dependence on the friendſhip of the Engliſh, and filled him with an implacable hatred againſt them. As ſoon, therefore, as he could make up his differences with the Mahrattas, he reſolved to recover his loſſes, and revenge himſelf on thoſe faithleſs allies. With this view he applied himſelf to their rivals the French; whom no Indian nation ever found backward in ſupplying them with the means of defence againſt the Engliſh. By their means he obtained military ſtores in the greateſt abundance, a number of experienced officers and ſoldiers; and the European diſcipline was brought to much greater perfection than even he himſelf had ever been able to bring it before this period. Thus, in a ſhort time, imagining himſelf a match for the Mahrattas, he renewed the war; and gained ſuch deciſive advantages, as quickly obliged them to conclude an advantageous treaty with him.

It now appeared that the Engliſh, notwithſtanding their pretended ill-will to quarrel with the Mahrattas, had not the leaſt heſitation at doing ſo when their intereſt was concerned. In order to underſtand the ſubſequent tranſactions, however, we muſt obſerve, that the Mahrattas, like other nations of Indoſtan, were originally governed by princes called Rajahs, who reigned at Setterah; and, though in proceſs of time they came to be divided into a number of petty ſtates, yet they paid a nominal reſpect to the ram-rajah, who had a right to aſſemble the chiefs, and order out their troops on any neceſſary occaſion. By degrees this dignity of ram-rajah or ſou-rajah (as he was alſo called), became merely titular, the adminiſtration being entirely poſſeſſed by the paiſhwa or chancellor. This office being uſurped by one particular family, Nana-row, the reigning paiſhwa, ſeized the ram-rajah, and confined him in a fortreſs near Setterah. At his death he left two ſons Mada-row and Narain-row; of whom the former, as being the elder, ſucceeded him in the paiſhwaſhip. Ionogee Booſla, or Bouncello, the immediate predeceſſor of Moodagee Booſla, rajah of Berar, was one of the pretenders to the dignity of ram-rajah, as being the neareſt of kin; at the ſame time that Roganaut-row, called alſo Ragobah, uncle to Mada-row himſelf, pretended to the paiſhwaſhip. On this account the latter was confined by Mada-row, but who imprudently releaſed him a little before his death,

death, and even recommended to him in the moſt affectionate manner the care of his brother Narain-row, who was to ſucceed to the paiſhwaſhip. The care he took in conſequence of this recommendation was ſuch as might eaſily have been imagined; the unhappy Narain-row was murdered, Roganaut-row the aſſaſſin fled to Bombay; where, on promiſing a ceſſion of territory, he was protected and encouraged in his pretenſions. The Mahrattas remonſtrated againſt this behaviour; but the Engliſh had determined at all events to profit by the civil diſſenſions of the Indians, and therefore paid no regard to the juſtice or injuſtice of their cauſe. The Mahrattas therefore not only made up their differences with Hyder Aly, as has been already mentioned, but became determined enemies to the Engliſh, at the ſame time that a dangerous confederacy was formed among the moſt powerful princes of India to expel from that part of the world thoſe intruders whoſe avarice could be ſatisfied with no conceſſions, and whom no treaties could bind when it ſerved their turn to break them.

The reſentment of Hyder Aly was particularly directed againſt the preſidency of Madras for the reaſons already given; he had alſo received freſh provocation by their cauſing a body of troops to march through his dominions without his leave, and that to the aſſiſtance of a prince for whom he had no great friendſhip; alſo by the capture of the French ſettlement of Mahie, on the coaſt of Malabar, which he ſaid was within his dominions, and conſequently that the French were under his protection. His troops were therefore aſſembled from every quarter, and the greateſt preparations made for a powerful invaſion. The preſidency of Madras in the mean time ſpent their time in mutual altercations, neglecting even to ſecure the paſſes of the mountains, through which only an invaſion could be made, until their active antagoniſt, having ſeized and guarded thoſe paſſes, ſuddenly poured out through them at the head of one hundred thouſand men, among whom was a large body of European troops under French officers, and commanded by Colonel Lally, a man of great bravery and experience in war.

The alarm was given on the 24th of July 1780 that Hyder Aly's horſe were only nine miles diſtant from Madras. The inhabitants inſtantly deſerted their houſes and fled into the fort; while the unreſiſted barbarian burnt the villages, reduced the inferior forts, and prepared to lay ſiege to the capital. It being now abſolutely neceſſary to make ſome reſiſtance, meaſures were taken for aſſembling the troops; in doing which an expreſs was ſent to Colonel Baillie, at that time at Gumeroponda, about twenty-eight miles from Madras, to proceed from thence directly to Conjeveram with the corps under his command, where the main body was to meet him. But, when the latter was under marching orders, the firſt regiment of cavalry poſitively refuſed to move without money; and, as they perſiſted in their reſolution, were at laſt made priſoners and ſent to Madras. The main body, then, conſiſting of fifteen hundred Europeans and forty-two hundred ſepoys, under Sir Hector Munro, with their train of artillery, proceeded towards Conjeveram: and ſuch were the fatigues of their march, that two hundred men belonging to the 73d regiment were left lying on the road. On their arrival at Conjeveram, they found the town in flames, great bodies of the enemy's cavalry advancing on both flanks, and no appearance of Colonel Baillie's detachment. The march of this body had been impeded by a ſmall river ſwelled by a ſudden fall of rain. On this occaſion, the officer who gives the account of his diſaſter makes the following obſervations. "In this incident we have a moſt remarkable proof and example of the danger of procraſtination, and on what minute circumſtances and ſudden ſprings of the mind the fortune and the general iſſue of war may depend. Had Colonel Baillie paſſed over the Tripaſſore without halting, as ſome adviſed, and encamped on its ſouthern inſtead of its northern banks, the diſaſter

that

that ſoon followed would have been prevented, and an order of affairs wholly different from that which took place would have ſucceeded."

Hyder Aly, having now raiſed the ſiege of Arcot, in which he had been employed, marched towards Conjeveram; in the neighbourhood of which he encamped, and in the courſe of ſeveral days, at different times, offered battle. On the 6th of Sept. he detached his ſon Tippoo Saib with the flower of his army to cut off the detachment under Colonel Baillie, who was now at Perrambaukam, a ſmall village diſtant from the main body about fifteen miles, he himſelf remained in the neighbourhood of Conjeveram, in order to watch the motions of Sir Hector Munro.

The detachment under Tippoo Saib conſiſted of thirty thouſand horſe, eight thouſand foot, with twelve pieces of cannon. Notwithſtanding this ſuperiority in number, however, they were bravely repulſed by Colonel Baillie's handful of troops; and a junction was effected with a detachment under Sir Robert Fletcher, ſent by Sir Hector Munro on firſt hearing the noiſe of the engagement.

This junction was effected on the 9th of September, and next morning orders were given for the whole army to march; Colonel Fletcher's detachment being diſperſed in different parts of the line. From the moment they began to march the enemy played off their rockets, which, however, did but little execution; but about ten at night ſeveral guns began to open on the rear of the Engliſh. Colonel Baillie, therefore, after ſome proper manœuvres, cauſed his troops to form a line, while the enemy cannonaded them inceſſantly with great execution. On this Colonel Baillie detached Captain Rumley with five companies of ſepoy grenadiers to ſtorm their guns; which ſervice they would have undoubtedly accompliſhed, had not their march been interrupted by a torrent of water which at that time happened to be unfordable. Captain Rumley therefore returned about half an hour after eleven, when the guns of the enemy were heard drawing off towards the Engliſh front, and a general alarm was perceived throughout their camp; owing, as was ſuppoſed, to their having received intelligence of the party that had been ſent to ſtorm their guns. "From their noiſe, confuſion, and irregular firing (ſays our author), one would have imagined that a detachment of our men had fallen upon them with fixed bayonets. At that critical moment, had a party of grenadiers been ſent againſt them, they would have routed without difficulty the whole of Tippoo's army. Having about ten o'clock in the evening advanced a few hundred yards into an avenue, the detachment remained there in perfect ſilence till the morning.

"Colonel Fletcher, being aſked by ſome officers why Colonel Baillie halted? modeſtly anſwered, that Colonel Baillie was an officer of eſtabliſhed reputation, and that he no doubt had reaſons for his conduct. It cannot, however, be concealed, that this halt afforded an opportunity for Tippoo Saib to draw off his cannon to a very ſtrong poſt by which the Engliſh were obliged to paſs; and at the ſame time of informing Hyder of their ſituation, and ſuggeſting to him the expediency of advancing for the improvement of ſo favourable a conjuncture.

"On the 10th of September, at five o'clock in the morning, our little army marched off by the right in ſubdiviſions, having their baggage on their right flank and the enemy on their left. A few minutes after ſix, two guns opened on their rear, on which the line halted a few minutes. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry now appeared on their right flank; and juſt at the moment when the pagoda of Conjeveram appeared in view, and our men had begun to indulge the hopes of a reſpite from toils and dangers, a rocket-boy was taken priſoner, who informed them, that Hyder's whole army was marching to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo. Four guns now opened on their left with great effect. So hot was the fire they ſuſtained, and ſo heavy the loſs, that Colonel Baillie ordered the whole line to quit the avenue, and preſent a

front to the enemy; and at the ſame time diſpatched Captain Rumley with ten companies of ſepoy grenadiers to ſtorm the enemy's guns.

"Within a few minutes after Capt. Rumley had left the line, Tippoo's guns were ſilenced. Rumley's little detachment immediately took poſſeſſion of four of the enemy's guns, and completely routed the party attached to them. Captain Rumley, overcome with fatigue, ordered Captain Gowdie, the officer next in command, to lead on the party, and take poſſeſſion of ſome more guns placed a few hundred yards in their front. But in a few minutes after, as they were advancing for this purpoſe, a ſudden cry was heard among the ſepoys, of Horſe! horſe! The camp followers, whoſe numbers were nearly five to one of the troops under arms, were driven on a part of our line by the numerous and ſurrounding forces of Hyder Aly; who, being informed of the embarraſſing ſituation of Colonel Baillie, had left his camp without ſtriking his tents, with a view to conceal his march from the Engliſh. A great confuſion among our troops was the unavoidable conſequence of this ſudden onſet. The Europeans were ſuddenly left on the field of action alone: and at that critical moment a detachment from the advanced guard of Hyder's army preſſed on with great celerity between our line and Captain Rumley's party. The commanding officer, therefore, apprehenſive of being cut off from our little army, judged it moſt prudent to retreat.

"Colonel Baillie, when he was informed than an immenſe body of horſe and infantry was marching towards him, and that this was ſuppoſed to be Hyder's main army, ſaid, 'Very well, we ſhall be prepared to receive them.' Hyder's whole force now appeared inconteſtably in view; and this barbarian chief, who, as was obſerved of the Roman general by Pyrrhus, had nothing barbarous in his diſcipline, after dividing his guns agreeably to a preconcerted plan, opened from ſixty to ſeventy pieces of cannon, with an innumerable quantity of rockets.

"Hyder's numerous cavalry, ſupported by his regular infantry and European troops, driven on by threats, encouraged by promiſes, and led on by hismoſt diſtinguiſhed officers, bore on our little army in different quarters without making the leaſt impreſſion. Our men, both Europeans and ſepoys, repeatedly preſented and recovered their fire-arms as if they had been manœuvring on a parade. The enemy were repulſed in every attack; numbers of their beſt cavalry were killed, and many more were wounded; even their infantry were forced to give way: and Hyder would have ordered a retreat, had it not been for the advice of General Lally, who informed him that it was now too late, as General Munro was moſt probably advancing on their rear from Conjeveram; for which reaſon nothing remained but to break the detachment by their artillery and cavalry.

"Tippoo's Saib had by this time collected his party together, and renewed the cannonade; and at the ſame time that the Engliſh were under the neceſſity of ſuſtaining an attack both from the father and ſon, two of their tumbrils were blown up by Hyder's guns, and a large opening made in both lines. They had now no other ammunition than grape; their guns diſcontinued firing: and in this dreadful ſituation, under a terrible fire not only of guns but rockets, loſing great numbers of officers and men, they remained from half paſt ſeven till nine o'clock.

"On this Hyder Aly, perceiving that the guns were quite ſilenced, came with his whole army round their right flank. The cavalry charged them in diſtinct colums, and in the intervals between theſe the infantry poured in vollies of muſketry with dreadful effect. Mhiar Saib, with the Mogul and Sanoor cavalry, made the firſt impreſſion. Theſe were followed by the elephants and the Myſorean cavalry, which completed the overthrow of the detachment. Colonel Baillie, though grievouſly wounded, rallied the Europeans, and once more formed them into a ſquare; and with this handful of men he gained an eminence,

eminence, where, without ammunition, and moſt of the people wounded, he reſiſted and repulſed thirteen ſeparate attacks; but freſh bodies of cavalry continually pouring in, they were broken without giving way. Many of our men, deſperately wounded, raiſing themſelves from the ground received the enemy on their bayonets.

"Captain Lucas's battalion of ſepoys, at the time when our men moved up to a riſing ground, was ſtationed to the right of the European grenadiers; but that corps, ſeeing the Europeans in motion, and miſunderſtanding perhaps this evolution for a retreat, broke in the utmoſt confuſion. The Europeans, bravely ſuſtaining their reputation for intrepid valour, remained in this extremity of diſtreſs ſteady and undaunted, tho' ſurrounded by the French troops, and by Hyder's cavalry, to the number of forty thouſand. They even expreſſed a deſire, though their number did not exceed four hundred, of being led on to the attack. A party of topaſſes, who lay at the diſtance of about thirty yards in our front, kept up an inceſſant fire of ſmall arms with great effect. Many attempts were made by the enemy's cavalry to break this ſmall body of men; but by the ſteady conduct of both our officers and men they were repulſed.

"Colonel Baillie, finding that there was now no proſpect of being relieved by General Munro, held up a flag of truce to one of the chiefs of Hyder's army. But this was treated with contempt, and the ſurdar endeavoured at the ſame time to cut off the colonel. The reaſon the enemy aſſigned for this was, that the ſepoys had fired after the ſignal was hoiſted. A few minutes after this, our men received orders to lay down their arms, with intimation that quarter would be given. This order was ſcarcely complied with, when the enemy ruſhed in upon them in the moſt ſavage and brutal manner, ſparing neither age nor infancy nor any condition of life; and, but for the humane interpoſition of the French commanders Lally and Pimoran, who implored and inſiſted with the conqueror to ſhew mercy, the gallant remains of our little army muſt have fallen a ſacrifice to that ſavage thirſt of blood with which the tyrant diſgraced his victory."

In this unfortunate action near ſeven hundred Europeans were killed on the ſpot: the loſs on Hyder Aly's part was ſo great that he induſtriouſly concealed it, being enraged that the conqueſt of ſuch an inconſiderable body ſhould coſt him ſo many of his braveſt troops. He ſeemed ever after to conſider the Engliſh with an extreme degree of terror; inſomuch that, notwithſtanding his pretended exultation on account of the preſent victory, he no ſooner heard a report of Sir Hector Munro's march to attack him, than he left his camp in the utmoſt confuſion, abandoning great part of his tents and baggage, as well as the vaſt numbers that had been wounded in the late action.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

PETER the Great, czar of Muſcovy, was ſmitten with the charms of a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a foreign merchant of diſtinction. He firſt ſaw her in her father's houſe, where he dined one day. He was ſo much taken with her appearance, that he offered her any terms ſhe pleaſed, if ſhe would live with him: which this virtuous young woman modeſtly refuſed: but, dreading the effects of his authority, ſhe put on a reſolution, and left Moſcow in the night, without communicating her deſign even to her parents. Having provided a little money for her ſupport, ſhe travelled on foot ſeveral miles into the country, till ſhe arrived at a ſmall village where her nurſe lived with her huſband and their daughter, the young lady's foſter-ſiſter, to whom ſhe diſcovered her intention of concealing herſelf in the wood near that village: and, to prevent any diſcovery, ſhe ſet out the ſame night, accompanied by the

the huſband and daughter. The huſband being a timber-man by trade, and well acquainted with the wood, conducted her to a little dry ſpot in the middle of a moraſs, and there he built a hut for her habitation. She had depoſited her money with her nurſe to procure little neceſſaries for her ſupport, which were faithfully conveyed to her at night by the nurſe or her daughter, by one of whom ſhe was conſtantly attended in the night time.

The next day after her flight, the czar called at her father's to ſee her, and finding the parents in anxious concern for their daughter, and himſelf diſappointed, fancied it a plan of their own concerting. He became angry, and began to threaten them with the effects of his diſpleaſure if ſhe was not produced: nothing was left to the parents but the moſt ſolemn proteſtations, with tears of real ſorrow running down their cheeks, to convince him of their innocence, and ignorance of what was become of her; aſſuring him of their fears that ſome fatal diſaſter muſt have befallen her, as nothing belonging to her was miſſing, except what ſhe had on at the time. The czar, ſatisfied of their ſincerity, ordered great ſearch to be made for her, with the offer of a conſiderable reward to the perſon who ſhould diſcover what was become of her, but to no purpoſe: the parents and relations, apprehending ſhe was no more, went into mourning for her.

Above a year after this ſhe was diſcovered by an accident. A colonel who had come from the army to ſee his friends, going a hunting into that wood, and following his game through the moraſs, he came to the hut, and looking into it ſaw a pretty young woman in a mean dreſs. After inquiring of her who ſhe was, and how ſhe came to live in ſo ſolitary a place, he found out at laſt that ſhe was the lady whoſe diſappearance had made ſo great a noiſe: in the utmoſt confuſion, and with the moſt fervent intreaties, ſhe prayed him on her knees that he would not betray her; to which he replied, that he thought her danger was now paſt, as the czar was then otherwiſe engaged, and that ſhe might with ſafety diſcover herſelf, at leaſt to her parents, with whom he would conſult how matters ſhould be managed. The lady agreed to this propoſal; and he ſet out immediately, and overjoyed her parents with the happy diſcovery: the iſſue of their deliberations was to conſult Madame Catherine (as ſhe was then called) in what manner the affair ſhould be opened to the czar. The colonel went alſo upon this buſineſs, and was adviſed by Madame to come next morning and ſhe would introduce him to his majeſty, when he might make the diſcovery and claim the promiſed reward. He went according to appointment; and, being introduced, told the accident by which he had diſcovered the lady, and repreſented the miſerable ſituation in which he found her, and what ſhe muſt have ſuffered by being ſo long ſhut up in ſuch a diſmal place, from the delicacy of her ſex. The czar ſhewed a great deal of concern that he ſhould have been the cauſe of all her ſufferings, declaring that he would endeavour to make her amends. Here Madame Catherine ſuggeſted, that ſhe thought the beſt amends his majeſty could make, was to give her a handſome fortune and the colonel for a huſband, who had the beſt right, having caught her in purſuit of his game. The czar, agreeing perfectly with Madame Catherine's ſentiments, ordered one of his favourites to go with the colonel, and bring the young lady home; where ſhe arrived to the inexpreſſible joy of her family and relations, who had all been in mourning for her. The marriage was under the direction and at the expence of the czar, who himſelf gave the bride to the bridegroom; ſaying, that he preſented him with one of the moſt virtuous of women; and accompanied his declaration with very valuable preſents, beſides ſettling on her and her heirs three thouſand rubles a year. This lady lived highly eſteemed by the czar, and every one who knew her.—Beſides the concurring reports of other people, the ſtory has been authenticated from her own mouth.

It ſeldom happens that an amour, where a deſpotic monarch is concerned, has ſuch a favourable iſſue.—The following incident is a ſtriking example of the violence of paſſion, indulged in a deſpotic government, where men in power are under no controul. Thomas Pereyra, a Portugueſe general, having aſſiſted the King of Pegu in a dangerous war with his neighbour of Siam, was a prime favourite at court, having elephants of ſtate, and a guard of his own countrymen. One day coming from court mounted on an elephant, and hearing muſic in a houſe where a marriage was celebrating between a daughter of the family and her lover, he went into the houſe, and deſired to ſee the bride. The parents took the viſit as a great honour, and cheerfully preſented her. He was inſtantly ſmitten with her beauty, ordered his guards to ſeize her, and to carry her to his palace. The bridegroom, as little able to bear the affront as to revenge it, in a fit of deſpair, cut his own throat.

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from page* 138.]

THE Court, the Parliament, and the Judicature, of France, partook alike of national levity, of frivolity, and extravagance.

In January 1769, an important cauſe was brought forward in the higheſt court of judicature. This cauſe was of a moſt extraordinary nature, and the prevailing topic of converſation. It was bought with great avidity, and was at once to be found on the duſky deſks of the lawyers, and the brilliant toilettes of the ladies. It was entitled, "For the *coeffeurs de dames* of Paris, againſt the corporation of maſter-barbers, hair-dreſſers, and bagnio-keepers." It is proper to obſerve, that the bagnio-keepers generally dreſſed the ladies' hair after bathing.

Thoſe hair-dreſſers, who preſumed to dreſs both ſexes, in this caſe, maintained that it was their excluſive privilege to dreſs the ladies; and indeed they had ſeveral of their adverſaries impriſoned or fined, &c. Theſe, in their turn, defended themſelves, and pretended that the excluſive privilege was in their favour; becauſe, firſt, the art of dreſſing ladies' hair is a liberal art, and foreign to the profeſſion of the *maitres perruquiers*; ſecondly, that the ſtatute of the *perruquiers* does not give them the pretended excluſive right; and, thirdly, that they have hitherto oppreſſed them, and are indebted to them in conſiderable damages and intereſts.

It is probable that ſome able pleader amuſed himſelf in drawing up this memoir. This frivolous caſe is conducted with art and elegance, and every where diſcovers the playful hand of a maſter, who perhaps thus unbended himſelf in the midſt of more painful vocations. It will gratify the reader's curioſity to extract ſome of theſe brilliant paſſages.

In his firſt diviſion, the orator, who makes his clients ſpeak in their own perſons, maintains that the art of dreſſing the ladies' hair is a liberal art; and compares it to thoſe of the poet, the painter, and the ſtatuary. "By thoſe talents," ſay they, "which are peculiar to ourſelves, we give new graces to the beauty who is ſung by the poet; it is when ſhe comes from under our hands that the painter and the ſtatuary repreſent her; and, if the locks of Berenice have been placed among the ſtars, who will deny that to attain this ſuperior glory ſhe was firſt in want of our aid?

"A forehead more or leſs open, a face more or leſs oval, require very different modes; every where we muſt embelliſh nature, or correct its deficiencies. It is alſo neceſſary to conciliate with the colour of the fleſh that of the dreſs which is to beautify it. This is the art of the painter; we muſt ſeize with taſte the variegated ſhades; we muſt employ the *chiar' oſcuro*, and the diſtribution of the ſhadows, to give more ſpirit to the complexion,

plexion, and more expreſſion to the graces. Sometimes the whiteneſs of the ſkin will be heightened by the auburn tint of the locks, and the too lively ſplendour of the fair will be ſoftened by the greyiſh caſt with which we tinge the treſſes."

In another place, to prove that their art has claims to genius, the *coeffeurs de dames* add, "If the arrangement of the hair, and the various colours we give the locks, do not anſwer our intention, we have under our hands the brilliant treaſures of Golconda. To us, belongs the happy diſpoſition of the diamonds; the placing the pearl pins, and the ſuſpending of the feathers. The general of an army knows what reliance he can make on a half moon (a term of the then faſhionable dreſs) placed in front; he has his engineers, who are diſtinguiſhed by their titles; and we, with a ſparkling croſs advantageouſly placed, know how difficult it is for an enemy not to yield. It is we, indeed who ſtrengthen and extend the empire of beauty."

Several legal diſcuſſions now follow, the aridity of which do not permit our gay pleader to take his happy flights. But he appears with all his felicity of imagination in the peroration.

After having informed us that there exiſt above twelve hundred *coeffeurs de dames* at Paris, he thus cloſes his oration:

"Some rigid cenſurers will perhaps ſay, that they could do very well without us, and that, if there were leſs art and ornaments at the toilettes of the ladies, things would be all for the better. It is not for us to judge if the manners of Sparta were preferable to thoſe of Athens; and if the ſhepherdeſs who gazes on herſelf in the glaſſy fountain, interweaves ſome flowers in her treſſes, and adorns herſelf with natural graces, merits a greater homage than thoſe brilliant citizens, who ſkilfully employ the refinements of a faſhionable dreſs. We muſt take the age in the ſtate we find it. We feel a congenial diſpoſition to the living manners, to which we owe our exiſtence; and, while they ſubſiſt, we muſt ſubſiſt with them."

Shortly afterwards, the caſe in favour of the *coeffeurs* was ordered to be ſuppreſſed, as unworthy of the majeſty of the tribunal to which the ſuit was brought. The *coeffeurs*, however, gained their cauſe againſt the perruquiers, and the graces triumphed over the monſter of chicanery. The ladies had taken a warm intereſt in their favour, and formed for them moſt powerful ſolicitations. This important trial was crowded by a moſt brilliant aſſemblage; and, when the grave deciſions of the court were finally made, it was approved by a ſudden clapping of hands from the anxious beauties of Paris, who conſidered the affair of their *coeffeurs* as of the moſt national conſequence.

If theſe anecdotes forcibly characteriſe the levity of the nation, the following one, perhaps, can only find its parallel in the annals of the effeminate city of Sybaris.

In September 1769, there was formed an eſtabliſhment, which had obtained an excluſive privilege to have ſilken umbrellas, for the purpoſe of furniſhing thoſe who felt themſelves incommoded by the heat of the ſun, during their walk over the Pont Neuf! Offices were erected at the extremities of this bridge, where the voluptuous *petit maitres*, who were fearful of ſpoiling their complexions, provided themſelves with this light and uſeful machine, and left them at the office on the oppoſite ſide, for which they paid two liards. It will be acknowledged, that the ſpeculator was profound and ſublime in his national views; and ſurely the government was not inferior, when they granted him their letters patent for thoſe umbrellas! It diſplays, however, the induſtrious ingenuity of a needy Frenchman, when his wit is even greater than his wants.

At an entertainment given by the Duke of Aiguillon, a ſweetmeat, repreſenting the various parts of Europe over which his miniſtry extended, was placed in the centre of the deſert. The duke offered ſome of it to the Viſcounteſs de Fleury, to take her choice. This lady, after the uſual careleſſneſs of a pretty woman,

woman, when ſhe has to chuſe a ſweetmeat, ſaid, Then, my lord duke, give me France; I can devour it as well as another.

Sometimes theſe frivolities were checked by the ſolemn voice of a philoſopher; when at the tables of the great, a philoſopher did not loſe his voice. Diderot, it is well known, was honoured by the favours of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and was conſidered as her literary agent at Paris. Diderot had long worn mourning; which modeſt dreſs he conſidered as not ill adapted for the character he aſſumed, as a man of letters. The Count de Broglio, a petit maitre, and a poor wit, attempted to ridicule him for the black coat which he affected to prefer for his dreſs. He aſked him, if he was in mourning for the Ruſſians? Sir, replied the philoſopher, if I had to wear mourning for a nation, I ſhould not go far to ſeek for one.

We ſhall, for a moment, diſplay the bizarre faſhions, which were continually changing at Paris; the reſidence of every ſpecies of faſhionable folly.

It will not be improper to preface theſe anecdotes by the following deſcription of the Pariſians, which was written in 1715, by the great Monteſquieu. From which it will appear, that the French nation has long been characteriſed for its volatility of taſte in dreſs. They have only ſhewn conſtancy in the inconſtancy of their character.

"I find, (ſays Rica, in the Perſian Letters,) that the caprice of faſhion with the French is aſtoniſhing. They have forgot how they were dreſt this ſummer; they are ſtill more ignorant how they ſhall be dreſt next winter; of what uſe were it to ſend you an exact deſcription of their clothes, and their dreſs. A novel faſhion would come and deſtroy my work, as that of their workmen; and before you would receive my letter, all would be changed.

"A lady, who quits Paris for a ſix months retirement, returns as ancient as if ſhe had been out of the world for thirty years.

"Sometimes the head-dreſs mount gradually, till a ſudden revolution flattens them. There was a time when their immenſe height placed the face of a woman in the midſt of herſelf. At another, it was the feet which occupied this place, for the high heels were a kind of pedeſtals, which kept them in the air. Builders have been often obliged to raiſe, lower, and widen, the doors, according as the ladies dreſſes required."

We ſhall now communicate to the reader a few anecdotes, which, among many, we ſelect, as no unamuſing ſpecimens of a national levity, unknown to any part of Europe, but the French nation, before their revolution.

Among the curioſa extravaganza of France, was the ſingular faſhion, of wearing ſquare hats, or hats with four points. It prevailed in 1776. This groteſque covering was uſed by the petit maitres for their morning diſhabille. Shortly afterwards, ſome innovators introduced a novelty of hats, with two points; this did not proſper. The Engliſh ſlouched hats, at length, prevailed above the reſt. All theſe faſhions exiſted in the courſe of one year. The Duke de Richelieu diſmiſſed his valet, becauſe he gave him a hat with four points, inſtead of two.

Dreſs was often carried to ſuch an exceſſive extravagance, that the frivolous themſelves could not help ſometimes expreſſing their aſtoniſhment. Thus, in the year 1781, when the Thuilleries formed the ſpot of faſhionable reſort, it exhibited a theatre of ſuch bizarre ſcenes, that a Hogarth might have been taught new leſſons, and have given us the genius of the nation from his repreſentations of the ridiculous with which they abounded. The metropolis was crouded by too many idlers, not to have ſome ſingular and extravagant ones. Among ſeveral of theſe extravaganzas, I ſhall give one of either ſex. A young man appeared in a coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and ſtockings, of the colour of *merde d'oie*; (a dark bottle green;) his ſhoes, and his hat-ſtrings, were alſo of the ſame colour;

colour; and, to reach the ſummit of extravagance, his hair was powdered with *merde d'oie*. This original, ſoon attracted a crowd; and the Swiſs was obliged to deſire our little fop of the *merde d'oie* to retreat.

Not long after, a lady, elegantly dreſſed, appeared at the ſame place in a riding habit, and with a man's hat, holding it in her hand or taking it off at pleaſure. No lady before this, it appears, wore an habit, for this female ſingularity attracted admirers; but, like her male predeceſſor the fop, ſhe was civilly deſired to wear another hat, or not walk in the Thuilleries.

It is not only by the eternal mutation of faſhion, but by its extravagance, that the Pariſians of thoſe days are to be diſtinguiſhed. No ſooner a mode appeared, but the futility, levity, and fury, of the petit maitres, made it degenerate into the moſt whimſical extravagance. In 1786, reigned the mania of buttons; they not only wore them of an enormous ſize, as large as crown-pieces, but they painted on them minatures, and other pictures; ſo that a ſet of buttons was often valued at an incredible price. Some of theſe petit maitres wore the modeſt medals of the twelve Ceſars; others, antique ſtatues; and others, the metamorphoſes of Ovid. At the Palais Royal, a cynic was ſeen, who impudently wore on his buttons, above thirty figures from Aretin, ſo that every modeſt woman (if there was a modeſt woman in Paris) muſt have been obliged to turn away from this eccentric libertine. The young men imitated the romantic fancy of the ancient knights of chivalry, and wore on their buttons the cypher of their miſtreſs; and the Pariſian wits exerciſed their puny talents by forming, with the letters of the alphabet, inſipid rebuſſes. In a word, the manufacture of buttons was a work of imagination; which wonderfully diſplayed the genius of the artiſt and the purchaſer, and which offered an inexhauſtible ſource for converſation.

To this faſhionable extravagance ſucceeded, in the ſame year, that of the waiſtcoats. Theſe became a capital object of luxury in dreſs. They had them by dozens, and by hundreds; as they had ſhirts. They exhibited the fancy of the wearer, by their fine paintings, and they were enriched by the moſt coſtly ornaments. Among the variety of ſubjects they offered to the eye, a number of amorous and comic ſcenes were drawn; vine-gatherers, hunters, &c. ornamented the cheſts of the elegans; and over the belly of an effeminate trifler was ſeen a regiment of cavalry. One of theſe amateurs, delighted with finer fancies, had a dozen of theſe waiſtcoats painted, to repreſent the fineſt ſcenes in Richard Cœur de Lion, and the reigning operas of the day; that his wardrobe might become a learned repoſitory of the drama, and perpetuate its happieſt ſcenes!

Theſe anecdotes exhibit a repreſentation of ſuch extreme levity, and frivolous refinement, that in a True Briton, who has never travelled out of his own neighbourhood, they muſt excite not leſs ſurpriſe than contempt.

In 1774, a head-dreſs was brought in vogue by ſome adulative courtiers, which was called "The caps of the preſent time." But they had more of agreeable fancy than hiſtoric truth. They conſiſted of two horns of abundance, richly loaded with golden ears of corn, hung not ungracefully down the ſides. This dreſs, which, as may be imagined, was invented at Verſailles, was little reliſhed at Paris, when flour was daily riſing in price; and, while the unhappy people gazed on the beautiful ornaments of golden wheat-ears, they were wanting bread.

The ſellers of ſnuff-boxes, to excite the taſte of the amateurs, who inceſſantly were calling for novelties, ingeniouſly invented flat boxes, which they therefore called their Platitudes. The drollneſs of their title ſoon gave them a great run. The Ducheſs of Bourbon, one day, went to one of the moſt faſhionable ſhops, and aſked for Turgotines; the maſter appeared ſurpriſed, and ignorant of the article ſhe wiſhed to have. Boxes, like theſe, replied the ducheſs, pointing to thoſe of the new conſtruction.

ſtruction. Madame, thoſe are Platitudes, he anſwered; "Yes! yes! it is all the ſame thing," ſaid the ducheſs. What was the conſequence of this impertinence of the Ducheſs of Bourbon? It afforded a new topic for the circles of Paris; the name of Turgot remained to theſe flat boxes; and every body haſtened to buy his Turgotine, or his Platitude.

A play on words was often an extreme favourite. One of theſe was Les Tout; under this quirk or joke, four auguſt perſonages were well enough characteriſed. It was thus: "On dit que le roi epargne tout; que la reine depenſe tout; que monſieur achete tout; et que le Comte d'Artois ſe moque de tout." The king ſaves all; the queen ſpends all; monſieur buys all; and the Count d'Artois laughs at all.

In January 1763, the faſhionable topic of Paris was a handſome Dutch lady, whoſe name was Mrs. Pater. She was the wife of a Dutch merchant; ſhe formed the converſation of every polite circle, and the ſubject of innumerable epigrams and madrigals. The following one is among the tolerable ones; the French, it ſeems, did not ſpare their moſt ſacred topics on the moſt frivolous matters.

Pater eſt dans notre cité;
Spiritus je voudrois bien être;
Et, pour former la *Trinité*,
Filius on en verroit naitre.

The nobility walked to her houſe in proceſſion, obſerves a ſatirical wit of the day. The honeſt Duchman, her huſband, fatigued with theſe honourable viſits, ſaid one day to the courtiers, in accompanying them to the door: "Gentlemen, I am very ſenſible of the honour you do me in viſiting me; but I think that you will find here little amuſement: I ſpend the whole day with Mrs. Pater, and we ſleep together at night!"—Mrs. Pater however found means at laſt to prove unfaithful.

The funeral oration of the queen of Louis XV. was made by the Biſhop of Puy, at Saint Denis. It was a very cold compoſition. When ſomebody preſent complained of the great heat before the Abbé de Voiſenon, this Abbé replied, notwithſtanding he was an Abbé, and the oration was a ceremony of religion, at the moment the corpſe of the queen was in the church, This is aſtoniſhing, you have the cold breezes of Puy; a country as temperate as the biſhop himſelf.—This poor pun, expoſed our biſhop for above two years to the ſeverity of the frivolous circles of Paris. He was obliged to bury himſelf in his dioceſe; and, becauſe of this pun, hardly ever ventured to appear in public.

The late Duc d'Orleans, and the Duc de Lauzun, wiſhing to ſee the height to which French ſagacity would ſoar, once laid a very conſiderable bet, whether, if a perſon were placed on the Pont Neuf with a baſket full of French crowns, he could diſpoſe of them at half price, or even at any price, to the cautious paſſengers. A man was accordingly ſtationed there. The people flocked to his baſket—they carefully inſpected the money, and threw it down again, exclaiming, *Ils ſont tres bien fait, ma foi, et ils ſont tres jolies pieces de poches.* "They are exceedingly well made, and would make pretty pocket-pieces." The only purchaſer was a was a ſilverſmith, and he inſiſted on having three for ſix-pence.

The levity of the French was not confined to the Pariſians; it ſpread far and wide, and was not leſs obſervable in the remote provinces. When the Ducheſs of Chartres came to her provincial city, on her firſt arrival, ſhe only appeared in a kind of bonnet, unadorned with that magnificence and multiplicity of feathers, which the ladies, in imitation of thoſe of Paris, wore. The ladies of Chartres conſidered it as a due compliment to their ducheſs to imitate her dreſs; and for this purpoſe, it appeared neceſſary to quit their beloved feathers. Matters remained in this ſtate for a week; when the ducheſs, having recovered from a violent cold, (which had been the only reaſon of her modeſt head-dreſs,) appeared at the theatre with a tree of feathers on her head. The next day, the ſhops were emptied of their feathers!—This trifling anecdote is very proper, to ſhew the genius of ſuch a nation of triflers.

POETRY.

POETRY.

IMITATED from HORACE.

BOOK III. ODE 2.

OUR hardy youth, to martial labour train'd,
Should learn the cravings of ſharp want to bear,
Should be from each licentious vice reſtrain'd,
And bend their ſerious thoughts alone on war.

Each one ſhou'd learn to hurl the lethal ſpear,
To wield the ſword and throw the blazing balls,
Such as will raiſe no vague nor panic fear,
But pour deſtruction on the Gallic walls

Thus form'd to live, or chill'd by wintry ſnows,
Or parch'd by Phœbus' too intemp'rate rays,
Or griev'd in camps by wars afflictive woes,
Each foe would curſe, each friend would chaunt their praiſe.

If nymphs, whoſe lovers to the battle came,
Could from ſome tow'r the Britiſh youth behold,
Or hear but mention of their deathful name,
Their anxious breaſts would thus their fears unfold:

"And will my Edwin throw away his life?
Will he confront yon Britiſh lion's ſword,
And plunge in endleſs woe his deſtin'd wife?—
Ah! ſee, he falls!—the deadly ſteel is gor'd!"

What joys! what glories on his death attend,
Who bravely ſerv'd his country with his life!
On earth he leaves each worthy man his friend,
And finds above the cloſe of all his ſtrife.

Not ſo the wretch who baſely flies the plain,
And more on heels than heart or arms relies;
All treat him, if he live, with cold diſdain,
But often by diſhoneſt wounds he dies!

O God of battles! ſteel our ſoldiers hearts;
Let them not flinch, but vig'rouſly purſue
The road to victory, and hurl the darts
With ſkilful hand, and to their object true.

Thus ſhall we be from wars alarms withdrawn,
And commerce quickly ſhall uplift her head,
Then will fair Plenty on the lab'rer dawn,
And all will be reviv'd, as from the dead.

STOCKPORT, *July* 4. F. C.

On the Voluntary Subſcriptions for Internal and External Defence.

BRITANNIA, Queen of Iſles! by Heav'n deſign'd
To guard the ſocial rights of human kind;
Where genuine Freedom gilds the fertile plains,
And pure Religion, yet unbaniſh'd, reigns;
Where equal laws all ranks, well-pleas'd, obey,
Secur'd from Kings' or Mobs' tyrannic ſway,
Now arm'd to drive invaders from the land,
Her patriotic ſons embodied ſtand.
He that to guard from a barbarian horde
His country's freedom would not draw his ſword,
Deſerves to be a ſlave—yet he does worſe
In ſuch a cauſe who would not draw his purſe.

SHIPWRECK.

BY MRS. RADCLIFFE.

'TIS ſolemn midnight! — On this lonely ſteep,
Beneath this watch-tow'r's deſolated wall,
Where myſtic ſhapes the wanderer appal,
I reſt; and view below the deſert deep,
As thro' tempeſtuous clouds, the moon's cold light
Gleams on the wave. — Viewleſs the winds of night,
With loud myſterious force the billows ſweep,
And ſullen roar the ſurges far below,
In the ſtill pauſes of the guſt I hear
The voice of ſpirits, riſing ſweet and ſlow,
And oft among the clouds their forms appear.
But hark! what ſhrieks of death come in the gale,
And in the diſtant ray what glimm'ring ſail
Bends to the ſtorm?—Now ſinks the note of fear!
Ah! wretched mariners!—no more ſhall day
Unclоſe his cheering eye to light ye on your way!

To AUTUMN.

SWEET Autumn! how thy melancholy grace
Steals on my heart, as through theſe ſhades I wind:
Sooth'd by the breathing ſigh, I fondly trace
Each lonely image of the penſive mind.

Lov'd ſcenes, lov'd friends—long loſt! around me riſe,
And wake the melting thought, the tender tear:
That tear, that thought, which more than mirth I prize---
Sweet as the gradual tint, that paints thy year!

Thy farewel ſmile, with fond regret, I view,
Thy beaming lights, ſoft gliding o'er the woods;
Thy diſtant landſcape, touch'd with yellow hue,
While falls the lengthen'd gleam; thy winding floods,

Now veil'd in ſhade, ſave where the ſkiff's white ſails
Swell to the breeze, and catch thy ſtreaming ray.
But now, e'en now, the partial viſion fails,
And the wave ſmiles, as ſweeps the cloud away;

Emblem of life!---thus chequered is its plan;
Thus joy ſucceeds to grief---thus ſmiles the varied man!

To the FEATHERED LADIES.

DEAR charming girls! in whom I trace
Your once lov'd mothers thro' their race,
(And ſtill enough of fond deſire
Remains to light chaſte Friendſhip's fire,)
Attend! nor let the ear of youth
Deſpiſe the voice of Age and Truth.

Avoid the wild extremes of dreſs;
Virtue and wiſdom ſhun exceſs;
The boſom bare, the tucker flaunting,
Prove ſomething to that boſom wanting;
And lofty heads in proud attire
Seldom to better heights aſpire.

With warlike creſts let heroes move!
Men are not bullied into love;
Nor Cupid perch'd upon a feather,
Trembling, can join two hearts together;
With ſurer aim his darts are ſped
From modeſt Delia's plumeleſs head.

ADVICE to Miss MODISH.

WITH warmth you exclaim againſt woman's hard fate,
And huſbands, you ſay, are become very rare,
That this is the reaſon why ladies of late
Think proper to tempt them with boſoms laid bare.

But truſt me, Sophia, your ſex are to blame;
The method they take ineffective will prove;
For, tho' a deſire it may tend to inflame,
It ne'er will excite the true paſſion of love.

On this ſhameful mode ſhould a *Miſtreſs* incroach,
The folly's o'erlook'd when we think on her life,
Whoſe low ſituation ſcreens her from reproach;
But admits no excuſe in a *Maiden* or *Wife*.

If you wiſh to be wed, as you frankly confeſs,
And hope to be bleſt in a huſband's fond arms,
Let decency regulate each part of dreſs,
And modeſty teach you to hide your bright charms.

FASHIONABLE FRIENDS.

ROUND Flavia's glaſs, unnumber'd meſſage-cards
From various *Friends* preſent their *beſt regards*:
Who would not wiſh by crouds to be approv'd?
Who would not envy Flavia, thus belov'd!
But, ſhould theſe friends all wed, be ſick, or die,
Flavia, I ween, would neither laugh nor cry.
The love that thus unites theſe cordial friends
In nightly routs or morning viſits ends.

EPITAPH on a LAP-DOG.

READER, this artleſs heap of ſtones
Are rais'd to ſcreen a lapdog's bones.
But ſuch a dog whom partial nature
Form'd a delightful darling creature.
Small was his ſize, tho' great his merit;
His ſtature low, but high his ſpirit.
But mighty merit could not ſave
The peerleſs puppy from the grave.
His miſtreſs ſighs, and ſays ſhe knows
A hundred pretty powder'd beaus,
Scarce five of which have Popſey's ſenſe;
Not one his fix'd benevolence.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *Sept.* 1.

A Diſpatch of which the following is an extract, was laſt night received from Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. CALVI, *Aug.* 10, 1794.

I Have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the town of Calvi ſurrendered to his majeſty's forces on the 10th inſtant, after a ſiege of fifty-one days.

As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in opinion, that the utmoſt diſpatch was neceſſary, in order to enable the troops ſelected for the ſiege of Calvi to begin their operations before the commencement of the unhealthy ſeaſon, every effort was uſed to forward the neceſſary preparations; and ſo effectual were the exertions of the different departments, that, in the courſe of a very few days, the regiments embarked at Baſtia; and Captain Nelſon, of his majeſty's ſhip Agamemnon, conſented, in Lord Hood's abſence, to proceed to Port Agra, where a landing was effected on the 19th of June; and, in the courſe of the ſame day, the army encamped, in a ſtrong poſition, upon the Serra del Capuccine, a ridge of mountains, three miles from Calvi.

From many of the outpoſts, and particularly from thoſe the friendly Corſicans were ordered to occupy, I could diſtinctly diſcover that the town of Calvi was ſtrong in point of ſituation, well fortified, and amply ſupplied with heavy artillery; the exterior defences, on which the enemy had beſtowed a conſiderable labour, conſiſted in the bomb-proof ſtone ſtar fort Mozello, mounting ten pieces of ordnance, with a battery of ſix guns on its right, flanked by a ſmall entrenchment. In the rear of this line (which covered the town to the weſtward), on a rocky hill to the eaſt, was placed a battery of three guns. Conſiderably advanced on the plain to the ſouth weſt, the Fort Mollinocheſco, on a ſteep rock, commanded the communication between Calvi and the province of Balagni, ſupported by two frigates moored in the bay, for the purpoſe of raking the intermediate country: but the principal difficulties in approaching the enemy's works, did not ſo much ariſe from the ſtrength of the defences, as from the height of the mountains, and rugged rocky ſurface of the country it was neceſſary to penetrate; and ſo conſiderable were theſe obſtacles againſt the uſual mode of attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward movements, inſtead of regular approaches. In conformity to this plan of proceeding, the ſeamen and ſoldiers were laboriouſly employed in making roads, dragging guns to the tops of the mountains, and collecting military ſtores for the purpoſe of erecting two mortar and four ſeparate gun batteries on the ſame night. One of theſe was intended againſt Mollinocheſco; the ſecond to be conſtructed on rocks to cover the principal one of ſix guns; which, by a ſudden march and the exertions of the whole army, was to be erected within 750 yards of the Mozello.

From ſome miſtake, the battery propoſed againſt the Mollinocheſco was built and opened two days before the appointed time, and conſiderably damaged that fort. Obſerving, however, that it was the determination of the enemy to repair and not to evacuate it, the royal Iriſh regiment was ordered, on the evening of the 6th of July, to move towards their left, expoſing the men to the fire of their artillery. This diverſion was ſeconded at ſun-ſet, and during the greater part of the night, by a feigned attack of the Corſicans, which ſo effectually deceived the enemy, that they withdrew a conſiderable piquet from the ſpot where the principal battery was to be conſtructed, in order to ſupport the Mollinocheſco, and, directing the whole of their fire to that point, enabled the troops to complete their work. This important poſition eſtabliſhed, the enemy was compelled to evacuate the Mollinocheſco, and to withdraw the ſhipping under the protection of the town. A very heavy fire immediately commenced on both ſides, and continued with little intermiſſion until the 18th of that month, when, obſerving that their batteries were conſiderably damaged, and a breach appearing practicable on the weſt ſide of the Mozello, a diſpoſition was made for a general attack upon the out-works, under cover of two batteries, ordered to be erected that night, which, from their poſition, would, in the event of a check, appear the principal object of the movement.

From the zeal of Lieutenant-colonel Bauchope, and the great exertions of the 50th regiment, the battery, which he undertook to conſtruct within three hundred yards of the Mozello, was completed an hour before day-break, without diſcovery: a ſignal gun was then fired from it

for the troops to advance.—Lieutenant Newhouſe, of the royal artillery, with two field-pieces, covered the approach; and the grenadiers, light infantry, and ſecond battalion of the royals, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Moore of the 51ſt regiment, and Major Brereton of the 30th regiment, proceeded with a cool ſteady confidence, and unloaded arms, towards the enemy, forced their way through a ſmart fire of muſketry, and, regardleſs of live ſhells flung into the breach, or the additional defence of pikes, ſtormed the Mozello; while Lieutenant-colonel Wemyſs, with the royal Iriſh regiment, and two pieces of cannon, under the direction of Lieutenant Lemoine, of the royal artillery, equally regardleſs of oppoſition, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced their trenches without firing a ſhot.

The poſſeſſion of theſe very important poſts, which the troops maintained under the heavieſt fire of ſhells, ſhot, and grape, induced me to offer to conſider ſuch terms as the garriſon of Calvi might be inclined to propoſe; but, receiving an unfavourable anſwer, the navy and army once more united their efforts, and, in nine days, batteries of thirteen guns, four mortars, and three howitzers, were completed within ſix hundred yards of the town, and opened with ſo well directed a fire, that the enemy were unable to remain at their guns; and in eighteen hours ſent propoſals, which terminated in a capitulation, and the expulſion of the French from Corſica.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. STUART.

[The garriſon were allowed to march out with all the honours of war; and, "in conſideration of their gallant defence, they ſhall be allowed to preſerve their ſwords." They are to be ſent to Toulon. It was alſo demanded, and granted, that "the inſcription upon the gates of the citadel, CIVITAS CALVI SEMPER FIDELIS, ſhall remain, as an honourable teſtimony of the conduct, the character, and the virtues, of the inhabitants of Calvi."]

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Total.—1 field officer, 1 captain, 3 ſubalterns, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 3 captains, 4 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed.—Lieutenant-colonel Senibaldi, Corſican battalion; Capt. Serocold, royal navy; Mr. Banks, midſhipman, ditto; Lieutenant William Byron, royal regiment; Enſign Boggis, 55th regiment.

Officers wounded.—Lieutenant-colonel Moore, 51ſt regiment; Captain Colonel Macdonald, Captain Mackenzie, and Lieut. Donald Macdonald, royals; Lieutenant Johnſton, royal reg. of Ireland; Lieutenant Livingſton, 30th regiment, Captain John Paoli, and Lieutenant Franciſco Mattei, Corſican battalion.

J. St. CLAIR ERSKINE, Adj.-gen.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken.

Braſs. 1 36-pounder, 8 24 ditto, 9 16 ditto, 7 12 ditto, 1 8 ditto, 13 4 ditto, field-pieces; 3 1 ditto. Mortars: 7 12-inch, 3 15-inch, 1 6-inch, howitzers; 3 6-inch carronades. Iron. 26 18-pounders, 31 9-pounders.

Shot. 790 36-pounders, 2000 24 ditto, 673 18 ditto, 800 16 ditto, 2,400 12 ditto, 710 8 ditto, 4,420 4 ditto, 2,340 1 ditto. Caſe-ſhot: 786 4-pounders, 100 1-pounders.

2,651 ſhells, 1,280 hand-grenades, 12,678 lbs. of powder, 30,910 lbs. of lead, 144,462 muſket ball cartridges, 1,225 muſkets, &c. &c. E. STEPHENS.

Veſſels taken. Melpomene, 40 guns; Mignonne, 28 guns; Brigs Auguſte and Providence, 4; Caira, gunboat, 3.

[The Gazette of the ſame evening contains letters from Lord Hood to Mr. Stephens, dated on-board the Victory, Martello-bay, Auguſt 5, and off Calvi, Auguſt 9, giving an account of the ſiege and ſurrender of Calvi; in which he pays the handſomeſt compliments to Captains Nelſon and Hallowell, who took it by turns to command in the advanced battery twenty-four hours at a time. "I have to lament," ſays his lordſhip, "and which I do moſt ſincerely, the loſs of a very able and valuable officer, Captain Serocold, who was killed by a grape-ſhot, whilſt getting the laſt gun in its place. The king has not a more meritorious officer in his navy: he commanded the floating battery, which was burnt with red-hot ſhot, before Baſtia, and afterwards ſerved with infinite reputation at the batteries on-ſhore. Independent of my regard and eſteem for him, I feel his loſs to be a public one.—Much credit is due to the Captains Wolſeley, Hood, Sir Charles Hamilton, Sir Harry Burrard, Cunningham, Macnamara, and Robinſon, for their vigilance in keeping ſuccours out, by a ſteady perſeverance in preſerving their reſpective ſtations, under manifeſt difficulties; and I ought not to omit to mention my tribute of praiſe to Mr. Gibſon, commanding the Fox hired cutter, of whom all the captains ſpeak in the handſomeſt manner for his diligence and punctual obedience to orders. I have ordered Captain Wolſeley to take poſſeſſion of the Melpomene and Mignonne frigates; the former is one of the fineſt ever built in France, and carries 40 guns; the other only 32."]

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SEPTEMBER 1.

AT a quarter before ſix o'clock, on Friday evening laſt, l'Impetueuſe, one of the large line-of-battle ſhips lately captured by Earl Howe's fleet, and which lay very near the dock-yard, at Portſmouth, was perceived to be on fire, the flames burſting out with great rapidity, and forming a pillar of fire that had the moſt awful appearance. Signals being immediately made, all the boats from the ſhips in harbour were manned, and forming themſelves into two diviſions, their boats laſhed together, they contrived, at imminent hazard, to grapple the Impetueuſe, fore and aft, with ſtrong chains, in order that, when her anchor cables were burnt, ſhe ſhould be kept from moving ſo as to endanger the Northumberland, which was near her, and prevent the conflagration from ſpreading, as might be the caſe if ſhe was adrift. With theſe grapples the boats could alſo force her wherever the fire would be the leaſt dangerous; and they accompliſhed their purpoſe, by keeping her in a proper ſtation, until ſhe burned down to the water's edge. The flames were got under about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, but not totally extinguiſhed till the afternoon. The flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity as ſeemed at firſt to threaten the deſtruction of the whole dock-yard; and l'Impetueuſe being moored near the powder magazine, alarmed the inhabitants ſo much, that great numbers of them fled in every direction from the town. A Spaniard and four or five other perſons were taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned in this diabolical meaſure. They were examined before a magiſtrate; but the fire clearly appeared to have happened entirely from accident, as the men had that day been ſhovelling out the damaged powder from the magazine with iron-bound ſhovels, and it is imagined one of them ſtruck fire againſt ſome of the nails. The Impetueuſe was ſuppoſed to be worth 30,000l. and, though not the largeſt, was looked upon the fineſt ſhip of the ſix taken by Lord Howe. The French priſoners in Portcheſter Caſtle, amounting to near five thouſand, on the moment of the flames burſting out, gave a loud ſhout of "Vive la Republique!" and were all night ſinging Ca ira, the Marſeillois Hymn, &c. They expected every moment to be releaſed. They were however diſappointed, as the moſt proper caution was obſerved on the occaſion, and no ſtranger whatever admitted into the dock-yard.

SEPT. 15. Robert Watt and David Downie are found guilty of high treaſon at Edinburgh; the jury recommended them both to mercy.—The counſel moved an arreſt of judgment for both; however, on Saturday laſt they were put to the bar, and the following awful ſentence was pronounced againſt them: "Robert Watt and David Downie, you have been found guilty of high treaſon by your peers; the ſentence of the court is therefore, That you be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence you ſhall be drawn on a ſledge to the place of execution on Wedneſday the 15th of October, there to hang by your necks, but not till you are dead; your bodies are to be taken down alive, and your hearts taken out and burnt, and each of your bodies to be cut in four quarters, to be at the diſpoſal of his majeſty—and the Lord have mercy on your ſouls!"

The eyes of the world are intently fixed on France, as her fate muſt inevitably involve that of a great part of Europe.—The triumphs, the defeats, and even the extinction of parties by the guillotine, have hitherto had no effect upon the general conduct of the war. The natural tranſit of their leaders has been from the tribune to the ſcaffold; and hundreds of able men are ſtill emulous to wield the power of the ſtate, like Phaeton, for the gratification of a day.

The laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and that of Maſſachuſets, by which the puniſhment of death is aboliſhed in all caſes except for wilful murder, are about to be adopted by the reſpective legiſlators of all the other ſtates of America. The abolition of negro ſlavery, which has taken place in the five New England ſtates of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, and Vermont; in the midland ſtates of New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Delawar; and in the weſtern ſtate of Kentucky, for ſeveral years paſt; is now extended, by act of congreſs, to the five ſouthern ſtates of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland; and the emancipation of the remainder of that unfortunate race of men is to take place on or before the firſt of November, 1795.

SEPT. 20. Arrived in the Downs, a large and valuable fleet of merchant-ſhips from the Weſt Indies, conſiſting of 163 ſail, after having been very much diſperſed in a heavy gale of wind on the 25th ult. when croſſing the banks of Newfoundland.

LIST

LIST of PRIZES, continued from Page 128.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Paget, of his Majeſty's Ship Romney, to Captain Montgomery, of the Inconſtant, dated in Miconi-Bay, June 13, 1974.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yeſterday morning, on my paſſage between the iſlands of Tino and Miconi, (in his majeſty's ſhip Romney, under my command, and the convoy I had the honour of receiving charge of from you the preceding day,) I diſcovered a frigate, under national colours, and a broad pendant, at anchor in ſhore, with three merchantmen. Judging the convoy to be in perfect ſafety, as you was in ſight from the maſt-head, I made the ſignal for them to make the beſt of their way towards you, hauled my wind, and came to an anchor in Miconi-Road, within a little more than a cable's length from the French commodore. I immediately ſent to him to deſire he would ſtrike his colours, and ſurrender to his Britannic Majeſty, or that I ſhould fire into him: he ſent me for anſwer, that he was well acquainted with the force of my ſhip; that he was well prepared for me both with men and ammunition, and that he had made oath never to ſtrike his colours. By this time he had placed his ſhip between me and the town of Miconi, which obliged me to carry out another anchor, and warp the ſhip further a-head, in order that my guns might point clear of the town. At one P. M. I got a-breaſt of him; and, having ſecured the ſhip with ſprings on the cables, I gave him a broadſide, which he inſtantly returned. The action laſted, without a moment's intermiſſion, for one hour and ten minutes, when I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the national colours hauled down, and of taking poſſeſſion of her and the merchantmen. She proved to be la Sybille, of forty-ſix guns, and four hundred and thirty men, commanded by Commodore Rondeau. I have ſent on-board, to take command of her, Mr. Briſbane, firſt lieutenant of the Romney, an officer of moſt diſtinguiſhed merit, whom I beg leave to recommend in the ſtrongeſt manner, and whoſe very cool gallant behaviour, and prompt obedience to my orders during the action, as well as that of Lieutenants Field and O'Bryen, Mr. Paterſon the maſter, and all the other officers, with the ſhip's company, I cannot ſufficiently commend.

I am ſorry to conclude with informing you, that I had eight ſeamen killed in the action, and thirty wounded, two of whom are ſince dead.

La Sybille had fifty-five killed, including the ſecond lieutenant and captain of marines, and one hundred and three wounded, nine of which are ſince dead.

The Betſey, of London, Gibſon, late maſter, from Jamaica, was captured off the Lizard, by la Unité French frigate, in company with the Thames, three other frigates, and a corvette. Captain Gibſon and his crew (except the mate, carpenter, cook, a boy, and Mrs. Williams, a paſſenger) were taken out of the Betſey by the Frenchmen, and a lieutenant and thirteen men put on-board to take charge of the prize. Three days after, the ſhip being driven by heavy gales of wind in ſight of Guernſey, a plot was laid for ſecuring the Frenchmen, and to retake the ſhip. On the mate's ſuggeſting it to Mrs. Williams, ſhe inſtantly fainted, ſenſible, it is to be preſumed, that if the ſcheme failed, every ſoul would be put to death. Recovering in a ſhort time her compoſure, ſhe went to the mate, and, with heroiſm unparalleled, actually engaged to aſſiſt in the project. At eleven o'clock at night, when the lieutenant was aſleep in his birth, and others of the French were between decks, in the fore-part of the ſhip, the ſignal was given, and Mrs. Williams kept her reſolution, by locking the lieutenant's door, and ſtanding with her back againſt it to prevent its being forced: in the mean while the Frenchmen on deck were thruſt down the fore hatchway by the three men, and threatened with death if they made any attempt to get up. Providence favouring their efforts with a fine breeze from the S. W. in twelve hours they caſt anchor in this port; Mrs. Williams, in the poſition, when relieved by a boat's crew, who went on-board, of holding a piſtol to the cabin-door. Thus, by the exertions of a ſpirited woman, and three brave fellows, have the proprietors and underwriters miraculouſly recovered a ſhip and cargo worth twenty thouſand pounds.—Mrs. Williams is a ſmart well-looking woman, between thirty and forty years of age, and, when ſhe armed herſelf with a cutlaſs and a caſe of piſtols, ſhe at the ſame time put a bottle of opium in her boſom, in caſe of a miſcarriage.

The Aurora frigate has taken a French cutter privateer, on the coaſt of Norway, and ſent her into Yarmouth.

The Raith of Leith, returning from the Greenland fiſhery, was, on the 21ſt of

June, taken by a French ſquadron in the North ſea. Sixteen men were put on-board, along with the mate and two others of the crew, for the purpoſe of navigating her into Bergen, in Norway. On the 23d, the cooper of the Raith, one of thoſe left on-board, fell over and was drowned. On the 24th, when about fifteen miles off Bergen, the mate diſcovered that nine of the Frenchmen had got themſelves ſo much intoxicated, that they were faſt aſleep in the cabin, the door of which he immediately nailed faſt. At the ſame time, five others were out in the boat repairing ſome defect in the veſſel—two others were on deck. At this inſtant, the mate and his companion ſeized each a whale ſlicing knife, and threatened immediate deſtruction to theſe two, unleſs they choſe to leap into the boat without a moment's delay. The order was ſo prompt, and given with ſo determined a tone, that they thought fit inſtantly to comply; which done, Mr. Lyons immediately cut the boat looſe, ſet her adrift, and ſteered directly for Lerwick. The boat, with the ſeven Frenchmen, was, ſome days after, picked up by the Dundee Greenlandman, of Dundee, a French prize, and carried into Bergen.

Came into Leith Roads, his majeſty's brig King's-Fiſher, J. De M. Goſſelin commander, who relates, that on the 24th curt. he re-took the Dundee, going into Bergen, in Norway; which veſſel, with the Raith of Leith, were taken by a ſquadron of French ſhips on the 21ſt of July.

The De Sneleſe poſt Dutch ſloop, Captain Spoekler, from Liſbon, was taken by the French on the 26th of July, and was re-taken on the 27th by the Reſolution privateer of Weymouth, and carried into that place.

A Daniſh Eaſt-Indiaman, called the Dronning Gaard, Jacob Helleſon maſter, from Bengal for Copenhagen, was ſent into Falmouth by Sir John Borlaſe Warren's ſquadron, on the 29th of July.---This ſhip, on the 26th, in lat. 48, long. 9, fell in with ſeven French frigates and a corvette. The French commodore, who was in Le Gentille, a 40-gun ſhip, took out the crew (except the captain, ſurgeon, four ſervants, and three perſons who were ſick), and ſent a prize-maſter and eighteen men on-board her, with directions to take the ſhip to Breſt; but the next day (the 27th) Sir John Warren fell in with her, and re-took her.

Three Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen were taken at the ſame time with the Daniſh; the Engliſh ſquadron went immediately off Breſt, and re-took a Weſt-Indiaman.

The Endeavour letter of marque, belonging to Guernſey, has taken and carried into Fyal the Mary Ann, American bark, laden with flour and proviſions from North Carolina, bound to Breſt. Two other American brigs were in company with her when ſhe was taken, one of which was under jury-maſts, and both under French colours.

The Reſolution privateer of Weymouth captured two American brigs, bound to France; but, being chaſed by two frigates, ſhe was obliged to ſink one of them; the other ſhe has brought ſafe into port.

On the 20th inſtant arrived a mail from Halifax, brought to Falmouth by the Tankerfield packet, Captain Bell, in twenty-four days. She brings advice that fifteen veſſels, taken by Admiral Murray, are arrived at Halifax, with 25,000 barrels of flour, &c.

The Triumph, Jenkins, from St. John's to London, which had been taken by the French, is re-taken by the Melampus frigate, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Lucia, Capt. Nagel, from Hambro' for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Daphne privateer, and carried into Guernſey.

By a letter from Kirkwall, it appears, that on Friday the 29th ult. the King's Fiſher and Reſolution cutters came in there from Shetland. They brought an account, that, juſt as they were leaving Lerwick, the Aurora frigate was coming in with three French privateers which ſhe had captured.

Capt. Goſſline, of the King's Fiſher armed brig, is arrived in Leith Road, and has brought up a brig belonging to Poole, from Amſterdam to the Mediterranean, which he has re-taken from the French.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Phillips, of the Iſland of Scilly, to Meſſrs. Wood and Carnith, dated 2d of September, ſays, "One of my boats being a little to the weſtward of theſe iſlands, laſt Sunday evening, fell in with a brig. On their coming along-ſide, a man from the deck whiſpered to my people, that ſhe was a prize to the French, and that, if they could get on-board, he would aſſiſt in endeavouring to re-take her. Immediately my people, three only in number, got on-board the veſſel, armed with a fiſhing gaff and the pump brag of the boat. The four men inſtantly attacked the Frenchmen, ſeven in number. The battle was ſhort but deſperate. No lives were loſt, but the French prize-maſter was very ſeverely wounded, and the four Engliſhmen prevailed. The veſſel is now ſafely moored in this harbour, (St. Mary's), and proves to be the Beckford of Great Yarmouth,

Yarmouth, belonging to a Mr. John Drake, merchant, of that place. Her cargo conſiſts of ſalt-petre, hides, &c. She was taken laſt Friday by three French frigates, 50 leagues S. W. of Scilly, and was the twenty-fifth prize to that ſquadron this cruize. The crew of the Beckford, all but one man and a boy, had been taken out, and put on-board the frigates."

A letter from on-board the Severn man of war, off Cape Ortugall, bearing S. by E. nine or ten leagues, dated the 25th of Auguſt, ſays, "At ſeven A. M. the 22d of Auguſt, the Carysfort frigate chaſed a large Dutch ſhip and took her: ſhe was laden with 506 hogſheads of ſugar, 300 teeth, indigo, &c. and had been taken by the French nine days."

The Cleopatra, ——, from the iſles of France to Boſton, is ſent into Barbadoes by the Allanſon of Liverpool.

The Arch-duke Leopold, from Riga to Oſtend, is taken by the Weazle ſloop of war.

The ſhip James, of Liverpool, John Briſford maſter, bound from Liverpool to the coaſt of Africa, laden with ſundries, was captured off Cape Clear, about ten days ago, by a French frigate, of 40 guns, and two corvettes, and re-taken off the Lizard on the 6th inſtant by the Peggy and Caſtor, two tenders: all the crew of the James were taken out by the French, except the mate and two boys, and eleven of the frigate's crew put on-board to carry her to Breſt: but theſe being very ordinary ſeamen, and not knowing how to manage the ſhip, gave the mate charge of her, who availed himſelf of this opportunity, and ſhaped his courſe for the Britiſh channel, where he fortunately diſcovered the two tenders above-mentioned. The James is about 300 tons burthen, and has twelve guns mounted.

WHITEHALL, *Sept.* 2.

Extract of Letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, to Mr. Stephens, dated Falmouth, Auguſt 29, 1794.

I beg you will inform their lordſhips, that I put to ſea with his majeſty's ſquadron under my command on the 7th inſt. and on the 14th in the evening ſtood to the Northward, to obtain information of a French ſquadron of frigates that were ſuppoſed to be cruizing to the weſtward, and northward of Scilly; but, not having ſeen them, I ſtretched over towards the Penmarks, and on the 23d. at four A. M. I diſcovered one of the enemy's frigates, made the ſignal for a general chace, and continued the purſuit until four P. M. when his majeſty's ſhip Diamond, in company with the Artois, Santa Margaritta, and Diana, engaged and run her aſhore near the Penmark Rocks, where they left her on beam ends, diſabled and irrecoverably loſt. I underſtand, from the report of the ſeveral officers, that ſhe was La Felicité, of 40 guns, upon a cruiſe, and had left Breſt ſix days.

Having ſeen two ſhip corvettes to windward of Point de Ras, I gave chace, in company with his majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, when the enemy ſtood into the Bay d'Hodierne, and anchored off the Gamelle Rocks. Perceiving my intention of cloſing with them, they got under weigh, and ran aground under cover of three batteries. The two ſhips continued engaging till a quarter after ſix P. M. when the corvettes' maſts went by the board, and the crews got on-ſhore.

I immediately ordered out boats, manned and armed, with directions to put themſelves under Sir Edward Pellew's orders, and to ſet the enemy's ſhips on fire, or otherwiſe deſtroy them; which ſervice was fully performed, he having repreſented to me, that there were from 20 to 30 killed and wounded in the Alert, and a great number in L'Eſpion; and that it was impoſſible to remove the wounded to the two frigates, as many of them muſt have ſuffered in ſo doing. For the ſake of humanity, I judged it proper to let them remain, as the enemy's veſſels were bilged and ſcuttled, the rocks appearing through their bottoms; and, it being impoſſible to get them off, it would have occaſioned much delay; being then only nine leagues from Breſt, I therefore brought away 52 priſoners, and ſtood to ſea.

I have great pleaſure in ſaying, that the deſtruction of the French veſſels was obtained with very trifling loſs, (Diamond, 5 wounded; Santa Margaritta, 1 wounded;) and that every effort was made by the officers and men in the different ſhips, in the execution of their duty, which was performed with the utmoſt alacrity, and will, I truſt, meet with their lordſhip's approbation.

I beg leave to add, that the ſquadron, on the 27th inſt. recaptured the Queen, of London, from Jamaica; alſo, the Mary, a brig, from New Orleans, bound to London, laden with furs, indigo, &c. &c.

A Liſt of French Ships of War deſtroyed by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. on the 23d of Auguſt, 1794.

	Guns.	*Weight.*	*Men.*
La Felicité,	40	18 pounders,	350
L'Eſpion	18	9 ditto	200
Alert	18	9 ditto	200

The two laſt ſhips were formerly in our ſervice.





J. Chapman Sculp.

GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

Commander in chief of the Polish Army.

Published as the Act directs, Nov.r 1.1794.

ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

THE ſucceſs which has hitherto crowned the efforts of General Koſciuſko, to reſtore the ancient freedom and independence of the Poles, has deſervedly placed him in a high degree of eſtimation with the public. He is about forty years of age, of a middling ſtature, and of a fierce and penetrating aſpect. He was born a gentleman; but his family not being in affluent circumſtances, he was ſent to the ſchool of Cadets, to be educated for the army. From this ſchool it has been uſual for the Kings of Poland to ſend annually four of its youths into foreign countries, to perfect themſelves in military tactics, and the art of war. Koſciuſko had the good fortune to be one of theſe ſelected youths. He was patronized by the king, and ſent into France with the beſt recommendations, where he ſtudied upwards of four years in the military academy of Verſailles, and returned to Poland with the reputation of being a very ſkilful engineer. Soon after this he was appointed to the command of a company of artillery in the regiment of the crown, and was looked up to as a man of courage and eminence in his profeſſion.

About this time, though his exterior is not perhaps the moſt congenial to the tender emotions of love, he had nevertheleſs ſufficient gallantry to captivate the affections of a young lady of the firſt family and fortune in Poland. The lovers had contrived many private interviews, before the parents of the lady had an opportunity of diſcovering their connection; in all of which Koſciuſko conducted himſelf by the rigid rules of honour and virtue. He therefore conceived himſelf warranted in making an open declaration of their mutual regard, and in ſoliciting the conſent of the lady's friends for an immediate celebration of their nuptials. But being a leading family among the nobles, an alliance with Koſciuſko was deemed inconſiſtent and degrading; hence a peremptory refuſal was experienced, and an inſuperable bar put to the fond hopes of the anxious lovers. Koſciuſko, however, after finding it impoſſible to gain the conſent of her parents, had the addreſs to carry off the lady, and was rapidly purſuing his route to France, when the unfortunate circumſtance of their carriage breaking down, and no poſſibility of having it replaced or repaired with requiſite ſpeed, gave the enraged father, and a ſtrong party of relatives, an opportunity of coming up with them. Here a very fierce rencounter enſued, in which Koſciuſko was eventually reduced to the unpleaſant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father, or give up the daughter. Humanity prevailed even over the force of affection. He returned his ſword peaceably to the ſcabbard, and nobly reſtored the fair prize to his purſuers, rather than ſpill the blood of him who gave her being.

The public converſation, in all the upper circles, turning on this event, and the feelings of Koſciuſko being conſiderably hurt, he obtained leave of abſence from his ſovereign, and went to America. At that period the late unfortunate war with England was carrying on with full vigour. Koſciuſko offered himſelf a volunteer to Waſhington, and had the pleaſure of being honoured with an important command in his army. After the peace, he returned with the Marquis de la Fayette to France, where the French officers who had ſerved in that campaign, and Dr. Franklin, always ſpoke of him as a man of equal magnanimity, fortitude, and courage, and to whom America was greatly indebted for his ſervices.

Koſciuſko having thus acquired reputation abroad, returned, with the laurels, to his native country, where he afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf in three battles which Prince Poniatowſki fought with the Ruſſians, at the time of the Diet of Targowitz; and it is ſaid, that if the councils of Koſciuſko had been followed in that ſhort war, affairs would have taken a better turn. When, therefore, Staniſlaus

found himſelf obliged to ceaſe hoſtilities, Koſciuſko, deſpiſing an inactive life, again procured leave to enter into foreign ſervice. He went to Piſa in the month of December 1793, where he profeſſed himſelf going to Geneva; but in fact he went to Paris. He was there introduced to many of the leading Members of the Convention, whoſe policy induced them to preſent him with ten millions of livres to ſtir up an inſurrection in Poland, in order to draw off the Pruſſian army from acting with the allies, and to confine the attention of Frederic-William to a different part of the continent.

It is evident that Koſciuſko made the beſt uſe both of his time and money. Early in February he found himſelf at the head of a conſiderable body of the Poliſh inſurgents, and boldly attacked the Pruſſians who had taken poſſeſſion of their country. Theſe they drove before them from one part to another, until they came to Inowlotz, where the Pruſſians contrived to retard the march of Koſciuſko for about half an hour, by breaking down part of the wooden bridge; till at laſt a party of the Polanders ſwam acroſs the river, and coming upon the rear of the enemy, put them to flight. They then attacked the Ruſſian troops in Cracow, conſiſting of upwards of ſix hundred men, whom they drove out, and took poſſeſſion of the garriſon; ſoon after which, viz. on the 24th of March, 1794, Koſciuſko iſſued the following proclamation:

Dear Fellow-Citizens,

Having been often called to aſſiſt in the ſalvation of our common country, behold I obey the call—but I cannot be uſeful to you, or break the chains of ſlavery, if you do not give me ſpeedy ſuccour!—Support me with your whole force, and fly to the ſtandard of your country. In this common cauſe the ſame zeal ought to animate us all.

Make voluntary ſacrifices of your wealth, which hitherto, inſtead of being at your own diſpoſal, was at the will of a deſpot?—Furniſh men capable of bearing arms—Do not refuſe the neceſſary proviſions of bread, biſcuit, &c.—Send horſes, ſhirts, boots, cloth and canvaſs for tents. The generous ſacrifices made to liberty and your country, will receive their recompence in the gratitude of the nation.

The laſt moment is arrived, in which deſpair, in the midſt of ſhame and reproach, puts arms in your hands. Our hope is in the *contempt of death*, which can alone enable us to ameliorate our fate, and that of our poſterity. Far be from us that terror which the enemies, conſpired againſt us, endeavour to infuſe into our minds.

The firſt ſtep to throw off the yoke is to dare to believe ourſelves free—and the firſt ſtep to victory is a confidence in our ſtrength!

Citizens, the Palatinate of Cracow affords you a ſignal example of patriotiſm. It offers the flower of its youth, having already granted pecuniary and other aſſiſtance—their example is worthy of imitation—do not heſitate to place credit in your country, which will reward you well—the ordinances iſſued by the generals of the Palatinate, and the commanders of the troops, to furniſh the neceſſary proviſions, will be placed to the account of impoſts, and will be paid for in the ſequel. It is unneceſſary to encourage you before-hand, becauſe that would appear to doubt your civiſm; the continued oppreſſion practiſed by the Ruſſian ſoldiers, ought ſufficiently to convince you, that it is better to make voluntary ſacrifices to your country, than to make ſacrifices by force to an enemy. Whoever in theſe circumſtances dares be inſenſible to the urgent neceſſities of his country, muſt draw upon himſelf eternal infamy.

Dear fellow-citizens, I expect every thing from your zeal—your hearts will join that ſacred union which is neither the work of foreign intrigue, nor of a deſire of domination, but is ſolely the effect of a love for liberty.

Who does not declare for us is againſt us. He who refuſes to aſſociate with thoſe who have ſworn to ſhed their laſt drop of blood for their country, is either an enemy or one who is neuter, and in ſuch a caſe neutrality is a crime againſt civiſm. I have ſworn to the

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nation that the powers entruſted to me ſhall not be applied to the oppreſſion of the people. At the ſame time I declare, that whoever acts againſt our confederacy, ſhall ſuffer the puniſhment eſtabliſhed in the National Act, of a traitor and enemy to his country.

We have already ſinned by connivance, which has ruined Poland. Scarcely has an offence againſt the people ever been puniſhed. Let us now adopt a different mode of conduct—and let us recompenſe virtue and civiſm by purſuing and puniſhing traitors.

THADDEE KOSCIUSKO.

After this proclamation, the populace aſſembled in prodigious numbers, every where ſhouting "Long live Koſciuſko." They then conducted him to the town-houſe of Cracow, where he was preſented to the heads of the Poliſh nobility, who had aſſembled there to receive him. By theſe he was formally inveſted with the title of General, and made commander in chief of the troops collected for liberating Poland from the ſhackles of its oppreſſors. His troops then alſo took an oath to deliver their country, or periſh in the attempt. How far Koſciuſko, and his veteran bands have ſucceeded, in accompliſhing this patrotic engagement, the ſubſequent events will beſt teſtify. By the ſagacious policy, which he had learned from Waſhington, of acting only on the defenſive wherever his enemy had obviouſly the advantage, and of never failing to attack and harraſs them when they were in his power, ſeconded by the inſurrection he ſucceſsfully ſet on foot in South Pruſſia, he has, at leaſt for the preſent, completely liberated his devoted country from the freebooters who had ſeized it, and whoſe thirſt for dominion and arbitrary ſway had led them to a formal partition of it between them. The Pruſſian hero, thus driven from the ſiege of Warſaw, has retired to his capital, with his laurels blaſted, and nearly the whole of his artillery left in the hands of the victorious Poles. Koſciuſko, anxious to purſue the advantage he has gained, has iſſued a proclamation, ſetting forth, that if it meets the approbation of his country, and his troops will ſupport him with unanimity and vigour, he will inſtantly march to the walls of Berlin, and compel the Pruſſian monarch to give up all future claims of ſovereignty over them, or attack and ſeize him in his capital. And that ſhould he ſucceed in thus defeating the ambitious views of the common enemy, he will next endeavour to reſtore the true conſtitution of the country, as purified and eſtabliſhed by their great and virtuous anceſtor Piaſtus, with whoſe remarkable hiſtory it cannot but be intereſting to cloſe this narrative.

Piaſtus was originally a wheelwright and the ſon of Coſſiſco, a citizen of Cruſwitz. He flouriſhed in the year 830, when on the extinction of the family of Popiel great diſputes aroſe about his ſucceſſor, and Cracow was afflicted with a ſevere famine. During this extremity, when the people were dropping down in the ſtreets, two angels in human forms, as the ſtory is told, took up their reſidence with Piaſtus, who was celebrated for his piety and extenſive charity. He had nothing left but a ſmall caſk of the common liquor of the country, and this he preſented to his new gueſts, who, charmed with his hoſpitality, promiſed him the crown of Poland. The faith of Piaſtus was equal to his other virtues: he implicitly believed the word of his gueſts, and piouſly followed their directions in every particular. He was ordered to diſtribute the liquor out of his little caſk to the multitude: he did ſo, and found that it was inexhauſtible. The people were aſtoniſhed; all cried out, "A miracle!" and the electors determined to chuſe a perſon in whoſe favour Heaven had ſo viſibly declared: Piaſtus was accordingly taken from his ſhop, and raiſed to the ducal dignity.

Such is the relation of the canon of Cracow, which differs in many particulars from the account given by Guagnini, and ſeveral other hiſtorians. According to them, Piaſtus had prepared a ſmall collation, to entertain ſome friends who were aſſembled

bled at the birth of a child. Two pilgrims, Paul and John, afterwards murdered at Rome, came about this time to Cracow. They begged charity at the door of the election-hall, and were rudely repulſed; upon which they ſtumbled on the houſe of Piaſtus, and were kindly received. The miracle we have mentioned was wrought by them; and the two pilgrims, and not angels, were the inſtruments of the elevation of the hoſpitable wheelwright. Though we pay but little regard to the marvellous means by which Piaſtus aſcended the ducal throne of Poland, it would be preſumptuous entirely to omit a fact atteſted by all the writers upon this ſubject.

Being now raiſed to the ſupreme dignity, he was not intoxicated with his proſperity. His natural charity, benevolence, and ſweetneſs of diſpotion, remained: nothing was altered but his power of doing good. He was truly called the father of his people: the injured never returned unredreſſed, nor merit unrewarded. Piaſtus wiped the tear from the eyes of the widow; and was himſelf the guardian of the orphan, and the general patron of the poor and diſtreſſed. His excellent inclinations ſerved him in the room of great abilities; and the happineſs that his people enjoyed made them forget that their prince was not born a ſtateſmen and a warrior. Several inteſtine commotions aroſe during his adminiſtration, all which he quelled by the mildneſs and clemency of his nature: his nobility were aſhamed of rebelling againſt a ſovereign who devoted his whole life to render his people happy. He removed the court from Cruſwitz, a city which he deteſted, becauſe it was the ſcene of Popiel's crimes and tragical end, and fixed his reſidence at Gneſna, where he died beloved, eſteemed, and even adored, by his ſubjects.

It is in memory of this excellent prince, that all the natives of Poland, who have been ſince promoted to the ducal or regal dignity, were called Piaſtes, in contradiſtinction to the foreigners.

Piaſtus aſſociated his ſon Ziemovitus with him in the government before his death, by which it became pemanently eſtabliſhed; a circumſtance of much benefit to the people.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 168.

THE war between Hyder Ali and the company's troops having been carried on for ſome time with various ſucceſſes, which the reader will find particularly ſtated in the annexed Hiſtory of the Wars of England, the proweſs and ſpirit of the company began to droop, in proportion as the French king ſupported Hyder, with a view, it ſhould ſeem, of acquiring a new empire in the eaſt. In conſequence of this, the Britiſh miniſtry, in the year 1767, laid claim to the territorial poſſeſſions of the company, and the revenues ariſing from them, as of right belonging to the crown; and the company, rather than yield up their territories in this manner, agreed to pay government a yearly ſum of 400,000l. They had before this gradually augmented their dividend from about ſix to ten per cent. that is, on their capital of 3,200,000l. they had raiſed it from 192,000l. to 320,000l. a-year. About this time alſo they were attempting to raiſe it ſtill further, viz. from ten to twelve and a half per cent. but from this they were prevented by two ſucceſſive acts of parliament, the deſign of which were to enable them to make a more ſpeedy payment of their debts, at this time eſtimated at more than ſix or ſeven millions ſterling. In 1769 they renewed their agreement with government for five years more, ſtipulating, that during the courſe of that period they ſhould be allowed gradually to augment their dividend to twelve and a half per cent. never increaſing it, however, more than one per cent. annually. Thus their annual payments could only be augmented by 608,000l. beyond what they had been before their late territorial acquiſitions. By accounts from India

dia in the year 1768, this revenue, clear of all deductions and military charges, was ſtated at 2,048,747l. At the ſame time they were ſaid to poſſeſs another revenue, ariſing partly from lands, but chiefly from the cuſtoms eſtabliſhed at their different ſettlements, amounting to about 439,000l. The profits of their trade, too, according to the evidence of their chairman before the houſe of commons, amounted to at leaſt 400,000l. per annum; their accountant made it 500,000l. and the loweſt account ſtated it at leaſt equal to the higheſt dividend paid to their proprietors. Notwithſtanding this apparent wealth, however, the affairs of the company fell into diſorder; inſomuch that in 1773 their debts were augmented by an arrear to the treaſury in the payment of the 400,000l. ſtipulated; by another to the cuſtomhouſe for duties unpaid; by a large ſum borrowed from the bank; and by bills drawn upon them from India to the amount of more than 1,200,000l. Thus they were not only obliged to reduce their dividend all at once to ſix per cent. but to apply to government for aſſiſtance. Here it may be mentioned in general, that the event proved very unfavourable to the company, as they were now ſubjected to an interference of government altogether unknown before. Several important alterations were made in their conſtitution both at home and abroad. The ſettlements of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, which had hitherto been independent of one another, were ſubjected to a governor-general, aſſiſted by a council of four aſſeſſors. The nomination of the firſt governor and council, who were to reſide at Calcutta, was aſſumed by parliament; the power of the court of Calcutta, which had gradually extended its juriſdiction over the reſt, was now reduced and confined to the trial of mercantile cauſes, the purpoſe for which it was originally inſtituted. Inſtead of it a new ſupreme court of judicature was eſtabliſhed, conſiſting of a chief juſtice and three judges to be appointed by the crown. Beſides theſe alterations, the ſtock neceſſary to intitle any proprietor to vote at the general courts was raiſed from 500l. to 1000l. To vote on this qualification, too, it was neceſſary that he ſhould have poſſeſſed it, if acquired by his own purchaſe and not by inheritance, for at leaſt one year, inſtead of ſix months, the term requiſite formerly. The court of twenty-four directors had before been choſen annually; but it was now enacted, that each director ſhould for the future be choſen for four years; ſix of them, however, to go out of office by rotation every year, and not to be capable of being re-choſen at the election of the ſix new directors for the enſuing year. It was expected that, in conſequence of theſe alterations the courts both of the proprietors and directors would be likely to act with more dignity and ſteadineſs than formerly. But this was far from being the caſe. The company and its ſervants ſhewed the utmoſt indifference about the happineſs or miſery of the people who had the misfortune to be ſubjected to their juriſdiction. This indifference, too, was more likely to be increaſed than diminiſhed by ſome of the new regulations. The houſe of commons, for inſtance, had reſolved, that when the 1,600,000l. lent to the company by government ſhould be paid, and their bond debts reduced to 1,500,000l. they might then, and not till then, divide eight per cent. upon their capital; and that whatever remained of their revenues and nett profits at home ſhould be divided into four parts; three of them to be paid into the exchequer for the uſe of the public, and the fourth to be reſerved as a fund, either for the further reduction of their bond-debts, or for the diſcharge of other contingent exigencies which the company might labour under. But it could ſcarcely be expected that, if the company were bad ſtewards and bad ſovereigns when the whole of their nett revenue and profits belonged to themſelves, they would be better when three-fourths of theſe belonged to other people. The regulations of 1773, therefore, did not put an end to the troubles of the company. Among other inſtitutions, it had at this time been enacted, that the preſidency

ſidency of Bengal ſhould have a ſuperiority over the other preſidencies in the country; the ſalary of the chief juſtice was fixed at 8000l. per annum, and thoſe of the other judges at 6000l. each. In conſequence of this act, Sir Elijah Impey, who was created a baronet on the occaſion, ſet ſail, with three other judges, for India in the year 1774. The powers with which they were inveſted were very extraordinary. They had the title of His Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature in India. Civil law, common law, eccleſiaſtical, criminal, and admiralty juriſdiction, belonged of right to them. They were empowered to try Europeans on perſonal actions, and to aſſeſs damages, without a jury. Every native, either directly or indirectly in the ſervice of the company, or in their territories, was made ſubject to their juriſdiction, with a view to prevent the Europeans from eluding juſtice under the pretence of employing natives in the commiſſion of their crimes; ſo that in fact they were abſolute lords and ſovereigns of the whole country.

Such exceſſive and unlimited powers conferred on any ſmall number of men, could not but be extremely diſagreeable to the Europeans, who had been accuſtomed to enjoy a liberty almoſt equally unbounded before; nor was it to be ſuppoſed that the judges, thus ſuddenly raiſed from the rank of ſubjects to the height of deſpotiſm, would always uſe their power in an unexceptionable manner. The deſign of the eſtabliſhments was to preſerve the commerce and revenues of the company from depredation, by ſubjecting its ſervants to the controul of the court; to relieve the ſubject from oppreſſion by facilitating the means of redreſs; and to fix a regular court of juſtice for the ſecurity of liberty and property. Inſtead of conſidering the circumſtances of the country, however, or the manners and cuſtoms of the natives, the judges now precipitately introduced the Britiſh laws in their full extent, without the leaſt modification to render them more agreeable to the Aſiatics, who had been accuſtomed to others of a quite different nature; nor did they even pay the leaſt regard to the religious inſtitutions or habits to which the Indians are ſo obſtinately attached, that they would ſooner part with life itſelf than break through an article of them.

Beſides this it was ſaid, that, on the firſt arrival of the judges, they endeavoured to extend their authority beyond even what the Britiſh legiſlature had allowed them. Hence they were frequently at variance with the council; and complaints of their conduct were repeatedly ſent to England by the ſervants of the company. Theſe produced a letter in 1777 from the directors to Lord Weymouth, ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department. In this they ſtated, that the ſupreme court of India had extended its juriſdiction to thoſe whom it did not appear to have been the intention of the king or parliament to ſubject to its authority. It had alſo taken cognizance of matters which, they apprehended, belonged properly to other courts. That the judges conſidered the criminal law of England as in force, and binding on the natives of Bengal, though utterly repugnant to the laws and cuſtoms by which they had hitherto been governed; and, that the juriſdiction exerciſed by the ſupreme court was incompatible with the powers given by parliament to the governor-general and council, obſtructed the adminiſtration of government, and tended to alienate the minds of the natives; all which they feared would prevent the eſtabliſhment of the government of India upon any ſettled or permanent foundation.

This letter not having produced any effect, the diſcontents of India, both in the Europeans and natives, continued and increaſed. The deciſions of the judges were ſuch as by no means did them honour. A number of adventurers had alſo emigrated along with them, in hopes of enriching themſelves under the new conſtitution. Some of theſe were of the loweſt ſort of people, who had rendered it in a manner impoſſible for them to remain in England on account of their vices or extravagance. Many ſuch perſons had enrolled themſelves

ſelves amongſt the domeſtics of the judges, or had become their immediate dependents; and ſome of theſe were permitted to aſſume the characters of attorneys, court-officers, under-ſheriffs, and bailiffs. It may eaſily be ſuppoſed, that people of ſuch characters would find it for their intereſt to promote ſuits in the ſupreme court: and in this ſome of them employed themſelves with great ſucceſs. The conſequence of all this was, that on the 4th of December 1780, a petition was preſented againſt the ſupreme court by a great number of Britiſh inhabitants in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa. In this, complaint was made of the indiſcriminate manner in which the judges of the ſupreme court attempted to exerciſe the Engliſh laws in that country, at the ſame time that they refuſed the undoubted right of every Britiſh ſubject, viz. that of trial by jury. They intreated the houſe "to reflect on the innumerable hardſhips which muſt enſue, and the univerſal confuſion which muſt be occaſioned, by giving to the voluminous laws of England a boundleſs retroſpective power in the midſt of Aſia, and by an application of thoſe laws made for the freeſt and moſt enlightened people on earth, the principle of whoſe conſtitution was founded on virtue and liberty, to tranſactions with the natives of India, who had from time immemorial lived under a deſpotic government founded on fear and reſtraint. What muſt be the terror of individuals to find their titles to property, and their tranſactions with the natives previous to the eſtabliſhment of this court of judicature, tried by the ſtandard of the Engliſh law, and by men educated under its forms, and unavoidably imbibing its prejudices, when no ſuch laws could be known to or practiſed by natives or Europeans then reſiding in the country, and that at a time when there were few perſons of legal knowledge in the country to adviſe or aſſiſt them? No tyranny could be more fatal in its conſequences, than that a court, inveſted with all the authority of one of the firſt courts in England, ſhould alſo poſſeſs undefined powers and juriſdiction, of which its judges were the ſole interpreters, and at ſuch an immenſe diſtance from the mother country. This was in truth the ſituation of the Britiſh ſubjects in India at that time; for the judges of the ſupreme court could at pleaſure determine, on the denomination of a civil jury, the degree of guilt incurred by any offence, the ſtatute by which it ſhould be tried, what penalties ſhould be inflicted, as well as who were and who were not amenable to the juriſdiction of the court.

"Beſides their other powers alſo, the judges of the ſupreme court were allowed to ſit as a court of chancery, and in that capacity to reviſe, correct, reſcind, or confirm, the deciſions paſſed by themſelves as a court of law; and, by another part of their conſtitution, they were allowed to ſtop execution in criminal caſes until his majeſty's pleaſure was known. The petitioners conceived, that there muſt be ſome fundamental error in that inſtitution, which required a more than ordinary degree of temper, integrity, and ability, to carry its purpoſes into execution: and they did not heſitate to declare, that to adminiſter the powers appertaining to the inſtitution of the ſupreme court, without committing flagrant acts of injuſtice, and doing great detriment to the public, required more equity, moderation, diſcernment, and enlightened abilities, than they could hope to find in any ſet of men." They concluded with earneſtly ſoliciting parliament, that a trial by jury might be granted to the Britiſh ſubjects in Bengal, in all caſes where it was eſtabliſhed by law in England; that the retroſpective powers of the ſupreme court might be limited to the time of its eſtabliſhment in Bengal; that it ſhould be defined beyond the power of diſcretional diſtinction, who the perſons were that properly came under the juriſdiction of the court, and who did not; that it ſhould be expreſsly declared what ſtatutes ſhould, and what ſhould not, be in force in Bengal; that diſtinct and ſeparate judges for the law and equity ſides of the court ſhould be appointed; and that a power of delaying executions in

in criminal caſes until his majeſty's pleaſure was known, ſhould be lodged in the governor and council.

This petition was ſoon followed by another ſigned by Warren Haſtings, Eſq. governor-general, Philip Francis and Edward Wheeler, Eſqrs. counſellors for the government and preſidency of Fort William in Bengal; in which they repreſented, "that, though the juriſdiction of the ſupreme court of judicature at Calcutta, as well as the powers granted to the governor-general and council, were clearly limited by parliament and the king's letters patent, yet the chief juſtice and judges of that court had exerciſed authority over perſons not legally within their juriſdiction, and had illegally and improperly adviſed and admitted ſuits againſt the governor-general and council: that they had attempted to execute their writs upon natives of high rank in the kingdom of Bengal, who were not within their juriſdiction: the governor and council therefore had found themſelves under a neceſſity of oppoſing them, and of affording protection to the country and people, who were placed under their own immediate inſpection, and freeing them from the terrors of a new and uſurped dominion. They had even been obliged to make uſe of a military force in order to reſiſt the proceedings of the judges and their officers: and they declared, that no other conduct could have ſaved thoſe provinces and the intereſts of the company, or of the Britiſh nation itſelf, from the ruin with which they were threatened. They alſo declared themſelves to be of opinion, that the attempt to extend, to the inhabitants of theſe provinces, the juriſdiction of the ſupreme court of judicature, and the authority of the Engliſh law, which were ſtill more intolerable than the law itſelf, would be ſuch a conſtraint on the minds of the people of thoſe provinces, by the difference of ſuch laws and forms from their laws, that they might at laſt inflame them, notwithſtanding their known mildneſs and patience, into an open rebellion." The petition was concluded, by ſoliciting an indemnity from the legal conſequences of the reſiſtance they had been obliged to make to that court.

While the Britiſh were thus expreſſing their diſpleaſure againſt the conduct of theſe judges, the natives were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation and deſpair by the acts of oppreſſion and violence committed by them. A proſecution for forgery had been commenced againſt Nundcomar, a bramin of the firſt rank in Bengal. The crime was not capital by the laws of Indoſtan, and had been commited many years before; yet with the utmoſt cruelty and injuſtice he was condemned and executed on the Britiſh ſtatute, by which forgery is made capital: a ſtatute which, at the commiſſion of the crime, he had never heard of, nor could ever dream that he would be ſubjected to its power. What rendered this execution the more remarkable was, that, at the very time when charge of forgery was brought againſt him, Nundcomar had been employed in exhibiting an accuſation againſt Mr. Haſtings. This, together with the hurry in which the court were to have him put to death (for the court refuſed to allow him a reſpite till his majeſty's pleaſure was known), made the natives conclude, that he was executed, not on account of the forgery, but for having ventured to prefer an accuſation againſt an Engliſh governor. In other reſpects they were terrified to ſuch a degree, that many of them ran into the river on ſeeing the bramin put to death with ſuch circumſtances of ignominy.

The alarm excited by the execution of Nundcomar was kept up by freſh deciſions of the ſupreme court. Among thoſe the Patna cauſe, as it is commonly called, was one of the moſt remarkable. An adventurer, named Shahaz Beg Cawn, had come from Cabul in Perſia to Bengal, where he entered himſelf in the ſervice of the company, and was preferred to the command of a body of horſe. Having gained a competent fortune, and obtained from the Mogul a grant of lands called an *Ultumghaw* in the province of Bahar, he retired from the army, and ſettled in Patna. About

this time, when advanced in years, he married a woman of low rank, named Nadara Begum, by whom he had no children. His brother, Allum Beg, came likewiſe to Patna; and, on his leaving the place ſome time after, committed the care of one of his ſons, named Behader Beg, to his brother Shahaz Beg Cawn. On the death of the latter in 1776, a diſpute enſued concerning the inheritance betwixt the widow and Behader Beg. The widow having taken poſſeſſion of the whole property of Shahaz, the nephew, as adopted ſon and heir, gave in a petition to the provincial council at Patna, on the 2d of January 1777, ſetting forth his claim. In this petition he ſtated, that the widow was removing and ſecreting the effects of the deceaſed; and concluded with a prayer, that orders ſhould be given to prevent their removal; to recover ſuch as had already been carried away; and that the cadi or Indian judge ſhould be directed to aſcertain his right. As the parties were Mahometans, the council of courſe referred the cauſe to the cadi and two mufties, the proper officers for determining it according to the eſtabliſhed laws of the country. Theſe, having inquired into the matter, reported, that the title deeds, on which the widow pretended to found her right, appeared to be forged; and that, even if they had appeared in the lifetime of Shahaz, they were ſtill informal, on account of a point of the Mahometan law, which requires, that to make deeds of gift valid, poſſeſſion ſhould be entered into at the time of executing or delivering them over; but that, as no poſſeſſion of this kind had been given, the eſtate ought to be divided according to the Mahometan law; viz. one-fourth to the wife, and three-fourths to the nephew, as the repreſentative of his father Allum Beg, who was conſidered as the more immediate heir of the deceaſed. This deciſion was confirmed by the council of Patna, with the following exception in favour of the widow, that the heir at law ſhould pay her one-fourth of the rents of the ultumghaw, or royal grant, for her ſupport during life. The widow however, refuſed to ſubmit to the deciſion, or to deliver up the effects of her huſband: in conſequence of which compulſatory methods were uſed; when, by the advice of ſome Engliſh lawyers, an action of treſpaſs was brought, according to the law of England, againſt the cadi and two mufties for their proceedings againſt her, laying the damages at about 66,000l, ſterling. This proceſs, being brought before the ſupreme court, was by them conducted in ſuch a manner as muſt entail everlaſting infamy on the actors. They began with obliging the cadi and mufties to find bail in no leſs than 40,000l. for their appearance, which was immediately given by the council at Patna. The ſupreme court then having entered into the merits of the cauſe, and decided the matter in the moſt rigorous manner, according to all the forms of Engliſh law, aſſeſſed the cadi and mufties in damages no leſs than 30,000l. ſterling. Their houſes and effects were ſeized by the ſheriff's officers, and publicly put up to ſale; the cadi, who was upwards of ſixty years of age, and had been in office for many years with great applauſe, died on his way to the common gaol at Calcutta, to which the nephew and two mufties were conveyed, being a diſtance of no leſs than four hundred miles from their former reſidence at Patna. A ſuit, however, was commenced againſt the widow, on account of having forged the title-deeds by which ſhe claimed her huſband's eſtate; but it was ſuppreſſed on account of ſome informalities.

Another deciſion by which the ſupreme court likewiſe incurred much cenſure, was that againſt Jaggernaut, the principal officer of a Mahometan court at Dacca. The action was brought at the inſtigation of an Engliſh attorney, in behalf of one Khyne, a ſervant or meſſenger, who had been fined and impriſoned for a miſdemeanor, in which Jaggernaut had concurred in virtue of his office as judge of the nizamut (the name of the Mahometan court juſt mentioned). The ſheriff's officers attempted to arreſt the judge as he ſat on the tribunal; which could not fail to produce much diſturbance. Jaggernaut, with

with his officers, denied the authority of the ſupreme court over the nizamut, and refuſed to comply with the writ. The Engliſh ſheriff's-officers proceeded to force; and, a violent ſcuffle enſuing, Jaggernaut's father was wounded in the head with a ſword by one of the under-ſheriff's attendants, while his brother-in-law was very dangerouſly wounded with a piſtol bullet by the under-ſheriff himſelf. The immediate conſequence of this was an abſolute refuſal of the judge to take cognizance of any criminal matters; and this was intimated in a letter from the council at Dacca to the Engliſh governor and council of India; wherein they declared that all criminal juſtice was at a ſtand.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

IDRIS AND MAHMUT.

AMONG the dancers of the palace in the reign of Abbas the Great king of Perſia, there was a young maid named Idris, whom the maſter of the revels, on the report of her charms, had ſent from Caſbin to Iſpahan. Her mother being of the ſame profeſſion, ſhe had followed the ſame way of life: but, as ſhe honourably diſtinguiſhed herſelf from her female companions, ſhe demonſtrated that virtue is practicable in every ſituation of life, however ſlippery and dangerous it may be.

Scarcely had Idris appeared on the theatre of the capital, but ſhe found herſelf beſet by the grandees, who ſtrove to pleaſe her by the ſame means that had won others in that ſtation. One exhauſted all his rhetoric in commending her ſhape and manner; another extolled the form of her face, her complexion, and the regularity of her features. A third, to give weight to the encomiums he had beſtowed on her voice, repeated an air he had heard her ſing, and declared his diſtraction to arrive at that grace with which ſhe gave life to the words. A fourth, boaſting his preciſion and ſkill in dancing, exhibited inſtantly ſome of the attitudes he had learned of her. A firſt-rate debauchee gave her a liſt of the pretty women he had deſerted from the moment he firſt ſaw her. A young man, by birth entitled to become a mollah, ſilently diſplayed his figure and dreſs. An old fingerer of the public money dazzled her eyes with a diamond of the firſt water, and offered it, beſides the perquiſites of the contracts, which it was his cuſtom to beſtow upon his miſtreſs. An officer of the crown made a pompous deſcription of the preſents with which he had recompenſed the friendſhip of the little Zaki. In fine, every one exerted his faculties and his addreſs to gain the preference over his rivals.

But Idris was not to be caught with ſuch baits. At the palace, at aſſemblies, in the public walks, and in all places, the diſcourſe turned upon the new dancer. Every one talked of her beauty, her wit, and her engaging behaviour, and, which was more than they had ſaid of any other of her profeſſion, they agreed in acknowledging her to be very virtuous. It is the property of none but the moſt exalted virtue to gain the reſpect and admiration of young courtiers. Mahmut conceived a high opinion of Idris's virtue, from the extraordinary effect it produced.

Mahmut bore among the lords of the court the ſame character which Idris maintained among the dancers of her ſex: proof againſt the defects of his equals, and the vices of his ſtation. As ſoon as he began to appear in the world, he became ſenſible of the ridiculouſneſs of that noiſy, obſtreperous, giddineſs, which moſt young people of quality affect; and, being happily prejudiced againſt the idle life he ſaw them lead, he took care not to follow their example, yet without ſeeming to condemn them. While their days were divided between the toilet, the table, viſits, and gaming, he ſpent the morning in his cloſet among his books, or with thoſe whoſe converſation could inſtruct him better. In the afternoon he frequented

quented the manufactories and working places about the palace; talked with the ableſt hands in the ſeveral arts; and obſerved, with the utmoſt attention, how they proceeded in their works. In the evening he was at ſome or other of the public entertainments, which he enjoyed with a moderation that is ever inſeparable from taſte and diſcernment. After which he repaired to ſome of the moſt brilliant aſſemblies of Iſpahan, as well to avoid a ſingularity that would have rendered him odious, as to acquire a greater ſhare of the complaiſance and politeneſs which reigned in them. Mahmut's wit, and the uſe he made of it, rendered him ſuperior to thoſe who were his equals in birth; and, beſides the advantages of a good figure and graceful air, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf no leſs among them by his natural and acquired talents. Idris could not behold this amiable Perſian without emotion: ſhe ſhunned all her importunate ſuitors, and, complacently fancying him free from all their faults, ſhe ſecretly wiſhed that the beauty which they had ſo highly extolled might make an impreſſion on him. Her wiſhes were met more than half way: Mahmut ſoon let her know that he loved her moſt paſſionately, and her anſwer to his declaration, on account of its ſingularity, deſerves to be given entire.

"Doubtleſs you give the name of love," ſaid ſhe, with a charming ſmile, "to that which is only an effect of your taſte for novelty; I will not, my lord, go farther at preſent on this head; it is your buſineſs to fix my judgment. I will ingenuouſly confeſs, though it will give you ſome unfavourable opinion of me if you are not the man I take you to be, that I am not diſpleaſed at your liking me. But, if ever I ſee occaſion to alter the idea I have conceived of you, hope not that I ſhall in the leaſt indulge my inclination. I ſhall not take it ill if you give your heart to a woman more virtuous than I; therefore do not complain of your lot if I diſpoſe of mine in favour of any man whom I may find ſuperior to you in virtue."

Mahmut ſtruck with admiration, and overflowing with joy, laboured to riſe to ſuch a pitch as might oblige Idris to be conſtant to him. He applied himſelf with freſh vigour to acquire the arts and ſciences neceſſary for a man in his ſtation. He made it his buſineſs to relieve indigent merit and unfortunate virtue. His humanity, generoſity, capacity, and modeſty, were equally conſpicuous; and Idris abundantly rewarded him for all the pains he took to pleaſe her. Praiſe, grounded on truth, and coming from the mouth of ſo charming a perſon, filled the tender Mahmut's heart with joy and ſatisfaction. He read in the eyes of his beauteous miſtreſs how dear he was to her: he talked of his paſſion, and deſcribed its violence. Idris liſtened to him with pleaſure, vowed ſhe would make him a juſt return, and thus animated him to give her no occaſion to repent her engagement. In theſe overflowings of their hearts, which none but true lovers can know and feel all the ſweetneſs of, they laid open to each other the moſt ſecret receſſes of their ſouls. Mahmut was grieved when he took leave of Idris, nor could ſhe bear his abſence without a viſible concern. They always parted under the greateſt impatience to meet again.

Between two neighbours ſo powerful as the Grand Signior and the King of Perſia, there can be no long peace: a war ſoon broke out, and Mahmut was obliged to ſet out for the army. He waited upon Idris, to deplore with her the dire neceſſity that forced them aſunder; but whilſt he lay at her feet he durſt not diſcloſe to her all his grief. The fortitude of the fair one daunted him; he was afraid of leſſening himſelf in her eſteem, by diſcovering any weakneſs. Idris perceived the ſore conflict in his breaſt, and loved him for it more intenſely.

Mahmut had not been gone a month when he gave way to his deſire of an interview with Idris. He ſlipped away privately from the army, and with the help of relays, which he had provided on the road, he was at the gates of Iſpahan before they miſſed him in the camp. Alighting at the houſe of one of his old ſervants, he diſguiſed himſelf in the apparel of a peaſant, that he might not be

known in the city; and, impatient of an interview with his Idris, he flew to her houſe.

The charming maid was ſitting at her balcony, as Mahmut was advancing, and knew him, notwithſtanding his diſguiſe. Grieved to ſee him thus neglect his glory and his duty, ſhe ran directly to her cloſet, charging her ſlave to admit no viſitor whatever. She melted into tears at the weakneſs of her lover; but ſoon recovered herſelf, and wrote him the following billet:

Idris to the peaſant.

"Friend, I know thou art to be forthwith at the army. Call upon Mahmut, and tell him from me, that I deſire him to remember the conditions on which the heart of Idris is to be ſecured."

Mahmut was too much confounded with theſe words to aſk any queſtions of the ſlave that delivered him the billet. He went back to his domeſtic's houſe, to put off his diſguiſe; and, fluctuating between admiration, grief, and fear, he repaired again to the army with as much haſte as he had travelled up to Iſpahan. His chief ſtudy being to make amends for the fault he had committed, he behaved the reſt of the campaign with ſo much ardour, bravery, and conduct, that he was deſervedly promoted to a higher poſt, which the king conferred on him, with the moſt honourable eulogies, at the head of the army. Idris wrote him a congratulatory letter on his promotion, in which, without mentioning his weakneſs, ſhe gave him to underſtand that ſhe had forgiven him.

Mahmut, tranſported with joy, haſtened back to Iſpahan, as ſoon as the army was ordered into winter-quarters, and liſtened to no other conſiderations but his eſteem for the virtuous girl: he intreated her to complete his happineſs in becoming his wife. "Your wife, my lord!" cried Idris, with an emotion that at once diſcovered the tendereſt paſſion and concern for the glory of her lover; "what! would Mahmut forget himſelf ſo far? In diſpoſing of your heart, you may indeed conſult nothing but your inclinations; but when the queſtion is to chooſe a partner in your dignity and fortune, you are accountable to thoſe of whom you hold both. I have the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude for this ſignal teſtimony of your eſteem; but what will your relations ſay? What will all Perſia ſay, whoſe eyes are upon you, and who ſee nothing in me but the mean profeſſion I was bred to? No, Mahmut, it muſt not be; I ſee my error, I am aſhamed of my weakneſs; I that am ready to ſacrifice my life, were it neceſſary to preſerve your glory, cannot be inſtrumental myſelf in ſullying it.

Sentiments like theſe made the paſſionate Mahmut only more preſſing. "What are thoſe things," ſaid he, "which create ſuch a diſparity between us? An inſtant may deprive me of them; but the dowry which you will bring me, charming Idris, is a bleſſing that depends not on men nor fortune." In uttering theſe words his countenance began to be cl[illegible]ed with grief: freſh denials dr[illegible] him to deſpair; he drew his poinard, and was going to plunge it into his breaſt. The tender Idris could hold out no longer. "Ah! Mahmut," cried ſhe, "ſtop your hand and live; to-morrow I ſhall be yours; grant me this ſhort reſpite." She could utter no more, tears put an end to her ſurpriſe, and ſtopt her breath.

The news of their marriage ſoon took wind, and thoſe who envied him the poſſeſſion of ſo much beauty, abuſed him for his meanneſs; while the ſober and thinking part of the world extolled her virtues, and only lamented that her birth and fortune had not rendered them more conſpicuous and attracting. She was preſented to the king, who was charmed with her perſon, and, finding her heart and her ſentiments would not diſgrace the higheſt quality, added that which reconciled all parties, a title and place at court.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from page* 174.]

LET us next obſerve the levity with which the French nation treated their heroes, and ſuch perſonages who attracted by their political importance a temporary regard. When the Duke of Chartres returned to Verſailles, after his wonderful ſea-fight at Uſhant with Admiral Keppel, the palace was crouded by courtiers of all deſcriptions, who were anxiouſly waiting to ſalute their naval hero. In ſtepping from his carriage, an abbé preſented him with a long panegyric in verſe; the duke could not aſcend the ſtair-caſe for the preſſing croud of adulators who ſurrounded him. In the evening our royal admiral went to the opera, and the piece could not be heard, becauſe of the loud acclamations of joy with which the public ſaluted their able and glorious admiral.

Let us paſs to Paris. Popular delirium ſpread through the honeſt citizens; and the ſtreets and the theatres reſounded with the name of the contemptible Orleans. In the evening, when he appeared at the opera, every one preſent roſe, and a clamorous applauſe laſted for above twenty minutes. When the public finiſhed, the orcheſtra began to expreſs their zeal, by loudly flouriſhing their triumphal trumpets.

There was at this time a company of idlers who uſed to aſſemble in the Palais Royal, under a capacious tree which had been tranſplanted from Cracovia. Theſe idlers called themſelves Cracoviſts, and their ſociety every evening acquired new members; indeed all the Pariſians may be ſuppoſed to have been Cracoviſts. Under this tree they amuſed themſelves with converſing on the new faſhions, and occaſionally, as much as they dared, with the political incidents of the day. Our hero became an ample ſubject for their diſſertations; and they agreed, in the exceſs of their gratitude, to club their ſixpences to give ſome public mark of their admiration. Their ſixpences poured in ſo faſt, that at length they ſaw themſelves enabled to have a band of muſicians and very brilliant fire-works. The inhabitants of the adjacent ſtreets illuminated their windows, and the people were admitted that evening into the gardens of the Palais Royal. Every thing paſſed with the utmoſt tranquillity; if we except the loud *Veni, vidi, vici*, which with ſhouts of triumph were repeated for this wonderful naval hero.

Yet all was not terminated; the career of glory was ſtill prolonged by the induſtrious adulation of Paris. One of the extraordinary follies exhibited on this occaſion by the good people of Paris, during the ſhort reſidence of the duke there, was the following. They dreſſed a wicker image to repreſent the perſon of Admiral Keppel; they ſang a ſong on his defeat, in preſence of the duke and ducheſs; they dragged him then in a dung-cart; and, after having broke their ſcurvy jeſts on this poor wicker figure, he was thrown into the pond of the Palais Royal, with all the abuſive epithets and imprecations which a ſwiniſh multitude can ſo copiouſly diſplay. What is ſurpriſing in this affair is, that their highneſſes could authoriſe ſo indecent a ſpectacle to paſs under their eyes, and ſanctioned as it were by their approbation. But perhaps the duke deſigned by all this to perſuade the good people at Paris that he really had obtained a complete victory over the Engliſh fleet—or perhaps conceived that a triumph was honeſtly due to him, becauſe he had not been defeated by Admiral Keppel.

But the Duke of Chartres gradually ſunk in the eſteem of the Pariſians. It was now curious to obſerve the ſudden change in the town. Such was the national levity, that, after about ten days ſuch clamorous plaudits, the town turned rebellious, recanted from all their former proceedings,

ceedings, and he, who had juſt received the tribute of public gratitude, became the butt of every wit and the object of every ſatyriſt. His maritime exploits, his return to Paris, his oſtentation at ſhewing himſelf immediately at the opera, and the ſtupid admiration of the ideots, were all now expoſed.—In the maſquerades which the queen had after her lying-in, under the cover of a maſk the courtiers often expreſſed their genuine ſentiments. Truth then appeared at court. Among the many poignant retorts which the duke received in thoſe few days of liberty, one from a lady whom he inſulted, is perhaps the moſt tolerable. M. de Genlis, in reviewing with the duke ſeveral ladies at the ball, pointed to one near them, who attracted by the graces of her figure. The duke, in a loud whiſper, ſaid, "It is a beauty that has paſſed." *C'eſt un beauté paſſée.* "My lord," retorted the irritated lady, "It is like your fame." *Monſeigneur, c'eſt comme votre renommée.*

The national levity was amply diſplayed when Dr. Franklin firſt excited their attention. He for a long time was a faſhionable topic, and the enthuſiaſm of the French (who perhaps were ardently deſirous of obtaining that liberty, which was then to them but a viſionary perfection they did not yet venture to gaze at) diſplayed itſelf in all the multiform ſhapes of extravagance. Franklin became their idol; becauſe, in paying their homages to him, they at the ſame time gave a vent to thoſe concealed ſentiments reſpecting government which would have been too dangerous for them openly to have expreſſed. Their frivolity ſeemed animated by a new energy, which the following anecdotes will perhaps ſufficiently diſplay.

In 1777, the reigning mode was to have an engraving of Dr. Franklin placed over the chimney; as formerly, ſays a cotemporary journaliſt, they uſed to have a *pantin*. A pantin was a kind of puppet which was made to move on ſprings, and generally meant for the amuſement of children. It is curious, continues the ſame journaliſt, to obſerve the portrait of this grave Engliſhman turned into deriſion, like that of the trifling plaything which entertained our idlers thirty years ago. A print-ſhop ſold ſix thouſand of theſe portraits in the firſt week of their appearance.

Dr. Franklin, an honeſt and ſturdy Briton, muſt, at his firſt reſidence in the frivolous court of Verſailles, have felt a continued indignation and a ſincere contempt for the puny Sybarites who ſurrounded him. A ſtern republican, as he pretended to be, would not patiently have ſupported the ſhameful luxury and the abject ſervility which glared on his contemplation at every regard the philoſopher caſt about him. Perhaps it was the perſuaſion of the neceſſity of ſupporting them for the intereſt of his infant nation that induced him not to vent a groan, or give way to an expreſſion which might appear to reproach this ruinous magnificence, this inſulting oppreſſion, while he ſaw the greater part of the nation languiſhing in extreme miſery.

At firſt, however, Dr. Franklin was Dr. Franklin. No man is corrupted at the firſt attack; human nature is to be mined, not ſtormed. He ſeems gradually to have accuſtomed himſelf to the reigning vices and frivolities, till at length the ſtern republican appeared without a bluſh at brilliant balls, divine ſuppers, and all the elegant ſcenes of faſhionable diſſipation. Theſe reflections have ariſen naturally from the following anecdote which we ſhall give in the exact words of the reporter. It is dated in February 1778.

Dr. Franklin humaniſes himſelf, and begins to ſhew himſelf in company, even in the moſt faſhionable circles. This ſhews more than any thing his good underſtanding with the government, and the ſatisfaction he derives from the good news lately received from his country. Lately he was at a ball given by Madame de Floiſſac, the lady of a financier. There was a charming aſſemblage of young and beautiful women, who every

every one ſucceſſively went to pay him their homage, and embrace him, in ſpite of his ſpectacles.

The philoſophers, however, are greatly offended with the oſtentatious luxury which he ſuffers in his grandchildren, and which forms a ſingular contraſt with the ſimplicity of the Engliſh philoſopher. They have ſet up a new faſhion of wearing red heels; a frivolous decoration, very well for a courtier of Verſailles, but very unworthy of the deſcendants of one of the heads of the Congreſs of Philadelphia.

One of the moſt ſtriking mottoes which were choſen for the portrait of Dr. Franklin, is the following one, which characteriſed this great man. It is, indeed, a fine verſe, and of ſingular felicity. *Eripuit cælo fulmen, ſceptrumque tyrannis.* "He raviſhed the lightning from heaven, and the ſceptre from tyrants." This, in as conciſe a manner as poſſible, gives us the two great labours of Franklin; as a philoſopher, his diſcoveries in electricity; and as a politician, his emancipation of the oppreſſed Americans.

We muſt place in this article, the reception of Voltaire on his return to Paris; the extravagance diſplayed on this occaſion was certainly more the effect of the national levity than of their genuine admiration for ſuperior genius. Rouſſeau never received ſuch loud public tributes of applauſe. But the facts will beſt explain themſelves. Let us attend this vain, frivolous, ingenious, and even ſublime, Voltaire; his fatuity more powerful even than his ſenſibility; his pride greater than his genius; his impudence ſo exceſſive, that at length it ended in modeſty. All this in Voltaire was extravagance; but the Pariſians were ſtill more extravagant.

Whether any ſatirical or other ſignification was intended, it is, perhaps, difficult to affirm; but Voltaire, on his return to Paris, appeared in a chariot painted with ſky blue, and ſtrewed with ſtars. He, perhaps, reſolved, that the world ſhould not be miſtaken when he rode about the town; or, perhaps, he imagined that his coming to Paris was the ſame as going to heaven.

He had prepared the public for his appearance that night at the theatre. An expecting multitude had filled the vaſt court-yard of the play-houſe. Scarcely had this extraordinary man appeared in this extraordinary chariot, when every one cried—"There he is."—The Savoyards, the apple-women, all the canaille of the quarter, were there, and the acclamations of *Vive Voltaire* reſounded without end. The Marquis of Villette, who had arrived before, went to receive him in deſcending from the chariot, in which he was accompanied by the Procureur Clauſe. Both ſupported him with difficulty, and ſaved him with ſome trouble from the embraces of the eager croud. At his entrance into the play-houſe, a more elegant world, ſeized with the genuine enthuſiaſm of genius, crouded round him; above all others, the ladies threw themſelves before him and ſtopt his way, that they might contemplate him the better. Some were even ſeen to touch, tremblingly alive all over, his dreſs, and ſome even ſnatched ſome of the fur of his coat.

This ſaint or god of the evening was to ſeat himſelf between Madame Denis and Madame de Villette; and the pit, with convulſive rapture, waited the moment when the poet was to appear. He came, and they immediately called for "the crown." Briſard, an actor, approached to place it on his head—Voltaire cried out, *Ah Dieu! vous voulez donc me faire mourir*, weeping with joy, and refuſing the honour. He took the crown and preſented it to his niece. She refuſed it, till the Prince de Beauveau, ſeiſing the laurel, replaced it on the head of the French Sophocles.

But the greater triumph was reſerved for the cloſe of the play, which was one of his own tragedies. His buſt had been brought from the academy, and was now placed on a pedeſtal on the ſtage. The actors ſurrounded it in a ſemi-circle, each holding a garland in the hand. A crown was placed on the buſt; the noiſe

noiſe of trumpets, drums, and fifes, announced the ceremony, and Mad. Veſtris, holding a paper, repeated with an emphaſis proportioned to the extravagance of the whole ſcene, the following verſes.

Aux yeux de Paris enchanté,
Reçois en ce jour un hommage
Que confirmera d'age en age
La ſevere poſtérité.
Non, tu n'as pas beſoin d'atteindre au noir rivage,
Pour jouir des honneurs de l'immortalité;
VOLTAIRE, reçois la couronne
Que l'on vient de te preſenter;
Il eſt beau de la meriter
Quand c'eſt la France qui la donne.

"In the ſight of enchanted Paris receive now this tribute, which will be confirmed from age to age by ſevere poſterity. For you it is not neceſſary to reach the black ſtream, to enjoy the honours of immortality. Voltaire, receive the crown that has been juſt offered; it is glorious to merit ſuch a diſtinction, when it is France that gives it."

Theſe verſes were encored; and an engraving has been made of this ſcene. Every actor placed his garland round the buſt; and, becauſe Mademoiſelle Fanier, in a fanatic extaſy, choſe to kiſs it; every other actor kiſſed the buſt.

When the performance finally cloſed, a new confuſion remained for the modeſt philoſopher. Juſt ſeated in his chariot, the croud would not ſuffer him to depart. The horſes were ſtopt, and our reporter ſays they were kiſſed. Several young poets cried out, that the modern Apollo ſhould be dragged home by the people; but, as the croud were not all poets, there were not a ſufficient number of enthuſiaſts ready for this purpoſe. However, Voltaire heard as he paſſed along, an eternal echo of *Vivats*.

Such was the apotheoſis of Voltaire, and ſuch the national delirium. When he returned home, he again wept, and modeſtly proteſted, that, had he had the ſlighteſt idea of what had paſſed, he would not have gone to the play. Charmed with his reception at Paris, he immediately bought a houſe; but his reception coſt him too dear; for the agitation gave ſuch a ſhock to his aged frame, that he died in the next month.

The frivolity of theſe Sybarites is ſufficiently evident; nothing could awaken them from their trifling refinements. In February 1779, at the very moment they and their Spaniſh ally had received the completeſt defeats, an univerſal joy took place in Paris. The object that could fix the attention at this critical period, was not a battle won, or a fleet deſtroyed; it was an opera-dancer. The celebrated Mademoiſelle Guimard, who, having had the misfortune of ſtraining her foot in the ballet of Medea and Jaſon, rendered Paris unhappy. This accident cauſed a general alarm, and the war with England was forgotten! Their wounded admiral, the Count d'Eſtaing, and their numerous ſoldiers, who periſhed before Savannah, were the converſation of a few days; but the ſtrain of Guimard's foot rendered them inconſolable. The nobility, the clergy, and the tiers etat, (ſays the writer of the Lettres Hiſtoriques, Politiques, et Critiques,) alike participated in the public calamity. Every one haſtened to leave his card at her houſe; and her Swiſs twice a day diſtributed a bulletin of her ſituation, as was cuſtomary with the royal family. The day ſhe danced on the ſtage appeared a day of public feſtivity. In what country, ancient or modern, were actors, but, what is worſe, opera-dancers, thus protected, and adored, as a virtuous nation would have adored illuſtrious characters?

But, as the war occaſionally occupied their volatile minds, their levity was alſo deſirous of ſeeing the nature of a battle—at leaſt at the opera. The The celebrated Noverre, in one of his ballets, introduced a number of the French guards to perform their manœvres. The effect was ſtriking; and, when the poſt brought a new account of a defeat, the frivolous Pariſians conſoled themſelves with a view of their ſoldiers mixed among their dancers! All the nobility aſſiſted at this ſpectacle; and the Marechal de Biron complimented Noverre on his having converted the opera into

a ſchool of tactics. The ſerjeant, who had the honour of heading theſe ſoldiers on the theatrical boards, was recompenſed by a croſs of the order of Saint Louis!

The bottle-conjuror was long a cauſe of exultation to our Gallic neighbours, which they eternally repeated as a proof of our national credulity, and the facility with which we might be impoſed on. The following anecdote will, however, ſerve as a counterpart; and we may, if it is worth the while, take our revenge on our once gay rivals.

In December 1783, when the air-balloons were the object of public attention, there appeared in the Journal de Paris, the faſhionable periodical publication of that period, a letter from a watchmaker, who, without ſubſcribing his name, offered to traverſe the river Seine, between the Pont Neuf, and the Pont Royal, ſo quickly, that a faſt trotting horſe, which was to ſet off at the ſame time, ſhould not reach the oppoſite extremity, before him. To make this experiment, he aſked for his reward, two hundred louis, when he reached the appointed ſpot; and which were merely to pay his travelling expences to, and loſt time at, Paris. He appointed the firſt of January, if the river was not frozen, for the experiment. The town was immediately agitated; ſubſcriptions filled rapidly; and at the court and the city, their only talk was concerning the watchmaker, who, like another Saint Peter, was able to walk on the water, faſter than a horſe could trot by land. As ſome, however, appeared to doubt its practicability, he ſatisfied the enquirers, by deſcribing his apparatus. Theſe conſiſted of a pair of elaſtic clogs joined by a thick bar. Each clog was to be one foot long, and ſeven inches high, on an equal breadth; and if neceſſary, he was to hold in each hand a bladder ſtrongly blown. He aſſured the public, that he could repeat the miracle fifty times in an hour.

About the 20th of the month, the public were alarmed by ſeveral reports, that the watchmaker of Lyons, who was to walk over the river Seine without wetting his feet, was an ideal perſonage. The learned journaliſts were humiliated by the confeſſion of a facetious gentleman, M. Combles, who, in the gaiety of his imagination, had attempted to try the credulity of the Pariſians. But our humouriſt greatly endangered his liberty by the joke; for he had not only impoſed on ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſons, but a ſociety at Verſailles had ſubſcribed a thouſand livres, which ſociety was formed by Monſieur, who is too grave a prince to ſuffer with impunity any perſonal ridicule. Indeed, the city of Paris had begun to build ſeats for the convenience of the ſubſcribers. The facetious invention of M. Combles was in great danger of being puniſhed like a ſtate crime; and, dreading the reſentment of Monſieur and the city of Paris, he haſtened to the lieutenant of the police, and ſupplicated his aſſiſtance to extricate him from this ſingular embarraſſment. He aſſured him, that he was led to play this joke with no evil deſign, but merely, as having obſerved, ſince the invention of the aeroſtatic machines, that the Pariſians talked of effecting every wonder they conceived, it was to give a timely check to the national credulity that he had imagined this harmleſs piece of pleaſantry. He deſired that the lieutenant would inform the public, that he was authoriſed in giving notice, that the watchmaker, in attempting an experiment on the river Rhone, had ſunk, and been drowned. The lieutenant, in anſwer, told him, that he could not authoriſe ſo impudent a fiction, but would do his utmoſt in ſoliciting his majeſty's pardon. When M. Breteuil preſented the king with the lieutenant's letter, his majeſty laughed, and amuſed himſelf at the coſt of Monſieur and the court. It was thought proper to conclude this affair, by informing the public, that the watchmaker was inſane, and that he was neither deſirous nor capable of performing his engagement.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF BOIS-LE-DUC.

THIS city is ſituated in Dutch Brabant, on the Dommel, which there receives the waters of the Aa. Its name in the language of the country is Hertogenboſh, the ſame meaning with Bois-le-Duc, i. e. the Duke's Wood, and was ſo called from its being built in a woody country, where the dukes of Brabant were accuſtomed to take the diverſion of hunting. Godfrey, duke of Brabant, to put a ſtop to the incurſions of the Gueldrians into that country, commanded the wood to be cut down in the year 1184, and laid the foundation of a city, which was finiſhed in 1196 by his ſon Duke Henry, and conſiderably enlarged in 1453.

It is ſurrounded by the waters of the Dommel and the Aa, by which the country round can be eaſily inundated; and the town is ſometimes, eſpecially in winter, not to be approached but by boats. It is defended by ſeveral forts, the three principal of which are, Crevecœur, near the Meuſe; a large fort called Iſabella; and a ſmaller one, named St. Antoine, towards Brabant. It has alſo a caſtle, named Paper Briel, which the States-general ordered to be built in the laſt century, to be a check on the Roman Catholics, who were more numerous than the reformed. It has four gates, Vuchterpoorte, towards Breda; Hintemmerpoorte, towards Grave and Nimeguen: Orterpoorte, towards Bommel and Utrecht; and St. John's Gate, towards Heuſden. Its fortifications are regular, and very complete, and its walls are flanked by ſeven baſtions. The approach to it by land is on cauſeways; by water, at three gates or avenues, called the Boom, the Grand Hekel, and the Petit Hekel. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in the Low Countries, erected in 1366, by John d'Arkel, biſhop of Liege: it had a wooden tower, ſupported by four ſtone pillars, whoſe height was ſuch as to be ſeen from Antwerp: this was deſtroyed by lightning in July 1584. Beſides the cathedral, there were four other pariſh churches, only one of which is now appropriated to divine worſhip, viz. that of St. Catherine's, the others being employed as warehouſes, or in other meaner uſes. Before it was in poſſeſſion of the Proteſtants, there were ſixteen monaſteries; that of the Jeſuits is now the governor's palace. This city ſuffered conſiderably in the 16th century during the religious wars.

At length the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in 1629; the place being inveſted the latter end of April, a capitulation was ſigned the 14th of September following, and the garriſon marched out three days after, with their governor, the Count de Grobbendonck, and many of the principal citizens, the religious carrying away with them the miraculous image of the Virgin, which at firſt was placed in the pariſh church of St. Geri, at Bruſſels, by order of the Infanta Iſabella Claire Eugéne, but removed in the year 1641 to that of St. James de Cauberghe, by direction of Cardinal Ferdinand, brother to Philip IV. King of Spain, then governor of the Netherlands.

Pope Paul IV. founded a biſhopric at Bois-le-Duc, in the year 1559, which had juriſdiction over ten cities and one hundred and eighty-nine villages, being about twenty leagues in length and nine in breadth. The principal revenue of this biſhop, who was ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines, aroſe from the abbey of Tongerlo.

Bois-le-Duc ſurrendered to the arms of the French republic on the 9th of October laſt, (1794;) an event which, from the reſpectable ſtate of the fortreſs was rather unexpected. Of the circumſtances attending this affair, the accounts are very different. One ſtates, that the garriſon boldly reſiſted the tremendous fire of the enemy to the laſt extremity; but, unable to contend with the ſtill more formidable foe, Famine, their proviſions being exhauſted, they were under the neceſſity of yielding on the beſt terms they could procure.—Another, that it was delivered up without reſiſtance.

The

The people of the place roſe in a body, and demanded that the governor ſhould deliver it up to the French, after it was ſummoned, as they would not ſubmit to the horrors of a ſiege.

The following were the terms of capitulation obtained for the place:

Article 1. The garriſon to march out with honours of war, to ground their arms on the Glacis, to take an oath not to carry arms againſt the French nation until they are exchanged, and then to march to their reſpective homes.

2. The artillery, ammunition, magazines, and arſenals, to be delivered up to the commiſſary of the French army.

3. All the papers, plans, and memorials, belonging to the fortreſs, to be faithfully delivered to the French commander of engineers.

4. The troops of the French republic are, on the night of the 10th, to take poſſeſſion of the horn-works, and a company of grenadiers of the ſame army, to take poſt within the principal lunettes of the fortreſs.

5. The commiſſaries-general and of accounts are not included in the oath of exchange.

6. The officers are allowed to carry off all their effects and ſwords; the ſoldiers their private baggage; and the commander is permitted to carry off all his property and furniture.

7. *The emigrants are excepted from every advantage of theſe articles of capitulation.*

Fort St. Andre, ſituated a little way above Bois-le-Duc, upon the banks of the Meuſe, had been evacuated by the Dutch; but this was done by the officer who commanded it, without any orders either from the Dutch government or any other ſuperior power. The Duke of York, hearing of the circumſtance, immediately ſent orders to General Abercrombie to retake it; which ſervice he performed without the loſs of a man.

The diſtrict of Bois-le-Duc, which is called Mayory, is ſituated between Holland and Guelderland, having Holland to the north, Upper Guelderland and the dutchy of Cleves to the eaſt, the quarter of Antwerp to the weſt, and the biſhopric of Liege to the ſouth. It is divided into five ſmall diſtricts, viz. Campine, Pais de Cuyck, Maeſtant, Ooſterwyck, and Peeland, and comprehends one hundred and two villages, ſome of which are very conſiderable, and three cities, Bois-le-Duc, Helmont, and Eyndhoven.

Bois-le-Duc is twenty-one leagues S. E. from Amſterdam—the ſame from the Hague—eighteen from Bergen-op-Zoom—ten from Breda—and eight W. S. W. from Grave.

It is recorded, that the Zuiderzee, whence the veſſels of Holland enter the ocean, was, in the time of William II. king of the Romans and count of Holland, covered with the moſt luxuriant paſturage. Among various other proprietors, Hofman Galama, a gentleman of Friezland, had ſome eſtates there: walking out one morning, he perceived a herring in a ditch which had no apparent communication with the ſea: he long puzzled himſelf to diſcover how it could get there: at length it ſtruck him, that his land muſt have been undermined by the ſea; terrified at the idea, but without ſaying a word of his ſuſpicion, he diſpoſed of his eſtates as ſpeedily as poſſible, and purchaſed others at a conſiderable diſtance. The meaſure was to him both a wiſe and a lucky one: his lands, in a ſhort time afterwards, were irremediably overwhelmed by the ocean, and veſſels in a few months caſt anchor where heretofore there had been numerous flocks of ſheep.

HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF THE BULL FIGHTS.

BULL-Fighting is a ſport or exerciſe much in vogue among the Spaniards and Portugueſe, conſiſting in a kind of combat of a cavalier or torreadore againſt a wild bull, either on foot or on horſeback, by riding at him with a lance. The Spaniards have bull-fights, i. e. feaſts attended with ſhows, in honour of St. John, the Virgin Mary, &c. This ſport the Spaniards received from the Moors, among whom it was celebrated with great eclat. Some think that the Moors might have received the cuſtom

from the Romans, and they from the Greeks. Dr. Plot is of opinion, that the Ταυροκαθαψιων ημεραι among the Theſſalians, who firſt inſtituted this game, and of whom Julius Cæſar learned and brought it to Rome, were the origin both of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe bull-fighting, and of the Engliſh bull running. This practice was prohibited by Pope Pius V. under pain of excommunication incurred *ipſo facto*. But ſucceeding popes have granted ſeveral mitigations in behalf of the torreadores.

From the following account of a bull-feaſt in the Coliſeum at Rome, 1332, extracted from Muratori by Mr. Gibbon, the reader may form ſome idea of the pomp, the ceremonies, and the danger, which attended theſe exhibitions. "A general proclamation as far as Rimini and Ravenna invited the nobles to exerciſe their ſkill and courage in this perilous adventure. The Roman ladies were marſhalled in three ſquadrons, and ſeated in three balconies, which on this day, the third of September, were lined with ſcarlet cloth. The fair Jacova di Rovere led the matrons from beyond the Tiber, a pure and native race, who ſtill repreſent the features and character of antiquity. The remainder of the city was divided between the Colonna and Urſini families: the two factions were proud of the number and beauty of their female bands: the charms of Savella Urſini are mentioned with praiſe; and the Colonna regretted the abſence of the youngeſt of their houſe, who had ſprained her ancle in the garden of Nero's tower. The lots of the champions were drawn by an old and reſpectable citizen; and they deſcended into the *arena*, or pit, to encounter the wild-bulls, on foot as it ſhould ſeem, with a ſingle ſpear. Amidſt the crowd, our annaliſt has ſelected the names, colours, and devices, of twenty of the moſt conſpicuous knights. Several of the names are the moſt illuſtrious of Rome and the eccleſiaſtical ſtate: Malateſta, Polenta, della Valle, Cafarello, Savelli, Cappoccio, Conti, Annibaldi, Altieri, Corſi. The colours were adapted to their taſte and ſituation. And the devices are expreſſive of hope or deſpair, and breathe the ſpirit of gallantry and arms. "I am alone, like the youngeſt of the Horatii," the confidence of an intrepid ſtranger: "I live diſconſolate," a weeping widower: "I burn under the aſhes," a diſcreet lover: "I adore Lavinia or Lucretia," the ambiguous declaration of a modern paſſion: "My faith is as pure," the the motto of a white livery: "Who is ſtronger than myſelf?" of a lion's hide: "If I am drowned in blood, what a pleaſant death!" the wiſh of ferocious courage. The pride or prudence of the Urſini reſtrained them from the field, which was occupied by three of their hereditary rivals, whoſe inſcription denoted the lofty greatneſs of the Colonna name: "Though ſad, I am ſtrong:" "Strong as I am great:" "If I fall (addreſſing himſelf to the ſpectators) you fall with me:"—intimating (ſays the writer), that, while the other families were the ſubjects of the Vatican, they alone were the ſupporters of the Capitol. The combats of the amphitheatre were dangerous and bloody. Every champion ſucceſſively encountered a wild bull; and the victory may be aſcribed to the quadrupeds, ſince no more than eleven were left on the field, with the loſs of nine wounded and eighteen killed on the ſide of their adverſaries. Some of the nobleſt families might mourn; but the pomp of the funerals, in the churches of St. John Lateran and St. Maria Maggiore, afforded a ſecond holiday to the people."—Doubtleſs it was not in ſuch conflicts that the blood of the Romans ſhould have been ſhed; yet, in blaming their raſhneſs, we are compelled to applaud their gallantry; and the noble volunteers, who diſplay their magnificence and riſk their lives under the balconies of the fair, excite a more generous ſympathy than the thouſands of captives and malefactors who were reluctantly dragged to the ſcene of ſlaughter.

A ſtriking relic of barbarity in the Spaniſh manners of the preſent day, is the exceſſive attachment of that nation to bull-fights, a ſpectacle which ſhocks the delicacy of every other people in Europe. Many Spaniards conſider

conſider this practice as the ſure means of preſerving that energy by which they are characteriſed, and of habituating them to violent emotions, which are terrible only to timid minds. But it ſeems difficult to comprehend what relation there is between bravery and a ſpectacle where the aſſiſtants now run no danger; where the actors prove, by the few accidents which befal them, that theirs has nothing in it very intereſting; and where the unhappy victims meet only with certain death as the reward of their vigour and courage. Another proof that theſe ſpectacles have little or no influence on the diſpoſition of the mind is, that children, old men, and people of all ages, ſtations, and characters, aſſiſt at them; and yet their being accuſtomed to ſuch bloody entertainments appears neither to correct their weakneſs and timidity, nor alter the mildneſs of their manners.

The bull-fights are very expenſive; but they bring great gain to the undertakers. The worſt places coſt two or four rials, according as they are in the ſun or in the ſhade. The price of the higheſt is a dollar. When the price of the horſes and bulls, and the wages of the torreadores, have been paid out of this money, the reſt is generally appropriated to pious foundations: at Madrid it forms one of the principal funds of the hoſpital. It is only during ſummer that theſe combats are exhibited, becauſe the ſeaſon then permits the ſpectators to ſit in the open air, and becauſe the bulls are then more vigorous. Thoſe which are of the beſt breed are condemned to this kind of ſacrifice; and connoiſſeurs are ſo well acquainted with their diſtinguiſhing marks, that, as ſoon as a bull appears upon the arena, they can mention the place where he was reared. This arena is a kind of circus ſurrounded by about a dozen of ſeats, riſing one above another; the higheſt of which only is covered. The boxes occupy the lower part of the edifice. In ſome cities, Valladolid for example, which have no place particularly ſet apart for theſe combats, the principal ſquare is converted into a theatre. The balconies of the houſes are widened, ſo as to project over the ſtreets which end there; and it is really a very intereſting ſight to ſee the different claſſes of people aſſembled around this ſquare, waiting for the ſignal when the entertainment is to commence, and exhibiting every external ſign of impatience and joy. The ſpectacle commences by a kind of proceſſion around the ſquare, in which appear, both on horſeback and on foot, the combatants who are to attack the fierce animal; after which two alguazils, dreſſed in perukes and black robes, advance with great gravity on horſeback; who go and aſk from the preſident of the entertainment an order for it to commence. A ſignal is immediately given; and the animal, which was before ſhut up in a kind of hovel with a door opening into the ſquare, ſoon makes his appearance. The officers of juſtice, who have nothing to do with the bull, prudently haſten to retire, and their fright is a prelude to the cruel pleaſure which the ſpectators are about to enjoy. The bull, however, is received with loud ſhouts, and almoſt ſtunned by the noiſy expreſſions of their joy. He has to contend firſt againſt the picadores, combatants on horſeback, who, dreſſed according to the ancient Spaniſh manner, and as it were fixed to their ſaddles, wait for him, each being armed with a long lance. This exerciſe, which requires ſtrength, courage, and dexterity, is not conſidered as diſgraceful. Formerly the greateſt lords did not diſdain to practiſe it; even at preſent ſome of the hidalgoes ſolicit for the honour of fighting the bull on horſeback, and they are then previouſly preſented to the people, under the auſpices of a patron, who is commonly one of the principal perſonages at court.

The picadores, whoever they may be, open the ſcene. It often happens that the bull, without being provoked, darts upon them, and every body entertains a favourable opinion of his courage. If, notwithſtanding the ſharp pointed weapon which defends his attack, he returns immediately to the charge, their ſhouts are redoubled,

as their joy is converted into enthuſiaſm; but if the bull, ſtruck with terror, appears pacific, and avoids his perſecutors, by walking round the ſquare in a timid manner, he is hooted at and hiſſed by the whole ſpectators, and all thoſe near whom he paſſes load him with blows and reproaches. He ſeems then to be a common enemy, who has ſome great crime to expiate; or a victim, in the ſacrifice of which all the people are intereſted. If nothing can awaken his courage, he is judged unworthy of being tormented by men; the cry *perros, perros*, brings forth new enemies againſt him, and large dogs are let looſe upon him, which ſeize him by the neck and ears in a furious manner. The animal then finds the uſe of thoſe weapons with which nature has furniſhed him; he toſſes the dogs into the air, who fall down ſtunned, and ſometimes mangled; they however recover, renew the combat, and generally finiſh by overcoming their adverſary, who thus periſhes ignobly. If, on the other hand, he preſents himſelf with a good grace, he runs a longer and nobler, but a much more painful, career. The firſt act of the tragedy belongs to the combatants on horſeback; this is the moſt animated and bloody of all the ſcenes, and often the moſt diſguſting. The irritated animal braves the pointed ſteel which makes deep wounds in his neck, attacks with fury the innocent horſe who carries his enemy, rips up his ſides, and overturns him together with his rider. The latter, then diſmounted and diſarmed, would be expoſed to imminent danger, did not combatants on foot, called *chulos*, come to divert the bull's attention, and to provoke him, by ſhaking before him different pieces of cloth of various colours. It is, however, at their own riſk that they thus ſave the diſmounted horſeman; for the bull ſometimes purſues them, and they have then need for all their agility. They often eſcape from him by letting fall in his way the piece of ſtuff which was their only arms, and againſt which the deceived animal expends all his fury. Sometimes he does not accept this ſubſtitute, and the combatant has no other reſource but to throw himſelf ſpeedily over a barrier, ſix feet high, which incloſes the interior part of the arena. In ſome places this barrier is double, and the intermediate ſpace forms a kind of circular gallery, behind which the purſued torreadore is in ſafety. But, when the barrier is ſingle, the bull attempts to jump over it, and often ſucceeds. The reader may eaſily imagine in what conſternation the neareſt of the ſpectators then are; their haſte to get out of the way, and to crowd to the upper benches, becomes often more fatal to them than even the fury of the bull, who, ſtumbling at every ſtep, on account of the narrowneſs of the place and the inequality of the ground, thinks rather of his own ſafety than of revenge, and beſides ſoon falls under the blows which are given him from all quarters.

Except in ſuch caſes, which are very rare, he immediately returns. His adverſary, recovered, has had time to get up; he immediately remounts his horſe, provided the latter is not killed or rendered unfit for ſervice, and the attack re-commences; but he is often obliged to change his horſe ſeveral times. Expreſſions cannot then be found to celebrate theſe acts of proweſs, which for ſeveral days become the favourite topic of converſation. The horſes, very affecting models of patience, courage, and docility, may be ſeen treading under their feet their own bloody entrails, which drop from their ſides half torn open, and yet obeying, for ſome time after, the hand which conducts them to new tortures. Spectators of delicacy are then filled with diſguſt, which converts their pleaſure into pain. A new act is however preparing, which reconciles them to the entertainment. As ſoon as it is concluded that the bull has been ſufficiently tormented by the combatants on horſeback, they retire and leave him to be irritated by thoſe on foot. The latter, who are called *banderilleros*, go before the animal; and the moment he darts upon them they plunge into his neck, two by two, a kind of darts called *banderillas*,

villas, the points of which are hooked, and which are ornamented with ſmall ſtreamers made of coloured paper. The fury of the bull is now reboubled; he roars, toſſes his head, and the vain efforts which he makes ſerve only to increaſe the pain of his wounds; this laſt ſcene calls forth all the agility of his adverſaries. The ſpectators at firſt tremble for them, when they behold them braving ſo near the horns of this formidable animal; but their hands, well exerciſed, aim their blows ſo ſkilfully, and they avoid the danger ſo nimbly, that, after having ſeen them a few times, one neither pities nor admires them, and their addreſs and dexterity ſeem only to be a ſmall epiſode of the tragedy, which concludes in the following manner:—When the vigour of the bull appears to be almoſt exhauſted; when his blood, iſſuing from twenty wounds, ſtreams along his neck and moiſtens his robuſt ſides; and when the people, tired of one object, demand another victim; the preſident of the entertainment gives the ſignal of death, which is announced by the ſound of trumpets. The matador then advances, and all the reſt quit the arena; with one hand he holds a long dagger, and with the other a kind of flag, which he waves backwards and forwards before his adverſary. They both ſtop and gaze at one another; and, while the agility of the matador deceives the impetuoſity of the bull, the pleaſure of the ſpectators, which was for ſome time ſuſpended, is again awakened into life. Sometimes the bull remains motionleſs, throws up the earth with his foot, and appears as if meditating revenge.

The bull in this condition, and the matador who calculates his motions and divines his projects, form a group which an able pencil might not diſdain to delineate. The aſſembly in ſilence behold this dumb ſcene. The matador at length gives the mortal blow; and, if the animal immediately falls, a thouſand voices proclaim with loud ſhouts the triumph of the conqueror; but if the blow is not deciſive, if the bull ſurvives and ſeeks ſtill to brave the fatal ſteel, murmurs ſucceed to applauſe, and the matador, whoſe glory was about to be raiſed to the ſkies, is conſidered only as an unſkilful butcher. He endeavours to be ſoon revenged, and to diſarm his judges of their ſeverity. His zeal ſometimes degenerates into blind fury, and his partiſans tremble for the conſequences of his imprudence. He at length directs his blow better. The animal vomits up blood; he ſtaggers and falls, while his conqueror is intoxicated with the applauſes of the people. Three mules, ornamented with bells and ſtreamers, come to terminate the tragedy. A rope is tied around the bull's horns, which have betrayed his valour, and the animal, which but a little before was furious and proud, is dragged ignominiouſly from the arena which he has honoured, and leaves only the traces of his blood and the remembrance of his exploits, which are ſoon effaced on the appearance of his ſucceſſor. On each of the days ſet apart for theſe entertainments, ſix are thus ſacrificed in the morning, and twelve in the afternoon, at leaſt in Madrid. The three laſt are given excluſively to the matador, who, without the aſſiſtance of the picadores, exerts his ingenuity to vary the pleaſure of the ſpectators. Sometimes he cauſes them to be combated by ſome intrepid ſtranger, who attacks them mounted on the back of another bull, and ſometimes he matches them with a bear: this laſt method is generally deſtined for the pleaſure of the populace. The points of the bull's horns are concealed by ſomething wrapped round them, which breaks their force. The animal, which in this ſtate is called *embolado*, has power neither to pierce nor to tear his antagoniſt. The amateurs then deſcend in great numbers to torment him, each after his own manner, and often expiate this cruel pleaſure by violent contuſions; but the bull always falls at length under the ſtroke of the matador. The few ſpectators who are not infected by the general madneſs for this ſport, regret that thoſe wretched animals do not, at leaſt, purchaſe their lives at the

the expence of ſo many torments and ſo many efforts of courage; they would willingly aſſiſt them to eſcape from their perſecutors. In the minds of ſuch ſpectators diſguſt ſucceeds compaſſion, and ſatiety ſucceeds diſguſt. Such a ſeries of uniform ſcenes makes that intereſt become languid, which this ſpectacle, on its commencement, ſeemed to promiſe. But to connoiſſeurs, who have thoroughly ſtudied all the ſtratagems of the bull, the reſources of his addreſs and fury, and the different methods of irritating, tormenting, and deceiving, him, none of theſe ſcenes reſembles another, and they pity thoſe frivolous obſervers who cannot remark all their varieties.

The Spaniſh government are very ſenſible of the moral and political inconveniences ariſing from this ſpecies of phrenſy. They have long ſince perceived that among a people whom they wiſh to encourage to labour, it is the cauſe of much diſorder and diſſipation; and that it hurts agriculture, by deſtroying a great number of robuſt animals, which might be uſefully employed: but they are obliged to manage with caution a taſte which it might be dangerous to attempt to aboliſh precipitately. They are, however, far from encouraging it. The court itſelf formerly reckoned bull-fights among the number of its feſtivals, which were given at certain periods. The *Plaza-Mayor* was the theatre of them, and the king and the royal family honoured them with their preſence. His guards preſided there in good order. His halberdiers formed the interior circle of the ſcene: and their long weapons, held out in a defenſive poſture, were the only barrier which they oppoſed againſt the dangerous caprices of the bull. Theſe entertainments, which, by way of excellence, were called *Fieſtas Reales*, are become very rare. Charles III. who endeavoured to poliſh the nation, and to direct their attention to uſeful objects, was very deſirous of deſtroying a taſte in which he ſaw nothing but inconveniences; but he was too wiſe to employ violent means for that purpoſe. He, however, confined the number of bull-fights to thoſe, the profits of which were applied to the ſupport of ſome charitable inſtitution, with an intention of ſubſtituting for theſe other funds afterwards. Bull-fights, by theſe means being rendered leſs frequent, will, perhaps, gradually loſe their attractions, until more favourable circumſtances permit the entire abolition of them.

Pepin King of France, ſurnamed, from his diminutive ſize, *Pepin le Bref*, introduced a combat of this deſcription at Paris with a view to convince his ſubjects, that, notwithſtanding his deficiency of ſtature, he was not deficient in ſtrength and magnanimity, and conſequently not unworthy to reign over them. In this entertainment, which included a fight between a bull and a lion, the latter had got his antagoniſt under; when Pepin, turning towards his nobility, ſaid, "Which of you will dare to go, and part or kill theſe furious beaſts?" The bare propoſal ſet them a-ſhuddering; nobody made anſwer. "Then I'll be the man," replied the monarch. Upon which, drawing his ſabre, he leapt down into the arena, made up to the lion, killed him—and, without delay, diſcharged ſuch a ſtroke on the bull, as left his head hanging by the upper part of his neck. The courtiers were equally amazed at ſuch courage and ſtrength; and the king, with an heroic loftineſs, ſaid to them, "David was a little man; yet he laid low the inſolent giant who had dared to deſpiſe him."

There is a feudal cuſtom called Bull-running, in uſe at Tutbury in Staffordſhire; where, anciently, on the day of the aſſumption of our Lady, a bull is turned looſe by the lord to the minſtrels; who, if they can catch him before he paſſes the river Dove, are to have him for their own, or, in lieu thereof, to receive each forty-pence; in conſideration of which cuſtom they pay twenty-pence yearly to the ſaid lord.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN MORRIS.

SURE, Maſter John Bull, I ſhan't know till I'm dead
Where the devil you're driving to, arſe over head!
Troth, I've watch'd you, my dear, day and night, like a cat;
And, bad luck to myſelf, if I know what you're at.

But the reaſon you waſte all this blood and this gold,
Is a ſecret, they ſay—that can never be told:
To be ſure, for ſuch ſecrets my tongue isn't fit;
For I can't keep it ſtill, without ſpeaking a bit.

Faith, and well I may ſpeak now, for—hark ye, dear joy,
Though you ſay, it's your country the French would deſtroy,
Since you do it yourſelves, they may let it alone—
And mine may be taken, inſtead of your own.

You pay all, and fight all—and loſe all, they ſay:
Now, don't you think, John, that's quite out of the way;
Faith, your very allies feel ſo hurt on that ſcore,
That they ſcorn to ſtand by you, and help any more.

And theſe foreigners, too, have a whim in their head—
That the more they neglect ye, the more they'll be paid:
Sure they ſay that your king, now they've left him alone,
Will bribe 'em, and feed 'em, to fight for their own.

Devil burn 'em, to ſay ſuch a heatheniſh thing,
Of a wiſe, good, and generous, church-going king!
To fill foreign mouths, will he pinch from the poor's?
And tax their laſt ſcrap, for Croats and Pandours?

Oh, John! theſe connexions with Goths and with Huns,
Was ever the curſe of your iſle, and her ſons!
If you knew when you're well, you'd ſtand faſt on your ground,
And, at any one end on't, you'd face the world round.

Don't you think it's a pretty political touch—
To keep ſhooting your gold in the dams of the Dutch!—
Sending troops to be ſwamp't, where they can't draw their breath?—
And buying a load of freſh taxes with death?

Then, your friends, who've been ſucking the ſap of your ſcull,
Now chooſe to be fed on your fat, Maſter Bull!
Oh! your whiſker-mouth'd Pruſſian's a hell of a bite—
And your eagle of Auſtria's a damnable kite!

Like the jay in the fable, all pluck you, good John:
But the whole mean to ſhew you their tails, when they've done.
Oh! 'twill pleaſe you to ſee, when they all have a feather,
How they'll puſh forth their wing,—and go off all together!

Then comes the account, John; and faith, to be frank,
The coſt is unbounded, the credit—a blank!
It's a right Flemiſh bargain, where all you can claim,
Is a plentiful balance of—taxes and ſhame.

THE SOLDIER'S LITANY.

BY MR. COTTERELL.

FROM all long marches, and rainy days;
From ſtoppages of our weekly pays,
And waſher-women on Saturdays;
May we all be deliver'd.

From landlords that's gouty, and chamber-maid's dirt;
From the ſurgeon's-mate's practice when in action we're hurt;
From hedges that's bare, and the want of a ſhirt;
May, &c.

From barracks that's louſy; from ſheep's heads and tripes;
From contractor's brown George, and a poor landlord's ſwipes;
From the mange and ſore feet, broken ſhoes and the gripes;
May, &c.

From miſſing a motion when priming and loading;
From being detected by ſpies when marauding;
From a damn'd taylor's bill for ſpoiling our clothing;
May, &c.

From extraordinary guards, and the drill-ſerjeant's cane;
From ſtriking our tents in a ſhower of rain;
From courts-martial, the butt, and the French guillotine;
May, &c.

From old nurſes when ſick, and wives when we're well;
From a comrade that growls and is given to tell;
From a green puppy captain, the Savoy, and hell;
May, &c.

From the hands of the drummers, and rigid commanders;
From a peaceable king, and thoſe rogues the diſbanders;
From Lord George Germaine, if we're ſent into Flanders;
May, &c.

From the want of a blanket, and holes in our tent;
From hoſpital ſhips, banyan-day, and Lent;
From the drum-major's perquiſites, (two-pence per cent.)
May, &c.

From the reg'ment condemn'd to take negroes in charge;
From a loaf that's too ſmall, and a waiſtcoat too large;
From being drumm'd out, and a ſcand'lous diſcharge;
May, &c.

Though out of Sight, ne'er out of Mind.

A FAVOURITE SONG.

THE main with darkneſs mantled o'er,
The howling tempeſt blew;
Yet dread of ſeeing thee no more
Was all the fear I knew.
Though out of ſight, ne'er out of mind:
Thy ſailor, always true,
Regarded more than waves or wind
The ſighs of lovely Sue.

But, when we met the haughty foe,
And bullets round us flew,
With double ſtrength I gave each blow,
To merit thee, my Sue.
Though out of ſight, ne'er out of mind:
My heart ſtill fonder grew:
In fancy's glaſs, to lovers kind,
I gaz'd on thee, my Sue.

If war, and all its dire alarms
Thy image can't remove,
When peace returns, thy beauteous charms
The greateſt bliſs muſt prove.
Though out of ſight, ne'er out of mind:
My heart was always true.
When preſent, thou wilt ever find,
I'll live for thee, my Sue.

AUTUMN. AN ODE.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

ALAS! with ſwift and ſilent pace,
Impatient time rolls on the year;
The ſeaſons change and nature's face
Now ſweetly ſmiles, now frowns ſevere.

'Twas ſpring, 'twas ſummer, all was gay,
Now autumn bends a cloudy brow;
The flowers of ſpring are ſwept away,
And ſummer fruits deſert the bough.

The verdant leaves that play'd on high,
And wanton'd on the weſtern breeze,
Now trod in duſt neglected lie,
As Boreas ſtrips the bending trees.

The fields that wav'd with golden grain,
As ruſſet heaths are wild and bare;
Not moiſt with dew, but drench'd in rain,
Nor health nor pleaſure wanders there.

No more, while thro' the midnight ſhade,
Beneath the moon's pale orb I ſtray,
Soft pleaſing woes my heart invade,
As Progne pours the melting lay.

From this capricious clime ſhe ſoars,
O! would ſome god but wings ſupply!
To where each morn the ſpring reſtores,
Companion of her flight I'd fly.

Vain wiſh! me fate compels to bear
The downward ſeaſon's iron reign,
Compels to breathe polluted air,
And ſhiver on a blaſted plain.

What bliſs to life can autumn yield,
If glooms, and ſhowers, and ſtorms, prevail?
And Ceres flies the naked field,
And flowers, and fruits, and Phœbus, fail?

Oh; what remains! what lingers yet,
To cheer me in the darkening hour?
The grape remains! the friend of wit,
In love and mirth, of mighty power.

Haſte—preſs the cluſters, fill the bowl;
Apollo! ſhoot thy parting ray:
This gives the ſunſhine of the ſoul,
This god of health, and verſe, and day.

Still—ſtill the jocund ſtrain ſhall flow,
The pulſe with vigorous rapture beat;
My Stella with new charms ſhall glow,
And every bliſs in wine ſhall meet.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Sept.* 21.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Head-quarters, Grave, *Sept.* 17.

SIR,

IN my laſt letter of the 13th inſt. I acquainted you, for his majeſty's information, with a report which I had juſt received, of the enemy's having made a movement towards Ooſterwych. It appeared however by the account of the next day, that this corps had fallen back in the night. The ſame accounts, confirmed by the reports of deſerters, aſſured us, that a very conſiderable detachment, amounting to 15,000 men, had been made towards Maeſtricht.

On Sunday afternoon a ſudden attack, in which it appeared that the enemy were in great force, was made upon all my poſts of the right; and that of Boxtel, which was the moſt advanced, was forced, with conſiderable loſs to the Heſſe Darmſtadt troops, who occupied it.

As the line of my out-poſts upon the Dommel could not be maintained, while the enemy were in poſſeſſion of Boxtel, it appeared neceſſary to regain it; at the ſame time the degree of reſiſtance which the enemy would make, would ſerve to aſcertain whether this attack was ſupported by their army, with a view to a general attack, or was merely an affair of out-poſts.

I therefore ordered Lieutenant-general Abercromby to march with the reſerve during the night, with directions to reconnoitre the poſt at day-light, and to act as he ſhould judge beſt, from what he ſhould diſcover of the force of the enemy.

Lieutenant-general Abercromby having advanced as directed, found the enemy in ſuch ſtrength as left little room to doubt of the proximity of their army, and he accordingly retired, but in ſuch good order, as prevented the enemy from making any impreſſion, although they followed him for ſome diſtance.

About this time I received private information, upon which I could rely, and which was confirmed by the obſervation of my patroles, and the reports of the deſerters, that the enemy had been reinforced by the corps which had hitherto been acting in Weſt Flanders, as well as by a column of the army which had been employed before Valenciennes and Condé. The ſame information aſſured me alſo, that the column, which had been marching towards Maeſtricht, had ſuddenly returned towards us.

From theſe accounts, and what I knew of the previous ſtrength of the enemy, it appeared that the actual force now advancing againſt me, and whoſe object could only be an attack upon my army, could ſcarcely be leſs than eighty thouſand men.

The hazard of an action with ſuch a very great diſparity of numbers, could not but become a matter of the moſt ſerious conſideration; and, after the moſt mature deliberation, I did not think myſelf at liberty to riſk, in ſo unequal a conteſt, his majeſty's troops, or thoſe of his allies ſerving with them. I had the utmoſt reliance on their courage and diſcipline, and I had no doubt but that theſe would have enabled me to reſiſt the firſt efforts of the enemy; but it could ſcarcely be expected, that even by the utmoſt exertion of theſe qualities they would be able to withſtand the reiterated attacks, which the vaſt ſuperiority of the enemy would enable them to make, and which we know, from experience, is a general principle upon which they act.

Actuated by theſe reaſons, and the further information, which I received about noon, that the enemy were marching conſiderable columns towards my left, in which part my poſition was moſt vulnerable, I determined on retreating acroſs the Meuſe. The army accordingly marched at three o'clock, and, without any loſs whatever, took up a poſition, which had been previouſly reconnoitered, about three miles in front of this place, from which they croſſed the river yeſterday morning.

The loſs in the attack upon the outpoſts has fallen chiefly upon the Heſſe Darmſtadt troops, with ſome of the foreign troops newly raiſed for his majeſty's ſervice. I have not as yet, however, received the returns.

Encloſed I ſend that of the Britiſh troops.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Army under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the 15th of September, 1794.

Total.—6 rank and file killed; 2 ſerjeants, 12 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers, 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file, miſſing.

Captain Briſtow, of the 1ſt guards, taken priſoner.

Lieut. Euſtace, of the 12th foot, miſſing.

Captain Rutherford, of the royal engineers, aſſiſtant deputy quarter-maſter general, taken priſoner.

J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

No official accounts from the Britiſh army have been publiſhed ſince the above. The following journal of operations is from a private hand:

CAMP near GRAVE, *Sept.* 20. Working parties from Grave have been for theſe two or three days employed in deſtroying the buildings in the neighbourhood of the place, that the French may not take advantage of them in approaching the town. Orders are arrived here for the army to hold itſelf in readineſs to march to-morrow morning.

CAMP at GROSBECK, *Sept.* 21. The army moved this morning at eight o'clock, about five miles eaſtward of our laſt poſition, and within a mile of the river. Head-quarters are at Groſbeck. We have a very extenſive chain of poſts along the river. General Abercromby, with two brigades of Britiſh infantry, occupies the poſt of Genep.

Sept. 22. The French arrived in great force this morning in the neighbourhood of Grave, and drove in the out-poſts, but were after a ſhort time compelled to fall back, owing to the gallant behaviour of the huſſars of the Prince de Rohan (in our pay), who charged and routed the enemy, after having killed ſeveral, and taken ſome priſoners. Intelligence has been received in camp, ſtating, that the Auſtrians, after ſuſtaining conſiderable loſs from the repeated attacks of the French, have retired acroſs the Rhine. An alteration has this day taken place in our out-poſts, which renders them ſo extenſive that our patroles and thoſe from Venlo meet.

Sept. 23. From deſerters who have come in this day we learn, that the French force in our front conſiſts of 36,000 men. Nothing extraordinary has occurred at our out-poſts this day.

Sept. 24. Accounts have this day arrived in camp, that Bois-le-Duc has been ſummoned to ſurrender; that the French have laid ſiege to Crevecœur, and that they have threatened Raveſtein. We are likewiſe informed, that they have made an unſucceſsful attack, with a formidable train of artillery, on Fort Iſabella.

We hear at preſent (ten o'clock P. M.) a very violent cannonade from the town of Grave, and can diſtinctly ſee ſhells thrown into it.

Sept. 25. We have this morning learnt, that the cannonade heard laſt night was occaſioned by a French patrole that approached the town, and threw ſome ſhells into it, but without doing the leaſt injury.

Sept. 26. We have this morning heard a diſtinct cannonade, thought by ſome to be at Crevecœur, by others at Bois-le-Duc. Several of the enemy have been ſeen on the oppoſite banks of the Meuſe, but neither party has yet fired on the other. Our picquets on the river ſide have been ſtrengthened this day.

Sept. 28. We have this day heard a cannonading at a diſtance. Different deſerters have come in; and report the proximity of the whole of the French force, and of their intentions of croſſing the Meuſe. Certain it is, that ſomething of importance is in agitation; for aids-du-camp, orderly officers, and dragoons, are galloping about in every direction, and a council of war is now ſitting, (ſix o'clock P. M.) Two regiments have been ſent to reinforce General Abercromby, at Genep, and two others towards Bommel.

Orders are juſt received for the whole of the poſts to the left of Grave to move further to the left to-morrow morning.

Sept. 29. This morning, at ſix o'clock, the brigade of guards, two brigades of the line, and two regiments of light-dragoons, marched to Genep, to occupy the ground juſt left by General Abercromby, who has moved further to the left. Accounts are arrived at head-quarters of the ſurrender of Crevecœur, without exchanging a ſingle ſhot with the enemy. Quarters are taken at Genep, for the Duke of York and his ſuite, and it is thought his royal highneſs will move into them to-morrow.

Sept. 30. A report is in circulation that Fort Andrew has ſurrendered to the French, which however is not yet confirmed. A non-commiſſioned officer and a private of the 8th light dragoons deſerted yeſterday to the French, from a poſt on the ſide of the Meuſe. This morning early a train of fourteen field-pieces, lately arrived from Hanover, paſſed through Genep. This day ſome of the troops on our out-poſts on the left made a movement ſtill further to the left,

which

which has given riſe to a report that we are certainly to join the Auſtrians again. The old report of Pruſſians being on their way to join us, is once more in circulation. Head-quarters are ſtill at Groſbeck.

Yeſterday the brigade of guards, 1ſt brigade of infantry, and a brigade of cavalry, marched from their ground of encampment near this place, to the front, in order to ſtrengthen our out-poſts. This movement was made in conſequence of the enemy appearing in ſome force on the oppoſite ſide of the Meuſe. Nothing has however been attempted by either ſide, and we remain at preſent perfectly quiet.

Oct. 1. Our heavy baggage is, by way of precaution, kept on the other ſide the river Waal, near Nimeguen, where it will remain till another movement is made by our army, which it is expected will be in the courſe of to-morrow. It is thought the whole army will croſs the water at Millengen, a place where the Waal and a part of the Rhine form a junction. By that means we croſs both waters at once, it being impoſſible (or at leaſt very difficult) to form a bridge at Nimeguen, on account of the rapidity of the ſtream at that part of the river.

Our line at preſent occupies the banks of the Meuſe in the following manner: our right being at Over Yſſel, and extending by Humen, Mook, Middleair, and Genep, to Affenden. The Britiſh light-dragoons are on the right, and the huſſars (raiſed here for the ſervice of Great Britain) on the left.

Oct. 2. Yeſterday his royal highneſs the Duke of York detached 16,000 men towards Genep, to keep an open communication with General Walmoden, who is poſted at Wiel, a place about ten leagues above Grave, and three or four below Venlo. It is, however, confidently reported, that the whole Britiſh army will ſhortly make a movement for the purpoſe of forming a junction with General Clairfayt, when ſomething may perhaps be attempted for the relief of Maeſtricht.

NIMEGUEN, *Oct.* 9. The corps of reſerve commanded by Major Chattleworth, an excellent officer, is on the banks of the Wael, cloſe to Arnheim, at the diſtance of nine leagues from hence. The army continues ſtill under the walls of this place, but the light artillery, which ſet out this morning at ſix o'clock for Thiel, a place twenty miles from hence, makes us believe that the light troops forming the rear, and the whole army will croſs the Waal to take cantonments in that quarter.

Oct. 12. We were not more ſurprized than chagrined to learn this morning of the ſurrender of Bois-le-Duc, which renders our ſituation here more critical; as, ſhould the French find means to get further into the country, we might run ſome riſk of being cut off in our retreat into the province of Utrecht; whither I ſuppoſe our march will be directed, in caſe we ſhould find it neceſſary to move.

A very fine bridge of boats has been conſtructed acroſs the Waal near here, for the paſſage of our army, in caſe of a ſudden retreat. It is now quite finiſhed; and a very large body of troops might croſs it in a very ſhort ſpace of time.

STOCKHOLM, *Sept.* 23. This day ſentence has been confirmed upon the traitors of this country. This ſentence was pronounced yeſterday in the council at Drottningholm, and the military ordered out late in the evening.

This morning, about ten o'clock, the late ſecretary of ſtate and herald of the order of ſeraph, M. Von Ehrenſtroem, was brought from the place in which he was confined to the market-place, where the executions generally take place. He was eſcorted by a ſtrong detachment, and on his arrival at the market-place, put on the pillory, with an iron-collar round his neck, for the ſpace of an hour. He was afterwards conducted to the priſon of Smedgard, where he is to prepare for death, which he is to ſuffer on the 1ſt of October, when his right hand and arm are to be cut off.

On the ſame place Baron Armfeldt was declared to be diſhonoured and an outlaw, and the executioner affixed the following inſcription on the pillory:—"Guſtavus Maurice, a traitor to his country, and an outlaw throughout the Swediſh empire, and the territories thereto belonging."

An hour later, Lady Rudenſkold, formerly a lady of honour to the princeſs abbeſs, was brought to a ſcaffold erected on the ſquare of Ritterholm, and her head put in the pillory for one hour; after which ſhe was ſent to the workhouſe for criminal females, in which ſhe is to remain confined for life.

At an early hour this morning, Colonel Aminoff was ſent under a proper eſcort to the fortreſs of Carlſtein, not far from Gothenburgh, in which he is to remain immured for life. Mimeur the valet, and Forſter the butler, have been ſent to the fortreſs of Malmoe for an unlimited time.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE following particulars relative to the origin of the intended nuptials of the Prince of Wales, are ſaid to proceed from a perſon of reputable authority, who had an oportunity of knowing the fact.—The idea ſome time ago originated with a great perſonage, who had the firſt intereſt in ſeeing the prince eſtabliſhed; and it was accordingly hinted to him, but in ſo delicate a manner, as to leave it entirely to his option. Juvenile purſuits at that time ſuſpended all farther diſcourſe about it, till one day his royal highneſs praiſing the perſon and accomplihments of his ſiſter, the Princeſs Mary, before the Duke of Clarence, the duke obſerved, ſhe was very like the Princeſs of Brunſwick, whom he had the honour of knowing and converſing much with. The prince grew more inquiſitive on this ſubject, and the duke ſo ſatisfied him in all particulars, as to afford him the higheſt gratification. The affair ſeemingly dropped for this time; but, on the morning of a late great gala at Windſor, he mentioned it to a great perſonage, who was delighted with the propoſal; it was inſtantly communicated to the queen, who felt equal ſatisfaction: it was then agreed to keep the matter entirely out of the cabinet, till it was in ſome train of forwardneſs, which was ſtrictly complied with; and the firſt notice the miniſters of ſtate had of it was an official notice to prepare for the embaſſy, the forms, requiſitions, &c. &c. It is but juſtice due to the cabinet to ſay, that they entered heartily into the meaſure; and every previous accommodation that the prince could wiſh has been adopted, as well as every future arrangement which may contribute to the ſplendour and ſatisfaction of ſo illuſtrious a pair. Preſents and marriage favours to a great amount are preparing for the princeſſes, &c. as well as marks of his royal highneſs's remembrance to ſeveral perſons of both ſexes about the court.—The princeſs with whom his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales is about to form a matrimonial engagement, is the ſecond daughter of his ſerene highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, by his ducheſs, Princeſs Auguſta, formerly Princeſs Royal of England, ſiſter to the king. Her name is Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, born May 17, 1768.—One great recommendation of the Princeſs of Brunſwick is, that the duke himſelf has, in a great meaſure, ſuperintended the education of his children; and they are ſaid to be, without exception, the beſt-bred family in Europe. There is not any court where morals are more regarded than in that of Brunſwick, though in the neighbourhood of one where there is no great circumſpection—on that point particularly.—The commiſſion to be ſent to requeſt and receive the hand of the Princeſs of Brunſwick, is to be moſt ſplendid. The Prince of Wales, having the appointment of a commiſſioner, has nominated the Earl of Cholmondeley. In a few days the whole of the magnificent embaſſy will be ſettled.

Accounts from Conſtantinople inform us, that a part of the Ottoman empire has lately been viſited by a moſt dreadful earthquake.—On the 3d of July three towns were ſwallowed up between Angora and Eſdrum, in Natolia, formerly known by the name of Aſia Minor, ſituated ſomething more than 200 miles S. E. of Conſtatinople: namely,—Tchogram, which conſiſted of about 5000 houſes; Amaſia, the capital of the government of that name, which is ſtill more extenſive and populous, and which is famed as the birth-place of Strabo; and Engtem, which contained between 3000 and 4000 houſes.—The population of theſe three towns has been eſtimated at 100,000 ſouls; and, beſides theſe, a number of villages in the ſame territory were likewiſe deſtroyed, ſcarcely a tenth part of the inhabitants having eſcaped the dreadful cataſtrophe.

On Saturday, September 27, in conſequence of a warrant iſſued by the Duke of Portland, Townſend and Jealous, belonging to the public office in Bow-ſtreet, apprehended John Pearce Le Maitre and William Higgins, on a charge of having concerted a plan to aſſaſſinate the king. The mode by which this diabolical ſcheme was to have been executed we underſtand to have been as follows:

The party, amounting to four in number, (one of whom, alarmed at the heinouſneſs of the crime, made the diſcovery to government,) were to be in the pit of the theatre on the firſt night of the king's viſiting it.—The alarm of "Pick-pocket!" was to be vociferated; and, while the audience were in a buſtle, a poiſoned dart was to be thrown through a tube at the breaſt of his majeſty.—Another account ſtates, that this diabolical ſcheme was to have been attempted to be put into execution as on Sunday, if his majeſty ſhould, as was expected, make

make his appearance on the terrace at Windſor.

Le Maitre is an apprentice to a watch-caſe maker, and was apprehended at his maſter's houſe in Denmark-ſtreet. Higgins, who was to have poiſoned the inſtrument of aſſaſſination, is an apprentice to a chemiſt, and was taken at his maſter's houſe in Fleet-market. They were examined on Sunday before the lords of the council: their examination laſted from eleven in the morning till five in the afternoon, when Le Maitre was ordered into cloſe cuſtody in Clerkenwell-priſon, and Higgins to Tothill-fields bridewell.—Monday the privy-council met again, and proceeded on the further examination of Le Maitre and Higgins. Higgins, it appears, is a member of the Correſponding Society. We underſtand that he was employed in viſiting Muir and Palmer, when on-board the hulks, and was very active in the ſteps going forward among the Scotch conventionaliſts. We are ſorry to find that he is a nephew to Mr. Higgins, the meſſenger; but are informed that two years ago he was baniſhed his uncle's houſe for broaching jacobin doctrines. A perſon of the name of Smith, a bookſeller, was alſo apprehended by a warrant from the ſecretary of ſtate; his papers ſeized, and he himſelf examined. With a view to ſearch the dreadful affair to the bottom, they were queſtioned again on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday.

It appears that Higgins was to have poiſoned the arrow; Le Maitre to have ſhot it; and Smith to have raiſed a diſturbance in the pit, for the purpoſe of favouring the execution of the deſign.—The name of the perſon who has turned informer is Upton, by trade a watch-maker. He has laid before his majeſty's miniſters a model of the dreadful inſtrument with which the meditated murder was to have been effected.

Meſſrs. Barkley and Jackſon, the chemiſts in Fleet-market, were ſummoned to attend, and interrogated as to the character and conduct of Higgins. They ſtated, that he had been with them ſeven years, during which time his behaviour had been exemplary, until within the laſt half year, in which an alteration ſo ſtriking had taken place, as to have determined them upon diſmiſſing him, as ſoon as they ſhould be able to procure a ſhopman equally ſkilful.

Le Maitre is from Jerſey; he is a young man of conſiderable addreſs, and a nominal delegate from one of the provincial clubs.

Mr. Mortimer, an ingenious gunſmith, attended the privy-council on Tueſday, to give his opinion upon the inſtrument, or dart, intended to have been thrown at his majeſty. He was aſked, whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrid effect? He anſwered, that he ſaw no reaſon to think that the inſtrument could fail. The dart, he ſaid, was one of the moſt artful pieces of workmanſhip he had ever ſeen, but was not quite perfect. The manner of its being uſed muſt have been by the dart's being thrown from a perſon above the level, otherwiſe the liquid poiſon could not have taken effect; but, when it had once hit in the ſlanting direction, it was fatal. The barbs go into the head of the arrow in its progreſs through any ſubſtance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged; at the time they do ſo, the poiſon circulates through the tube to the point, is abſorbed by the fleſh, and the head of the arrow remains immoveable. The tube, through which it was to paſs, is about two feet in length, and made of braſs, ſeemingly deſigned to be attached to a walking-ſtick. There are contrivances to diſcharge the dart, all conſtructed in the perfection of fiend-like malice.

After various other examinations before the privy-council, Smith, Higgins, and Le Maitre, were, on Friday, October 10, committed to take their trials for high treaſon. Upton, the informant, was alſo fully committed to take his trial for the ſame offence; but we ſuppoſe this merely to be done for the purpoſe of inſuring his appearance againſt the others. Smith was conducted to Newgate, Higgins to Tothill-fields bridewell, and Le Maitre and Upton to the new gaol in the Spital-fields.

The evidence on the above charge is ſaid to have been in the higheſt degree perplexed, intricate, and contradictory; which is the reaſon why his majeſty's miniſters have determined to have the verdict of a jury upon it, and therefore committed them all for trial.

Miniſters have now referred it to the deciſion of a jury, and we muſt therefore believe that they ſee reaſon to think there was ſome ſerious deſign conceived in the hearts of a ſet of men to attempt the life of his majeſty. We cannot believe it poſſible that they ſhould ſuffer the minds of a loyal people to be agitated for a ſingle day, upon ſlight foundations.

Other accounts ſay, that Higgins, Le Maitre, and Smith, are committed on a charge of treaſon, as members of the London Correſponding Society; and that Upton, the informer, having prevaricated in his evidence, and been contradicted in material parts of it, is committed for having done ſo.

The Special Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer for enquiring, hearing, and determining, of all high treaſons and miſpriſions of treaſons, in compaſſing or imagining the death of the king, levying war againſt his majeſty in the realm, or in adhering to the king's enemies within the realm, or giving them aid or comfort within the ſaid realm or elſewhere, is dated the 10th of September, 1794, and the following are the names of the commiſſioners:

Marquis of Titchfield
Sir J. Eyre, Kt. C. J. C. P.
Sir B. Hotham, Kt. B. E.
Sir N. Groſe, Kt. J. K. B.
Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.
John Silveſter, Eſq.
William Mainwaring, Eſq.
Paul Joddrell, Eſq.
John Lewis, Eſq.
John Pownall, Eſq.
Right Hon. H. Hobart
Sir A. Macdonald, Kt. C. B. E.
Sir F. Buller, Bt. J. K. B.
Sir S. Lawrence, Kt. J. C. P.
Sir J. W. Roſe, Kt. Recorder
Cranley Thomas Kerby, Serjeant
Edward Montague, Eſq.
Samuel Wegg, Eſq.
Anthony Dickens, Eſq.
Henry Barlow, Eſq.

N. B. Three commiſſioners (of which a judge to be one) make a quorum.

The ſpecial commiſſion was opened on the 1ſt of October at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey, and the grand jury ſworn in, as follows:

Benjamin Winthrop, foreman
John Schneider
Edward Ironſides
Benjamin Kenton
Robert H. Boddam
John Eyres
W. H. Boddam
John Perry
John Hankey
Samuel Cuff
Thomas Winſlowe
Samuel Hawkins
George Ward
Thomas Boddam
Joſeph Lancaſter
Robert Wilkinſon
Thomas Cole
George Galway Mills
Henry Wright
John Hatchet
Robert Stephenſon
John Campbell, and
Thomas Everett, Eſqrs.

The court adjourned, and afterwards met from time to time to receive bills from the grand jury as they were ready.

The following are the names of the perſons againſt whom true bills are found for High Treaſon:

Thomas Hardy
John Horne Tooke
John Auguſtus Bonney
Steward Kydd
Jeremiah Joyce
Thomas Wardel
Thomas Holcroft
John Richter
Matthew Moore
John Thelwall
Richard Hodſon
John Baxter
John Martin
John Hillier, and
John Philip Franklo

Not found againſt John Lovat.

It is fixed that the trials were to commence on the 27th inſtant.---A full account of them will be given in our next number.

The liſt of witneſſes to be brought againſt the perſons to be tried for treaſon conſiſts of two hundred and ſeven: of theſe,

Twenty-two belong to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, including king's meſſengers.

Forty-five are jailors, juſtices, and conſtables.

Twenty-three are in cuſtody in different jails in Britain, ſome for crimes of great magnitude.

Twenty-eight are lawyers.

Twenty-two are bookſellers or printers.

Thirteen have places under government, but do not belong to any of the above claſſes.

Seventeen are Scotchmen, moſt of whom reſide in Scotland, and have never ſeen the priſoners.

EDINBURGH, *Oct.* 15. A little before two o'clock this afternoon Watt was brought down from the caſtle on a hurdle with the executioner, drawn by a white horſe, and attended on foot by the two junior bailiffs (aldermen) the ſheriff, ſheriff ſubſtitute, and about forty conſtables, but no military guard; as alſo the Rev. Dr. Baird and Mr. J. Robertſon. The multitude, as they came down Caſtle-hill and Lawn-market, fell back in the moſt reſpectful manner.

He was executed a little after three, and the ſurrounding multitude, during the awful proceeding, did not diſcover any other emotion than is uſual upon occaſions of any other executions.---His appearance was dirty, muffled up in a great coat; and he ſhewed ſigns of peculiar agitation and remorſe.

GENUINE PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL OF THOMAS HARDY, BEFORE THE COURT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION, ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

AS the particulars of this trial are of more ſerious importance to the people of Great Britain, than perhaps any event that has taken place for more than a century paſt, it has been the object of the author in this narrative, to omit all dry and extraneous matter, and only to record ſuch material facts, both of evidence, and of law, that might ſerve hereafter to direct the conduct of individuals in political matters, or as PRECEDENTS, whereby to judge of political crimes.

This intereſting trial commenced at eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th of October, 1794, when the following Commiſſioners were in Court:

Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre,
Chief Baron Macdonald,
Mr. Juſtice Buller,
Mr. Baron Hotham, and
Mr. Juſtice Groſe.

The following were the Jury ſworn.
Thomas Buck, Acton, Foreman.
Thomas Wood, coal-merchant.
William Frazer, Queen-ſquare.
Adam Stainmetz, biſcuit-baker.
John Connop, diſtiller.
John Mercer, mealman.
Thomas Sayer, Bow.
Richard Carter, Paddington-ſtreet.
Nathaniel Stonard, ſtarch-maker.
Joſeph Nichol, farmer.
John Charrington, brewer.
Joſeph Ainſley, coal-merchant.

Mr. Wood opened the pleadings on the part of the crown. The firſt overt act ſtated in the indictment was, That the priſoner, with others, having formed an intention of traitorouſly breaking the peace and common tranquillity of the kingdom, and to ſtir up, move, and excite, inſurrection and rebellion in the kingdom, and war againſt the king, and in order to carry into effect ſuch intention, did meet and conſpire amongſt themſelves and other falſe traitors to the king, to ſubvert the government, and to depoſe the king.

The ſecond overt act was, That theſe perſons did write and compoſe divers books, pamphlets, letters, and addreſſes, in writing, recommending delegates to a convention.

The third overt act charged, was, That they did conſult on the means to form a convention, and on the place where it might be held, &c.

The fourth overt act charged, was, That they did agree among themſelves, and others, to meet, form, and aſſemble into a ſociety, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

The fifth charged, That they cauſed to be procured to be made, arms to ſubvert the government of this country, and to depoſe the king.

The ſixth charged, That they conſpired to raiſe and to levy war within the realm.

The ſeventh, That they conſpired to aid the king's enemies, &c.

The eighth, That they did draw and compoſe certain books, pamphlets, letters, exhortations, and addreſſes, and did maliciouſly publiſh them for the wicked purpoſes aforeſaid.

The ninth, That they did procure arms for the purpoſe of levying war againſt the king, and to excite rebellion, &c.

To which the defendant pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-general proceeded now to open the caſe on the part of the crown; and ſaid, that in order for the jury to underſtand the law of treaſon, he ſhould take the liberty of ſtating to them, that the law of treaſon was made for the protection of his majeſty's perſon. The conſtitution of this country ſaid, that the power of making law reſided in his majeſty, by and with the advice of his lords and commons in parliament aſſembled. The enforcing the execution of ſuch laws, when made, devolved to his majeſty himſelf. The

laws, the conſtitution declared, were enacted by the king and the lords and commons in parliament aſſembled, according to the cuſtom of England. To execute the law thus made, was the duty of his majeſty as the conſervator of the public peace, and it was one condition on which his majeſty held the ſovereignty of theſe realms: any law therefore, or any attempt at making one, independent of this authority and of this form, his majeſty was bound to reſiſt; he pledged himſelf to reſiſt it by his coronation oath. —He would therefore now ſay, that an attempt to create ſuch a power as that which his majeſty was called upon to reſiſt, was treaſon according to the ſtatute of the 25th of Edward III. In the king was veſted the executive power of the ſtate, this power was to be executed according to the laws and the cuſtom of this realm. To him we owed allegiance on condition of the protection which we derived from him by his thus executing theſe laws; and thoſe who conſpired againſt his perſon, his crown, or his dignity, were guilty of treaſon; according to the ſtatute, a breach of this allegiance was high treaſon; and the executing of the laws as enacted by the king's majeſty, by and with the advice of the lords and commons in parliament aſſembled, was one of the rights, and the ſecurity of the ſubject; on the due obſervance of which by his majeſty was founded the juſt claims he had upon us for our allegiance. All theſe were ſecured to us by law, and they were ſecured to us as rights. The crown which his majeſty wore by hereditary authority, the limitation of which was one of the rights of the ſubject, all were ſecured to us by the ſtatute on which the law of treaſon was formed, for it protected both. The law that ſettled the hereditary right of the crown alſo aſcertained his duty, which it was incumbent on him to execute: in conſideration of this, his character was clothed with dignity. The duty of the king to execute the law made by the king's majeſty, by and with the advice of the lords temporal and ſpiritual, in parliament aſſembled, and according to the cuſtom of this realm, was as well known and underſtood as the allegiance of the ſubject; in the oath which the king took at his coronation, he ſwore to execute the law as thus deſcribed; for, it was expreſsly declared by that oath, that he ſhall cauſe juſtice to be done, and that he ſhall maintain the law and the eſtabliſhed religion. The learned counſel then proceeded to quote the opinions of Mr. Juſtice Foſter on the law of treaſon, which he took to be, he ſaid, a ſolemn recognition, not only of the duty of the king, but alſo of the rights of the people: it impoſes on him the duty of governing according to the laws and cuſtoms of this kingdom, and no other. In a ſituation, therefore, of this kind, we could not ſuppoſe it to be poſſible for the king, conſiſtently with his own oath, either to act of his own will, or permit others to act, contrary to ſuch laws. Now, no laws could be made but by the king's majeſty, with the advice of his lords and commons in parliament aſſembled: it ſeemed, therefore, as a neceſſary concluſion, that thoſe who conſpire to drive the king out of that mode of governing, muſt drive him out of the government altogether; for they could not divide him from the parliament. In endeavouring to alter any of the laws ſo made, perſons ſo endeavouring muſt neceſſarily be reſiſted by the king: he muſt—he is bound to reſiſt ſuch an attempt; that reſiſtance, if he does not ſucceed, muſt neceſſarily lead to his depoſition. The law and the conſtitution had aſſigned to his majeſty very grave counſel, and reſponſible perſons, as his adviſers, and it was to the ſupport of civil liberty; and alſo, that, by a fiction of law, we ſay, that he never ceaſes to exiſt. In form he was the author of law. He was the fountain of honour; the conſervator of the public peace, the diſtributor of juſtice, and the protector of our religion. All theſe were the rights of his ſubjects, and they were due to his people. He was alſo the governor of domeſtic peace, and our protector in public danger; theſe were the duties of the king, and it was the intereſt we had in theſe things that formed the duty of

our

our allegiance, and it was on account of theſe things that ſuch extraordinary fences were caſt around his perſon; it was on this account that the encompaſſing or imagining his death was attended with ſuch ſevere penalties. Mr. Juſtice Hale ſaid on treaſon, that it was againſt the perſon and government of the king, and he could not ſtate a better authority: the language alſo of the counſel of Lord George Gordon, admitted on that trial that any attempt againſt the government of the king was the ſame thing as an attempt againſt the king himſelf; that the government of the king and the life of the king were ſo interwoven together, that an attempt upon the one was an attempt againſt the other.

He then proceeded to conſider the indictment, and he ſaid he ſhould not go an iota beyond what the law warranted. The defendants wiſhed to be tried ſeparately; this they had a right to if they chuſed it, notwithſtanding their being included in one indictment, and he had no inclination to oppoſe it. The indictment ſtated that a convention was to be held, in defiance of the authority of parliament, and to depoſe the king, and for having formed reſolutions, orders, writings, &c. If they ſhould not be ſatisfied that the calling together the convention was itſelf an act to encompaſs or imagine the death of the king, yet they would have evidence enough of a conſpiracy to depoſe the king. Having ſtated to the jury, that a conſpiracy to depoſe the king is an overt act of treaſon, what would be the crime of ſubverting the whole monarchy, including in that the whole exiſtence of the ſtate, in which the king was neceſſarily embodied? Read as they were in the hiſtory of the country, they would have no difficulty in ſaying, that a conſpiracy to depoſe King William, to reſtore King James, muſt without any doubt be high treaſon. If a convention was formed to alter the legiſlature, otherwiſe than by the legally-conſtituted authorities of this realm, that muſt be in effect to depoſe the king, becauſe the king was bound to reſiſt that, for he was ſworn by law to govern according to law. There could not be two ſovereign powers in any ſtate; there might be two members, making and conſtituting a ſovereign power. What, if there had been a convention, as was intended, to compel the legiſlature to alter the law, either one or the other muſt fall; either the king and his parliament muſt be obedient to the meeting, or the meeting be obedient to the king and his parliament. He thought they would find that the whole of the plan of the convention was to alter the whole form of the government of this country, and to eſtabliſh a form of government founded on the unalterable and impreſcriptible rights of man, together with univerſal ſuffrage, annual parliaments, &c. The indictment ſtated, that this convention was meant to carry every thing by force, and the fact was, that the application to parliament was intended only as a colourable thing, and done with a view of having the application rejected; there was a certain uſe to be made of that circumſtance. To compel the king, in the exerciſe of the higheſt and moſt eſſential act of his function, ſurely was treaſon, if any thing could be ſo; it was encompaſſing his death, for his death was almoſt ſure to follow his refuſal, if the party oppoſing him had the power; but whether they had the power or not, was matter of no importance in the diſcuſſion, for the intention conſtituted the guilt after an overt act was proved to manifeſt that intention. The jury might poſſibly reaſon in this way:—When the indictment ſtated that a few individuals had formed an idea of depoſing a monarch, reigning in the hearts of a great majority of his ſubjects—what was the evidence of the probability of ſucceſs? The queſtion was not here, whether their means were adequate to their end, and whether they had reaſon to think ſo, but what their intention was: if the jury ſhould be ſatisfied that they had that end in view, and attempted to carry it into effect, then they muſt be found guilty of treaſon. He took notice of the progreſs of the French revolution and the cauſe of it, in the courſe of which he maintained that the different

ſocieties of the kingdom were connected with affiliated ſocieties in France, and that the addreſſes, penned chiefly, he ſaid, by Mr. Tooke, with whom the priſoner, Mr. Hardy, was connected, and adopted by the different ſocieties, had ſome effect in producing the decree of fraternization in the French Convention, and by which they declared war againſt every ſtate that would not adopt their principles, and called on the ſubjects to rebel againſt their lawful ſovereigns, to depoſe and murder them, as the French had done their own monarch. He then proceeded to read the different papers of the ſociety, and maintained that they proved from the voices of approbation of Mr. Paine's Rights of Man, the Firſt and Second Part, and above all the Addreſs to the Addreſſers, the publiſhing of which he conſidered to be high treaſon of itſelf, but as others doubted it, the book was only treated as a libel. He then went through the whole hiſtory of the London Correſponding Society; the Society for Conſtitutional Information; the Sheffield, Mancheſter, and other, ſocieties mentioned in the reports of both houſes of parliament, by the committees of ſecrecy. He read almoſt all the papers of theſe ſocieties, and maintained that from the tenor of them, the intention of the members who compoſed and publiſhed them was nothing leſs than what the indictment imputed to them, that of altering the government of the country, and to encompaſs the death of the king. For this purpoſe illegal meetings were formed, and their firſt meaſure was to ſtile themſelves the Britiſh Convention of the Delegates of the People, for the purpoſe of obtaining annual parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage. Thus they were not content with ſtiling themſelves the Delegates of their own Societies, but aſſumed to themſelves the title of the Delegates of the People.—Thus concentering in themſelves the functions, and arrogating the authority, of the repreſentatives of the nation, they propoſed an act of union, not between their own reſpective ſocieties, but between the two nations, England and Scotland. They immediately, in order to ſhew their temper, began with adopting French practices. They divided their ſocieties into ſections, the nation into departments; they had their patriotic gifts, their committee of ſecrecy, &c. They came to a reſolution, that in caſe of a convention-bill ſimilar to what had paſſed in Ireland being propoſed to this country, or of foreign troops being landed, or in the event of an invaſion, they ſhould immediately repair to the place that the convention ſhould appoint; that the firſt ſeven members ſhould declare the ſitting permanent, and that twenty-one ſhould proceed to buſineſs. Thus they were not to wait till a convention-bill ſhould be paſſed, but to conſider even the circumſtance of parliament proceeding to agitate ſuch a meaſure as a ſignal for open reſiſtance. And when they talked of aſſembling in the event of an invaſion —coupling this reſolution with their former expreſſions of their deſire to co-operate with the French in the cauſe of freedom, with hands, violence, and troops, what interpretation could the jury put upon their conduct? The violent and illegal proceedings of the convention at Edinburgh, at laſt called for the interference of the magiſtrates;—and the members on that occaſion had certainly been treated with a much leſs degree of ſeverity than in his opinion had been fully warranted by their conduct. Their diſperſion did not however induce the ſocieties to lay aſide their object. They were ſenſible that, if they were deſirous to carry their views, it was neceſſary that they ſhould again undertake the ſame work at the ſame hazard. Accordingly they began to concert the means of aſſembling a convention in this country. But firſt, in order to put in a more ſtrong light what their views were, he would read ſome of their own letters. He then read two letters of Margarot to Hardy, in which he ſtates, that the cauſe is in great forwardneſs in Scotland; that nothing but ſufficient ſupplies of money are wanting, in order to avow their views with ſucceſs; and that a very

very ſhort time indeed will be ſufficient to put things in ſuch a train as will completely exclude the poſſibility of a failure. He then read a letter of Hardy, in which he mentions a report of fifty ſail of French ſhips having been ſeen at ſea with a number of tranſports; and infers from the circumſtance the probability of an intended deſcent: he concludes the letter with an exhortation to freſh ardour and perſeverance in the cauſe of freedom. How comes it, ſaid the attorney-general, that this mention of a French deſcent is ſo cloſely followed by an exhortation of this nature? It is to be inferred that the two ideas were connected in the mind of the writer, and that the proſpect of a French deſcent gave them additional ſpirits, and taught them to look to a more ſpeedy accompliſhment of their views? He then went into a long recital of the proceedings at the dinner at the Globe Tavern, and of the meeting at Chalk Farm. He adverted to the circumſtance of Margarot having written a letter to Hardy, in which he tells him that ſome ſtrong reſolutions were wanted. This deſideratum was quickly ſupplied; the dinner at the Globe Tavern produced ſome ſtrong reſolutions indeed. In theſe reſolutions they treat the government of the country as plunderers, enemies, and oppreſſors, to whom it would be in vain to apply, and from whom they have no redreſs to expect. Indeed the reaſoning upon the paper is ſo entire, its expreſſions of hoſtility to the conſtitution are ſo decided, that it is impoſſible for any ingenuity to ſurmount its contents. Of this paper they ordered 100,000 copies to be printed and diſtributed. The toaſts which they adopted upon this occaſion breathe the ſame ſpirit with the reſolutions to which they are attached. Among others he enumerated the ſentiment of "Succeſs to the arms of freedom, againſt whomſoever directed." The application of this phraſe was obvious with reſpect to his majeſty. Their previous declaration to the French, "that, if ever the Elector of Hanover ſhould forget that he was King of England, they would know what conduct to purſue," was not to be forgotten on this occaſion. At this dinner alſo they expreſſed their approbation of a character who had ſo far ſatisfied the juſtice of his country, as he had already ſuffered the puniſhment inflicted for his offence againſt it—he alluded to Mr. Froſt, whoſe health was drunk, and drunk, no doubt, from an approbation of the ſentiments he had expreſſed: "No king, no parliament; liberty, equality." He then read the letter from Martin, who was chairman, giving an account of what had paſſed at this dinner. It was in vain that they continually affected to make uſe of the phraſes legal and conſtitutional, while the things which they did, as well as the manner in which they were done, were clearly illegal and unconſtitutional. In all the tranſactions of theſe ſocieties which he had occaſion to mention, it would afterwards appear from the evidence, that the priſoner at the bar had been the moſt zealous and active.

The meeting at Chalk Farm was evidently only a ſtep preparatory to the aſſembling of the propoſed convention. It was intended to ſound the temper of the people, and aſcertain how far they were prepared to enter cordially into the views of theſe ſocieties. It is of extreme importance to attend to the meaſures that preceded this meeting, and the circumſtances with which it was accompanied. They carry with them an air of concert and preparation which could only be the effect of deliberation and time. On the ſame day, meetings in the open air took place at Leeds, Wakefield, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, &c. The priſoner ſent a circular letter for the purpoſe of calling together theſe conventions. In this letter he aſſumes a tone of greater boldneſs than before he had been accuſtomed to employ. The critical moment, he affirms, is at laſt arrived; —formerly they had agreed to meet only on the eve of paſſing a convention-bill, but now that moment is to be anticipated.

There remained only one other point, and on that he would but ſlightly

ſlightly touch, as it would be better eſtabliſhed by particular proof—he meant whatever related to the ſubject of actual military preparations that had been made by theſe ſocieties. And it was ſurely rather a ſingular fact, that in different parts of the kingdom, London, Sheffield, and Edinburgh, there ſhould have been found arms of a particular conſtruction, and which of late years had been heard of only in France. It ſeemed probable, that in conſequence of the diſperſion of the Britiſh Convention, perceiving they could no longer truſt to the effect of naked numbers, they deemed it neceſſary to have recourſe to arms. There were ſome circumſtances from which indeed the charge received a high degree of probability. Could a ſuppoſition of this kind be too harſh, when there appeared on the ſecret records of the Correſponding Society a reſolution for guillotining George's head in a baſket—thus ſhewing a diſpoſition to ſtrike at the ſacred perſon of majeſty. Mr. Thelwall, after the meeting at Chalk Farm, took up a pot of porter, and, cutting off the froth with a knife, ſaid, "Thus would I ſerve all kings." Mr. Yorke ſtated, "That he was going to Belgium in order to bring to this country the true defenders of liberty." We find, indeed, the ſociety at Sheffield, purſuing the ſame objects by the ſame means as the Correſponding Society, with an exactneſs which cannot but appear to be the effect of concert. We find the moſt active members of both ſocieties directing and ſuperintending the fabrication of pikes. We find a ſociety at Lambeth, practiſing military exerciſe, and ordering a plate, repreſenting the different poſitions and manœuvres, to be actually engraved for their own uſe. The priſoner at the bar gave directions for guns and pikes to be made for theſe ſocieties, and previouſly ſtipulated that the perſon who was employed to make them ſhould become a member of the ſociety. I wiſhed only to give this general idea of the ſubject, becauſe it is of that nature which will be much better ſubſtantiated by particular proof. But if you, gentlemen, find perſons of a lower order talking of ſeizing auguſt perſonages, if you find them talking in a ſtile of the moſt contemptuous rudeneſs of the characters of reſpectable members of the legiſlature, and of having the means of watching and controuling their motions, you muſt then draw your inferences for yourſelves. Of the neceſſity to preſerve the reſpect due to public juſtice, I need not remind you; miſerable indeed would be the ſituation of the country, if that reſpect were either weakened or loſt. If you ſhall find that the facts charged againſt the priſoner, and ſubſtantiated by evidence, amount to the crime of high treaſon, you will then, no doubt, by your verdict, diſcharge what you owe to your country, your poſterity, and yourſelves. But if after the caſe being fully ſtated, and attempted to be proved, you ſhall be inclined to form a contrary judgment—I have diſcharged my duty, and have only to join in the prayer, "God ſend the priſoner a good deliverance!"

Here the Attorney-general cloſed his opening ſpeech for the crown, after having ſpoken at greater length than perhaps has ever been known on any former occaſion—for a ſpace of nearly nine hours. The court was adjourned for a few minutes, during which the judges retired, and the jury took ſome refreſhment in their box.

The counſel for the proſecution then proceeded to exhibit their evidence, which conſiſted of the papers that had been found in the cuſtody of different perſons, and ſeized under the warrant of the privy-council, to be produced on the trials.

Thomas Maclean, John Gurnell, and Edward Lauzun, ſwore to the the finding of thoſe papers in the cuſtody of the priſoner and others.

Alexander Grant, printer, in Wardour-ſtreet, was brought to identify the hand-writing of the priſoner; ſeveral of the papers were ſhewn him, and he ſaid that the ſignature looked like the hand-writing of Hardy, but he could not ſwear to it poſitively. Theſe papers, or at leaſt all the parts

of

of them which contain matter that can bear in the cauſe, have been long ago printed and laid before the public, in the Appendix to the Report of the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons. It would be utterly impoſſible for us to go into the detail of theſe papers, the bare reading of which occupied five hours.—The firſt material paper was the plan of the London Correſponding Society, for the purpoſe of promoting a reform in the repreſentation of the people, and for ſhortening the duration of parliaments. This plan was to form ſocieties that ſhould branch off into dozens, each branch not to exceed twenty; the members to pay one penny per week, or thirteen pence per quarter, to defray the expences of printing and poſtages, as they could only hope to obtain their object by enlightening the people. Their Addreſs to the People was the next material paper, in which they ſaid, that reform was their object, which they were deſirous to obtain only by the arms of reaſoning, and perſuading the people to concur in petitions to parliament.

Mr. William Woodfall, printer of the late Diary, was called to prove the hand-writing of Mr. Horne Tooke in this paper. Mr. Woodfall ſaid, he thought that ſome words interlined, and the concluding words, were like the character of Mr. Tooke's writing; but it ſeemed to be written at a tavern. It was more looſe than where a man ſits down coolly at his own deſk; but, on the whole, he believed the words interlined, "of all other things,"—"incapacitated,"—&c. &c. were the hand-writing of Mr. Tooke.

After this, they proceeded through the immenſe body of papers, according to their dates, including the correſpondence with the Society of the Friends of the People with Mr. Skirving at Edinburgh, with the ſocieties at Norwich, Sheffield, &c. &c. which came down to September, 1793.

This laſted until 12 o'clock at night, when the court adjourned to ſeven the next morning.

SECOND DAY, *Oct.* 29.

A letter was produced ſigned T. Hardy, and addreſſed to Mr. Skirving, Edinburgh, which Grant proved to be the hand-writing of Hardy. The purport of this letter was to return thanks for two copies of Mr. Muir's trial; to aſſure Skirving that the ſociety looked on Muir and Palmer as martyrs to the cauſe of liberty, and to expreſs their warmeſt hopes that the oppreſſors of mankind might be aſhamed or afraid of carrying their revengeful malice into execution.

The next document produced was a letter of Oct. 22, 1793, ſigned by Skirving, ſecretary to the Scotch Convention, mentioning their meeting, and their full determination to procure annual parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage, with their reſolution reſpecting the delegates. This paper was proved to be found among Hardy's papers, by Maclean. Mr. Grant proved that an indorſement on the back of it was Hardy's writing.

The articles of inſtruction from the Conſtitutional Society to Gerald and Margarot, as their delegates to the convention, were next identified. They were as follows:—1ſt, That they ſhould on no account depart from the original object and principles of the ſociety, viz. annual parliaments, and univerſal ſuffrage, *by peaceable and lawful methods*. 2d, That they ſhould ſupport the opinion, that repreſentatives of the people ſhould be paid. 3d, That the election of ſheriffs ſhould be by the people. 4th, That juries ſhould be choſen by lot; 5th, and that jurors ſhould be inſtructed. 6th, They were to maintain the liberty of the preſs. 7th, And the right of reſiſtance againſt any act of parliament contrary to the liberty of the people. 8th, That the ſociety conſider all party-names as contrary to the general happineſs.

Another letter was produced, ſigned by Hodgſon and Hardy, dated Nov. 1, 1793, addreſſed to Margarot and Gerald, expreſſing their approbation of the number and zeal of the friends of liberty in the north.

Three other letters were read from Hardy to Margarot and Gerald, bearing

ing date Nov. 15, 22, and 29, 1793, of ſimilar import with the former.

Gurnell, one of the king's meſſengers, was brought forward as an evidence of the ſeizure of ſome papers at Hardy's; the firſt of which was a letter from Gerald and Margarot, in Edinburgh, dated Dec. 2, 1793, ſtating the line of conduct the convention meant to purſue, in oppoſition to adminiſtration, if the Habeas Corpus act were ſuſpended, foreign troops landed, a convention-bill paſſed, &c.

Edward Lauzun proved the finding of one of the cheap editions of the Rights of Man in Hardy's poſſeſſion, and likewiſe Paine's Letter to the People of France, printed and diſtributed gratis by the London Correſponding Society.

The clerk, then, at the deſire of the proſecution, proceeded to read various extracts from Paine's Rights of Man, Firſt and Second Parts. The paſſages are to be found in pages 54-55 of Chapman's copy; 24-25 of the cheap edition, in which the author endeavours to prove, that England has no conſtitution; pages 60-152, 27-74, in which he ridicules the idea of a government ſupported by hereditary ſucceſſion; pages 156-176, in which he recommends the republican form of government as infinitely ſuperior to every other. Page 21 of the Second Part, beginning "All hereditary government is in its nature tyranny," &c.—It is unneceſſary to quote the paſſage here referred to, as the public are already ſufficiently familiar with them, in conſequence of their having been brought forward in the proceedings on Paine's trial. At the deſire of the priſoner's counſel, the clerk read Mr. Paine's Preface to the Second Part of the Rights of Man, which was followed with ſome other extracts from the ſame work.

They then went through the proceedings of different meetings of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, in which a letter had been received from Mr. Joel Barlow, accompanied with a copy of his Letter to the People of France, reſpecting the defects of their firſt conſtitution, and the thanks of the ſociety given him for the communication.

Joſeph Johnſon, bookſeller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, was next queſtioned as to the publication of Barlow's Letter to the People of France. He ſaid that he had publiſhed it; he knew not whether he or the printer had received the copy; and had been indemnified by the ſale, which amounted to about 500 or 600 copies, for the expences of the publication.

A letter from the Popular Society of the departments of the mouths of the Rhone, to the Popular Society ſitting in London, was read, containing, among other things, that England had no more of liberty than the name, and aſking if the Popular Society ſitting in London would endure this?

A letter from Mr. Froſt to Mr. Horne Tooke, dated Paris, September 20th, 1792, was read. The parts of it which the counſel for the proſecution ſeemed to think material, were ſome expreſſions about the 10th of Auguſt; Louis XVI. and his wife; and the following—*Paine has entered his name on the rolls of parliament, but talks of office with great nonchalance.*

The proceedings of a meeting of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, in January, 1793, were read, containing reſolutions for admitting citizens St. Andre, Barere, and Roland, honorary members of the ſociety, and declaring, that the people of Great Britain were utterly averſe to a war with France.

At a meeting of the ſame ſociety, February 1ſt, 1793—Reſolved, That the ſpeeches of St. Andre and Barere, as printed in the Paris Gazette Nationale, or Moniteur, be entered on the books of this ſociety.

James Walſh identified certain papers, which he accompanied a meſſenger in ſeizing, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Saint, ſecretary to the Norwich Society.

The proceedings of the ſociety on the 28th of October, 1793, were read, when it was reſolved to ſend delegates to the convention at Edinburgh.—Delegates were ballotted for, and inſtructions to them prepared, containing references to Mr. Pitt's ſpeeches on the reform of parliament, the Duke of Richmond's letter

to

to Colonel Sharman, and particularly to Mr. Tooke's ſpeech in the Court of King's Bench, on the caſe of the Weſtminſter election. The inſtruction claimed the right of ſuffrage for all perſons not infants, lunatics, placemen, or penſioners.

The next minute from the book, was their meeting on the 24th of January, which was remarkable for its epigrammatic point. It was as follows:—

A motion was made, that it be reſolved, that the *moſt excellent* Addreſs of the London Correſponding Society be inſerted in the books of this ſociety, and that the King's Speech to his Parliament be inſerted under it, in order that they may be both always ready for the perpetual reference of the members of this ſociety during the continuance of the preſent *unfortunate* war; and that (*in perpetuam rei memoriam*) they may be printed together in one ſheet at the *happy* concluſion, which, according to the preſent proſperous appearances, we hope and believe not to be many months diſtant.

Mr. Garrow went on with the reading of theſe minutes the moſt remarkable of which was, that at the meeting of the 17th of March, Mr. Tooke propoſed that two books ſhould be prepared for the ſociety, one in black, in which ſhould be entered the enormities of the perſons who ſhould deſerve the cenſure of the ſociety—the other in white, for recording the merits of thoſe who deſerved their praiſe. At the meeting of the 27th of March, and ſome ſubſequent meetings, a conference took place between the two ſocieties, when they reſolved on the propriety of holding a general meeting or convention, for the purpoſe of conſidering of the means of procuring a full and fair repreſentation of the people in parliament.—2dly, for recommending and preſſing frequent and cordial correſpondence between all the ſocieties engaged in the ſame purſuit.—And 3dly, for eſtabliſhing a friendly and fraternal intimacy between the two ſocieties. The next meeting was for the purpoſe of reading a pamphlet, of which 2000 copies were ordered to be printed.—This pamphlet contained a general account of the proceedings of the two ſocieties; and all the parts of it which had not in other ſtages been read in evidence, Mr. Garrow directed Mr. White now to read. He accordingly read a great part of its contents. Their letter to the priſoners Gerald and Margarott, their delegates, ſentenced to fourteen years baniſhment. The letter to the Rev. Mr. Fyſhe Palmer, of Mr. Skirving, and of Mr. Muir, on-board the veſſels proceeding on their voyage, together with the account of their anniverſary dinner at the Globe, at which, among others, were given the following toaſts: "The ſwine of England.—The armies contending for liberty.—The reign of peace and liberty.—May the abettors of the preſent war be its victims—and the reverſe of Mr. Wyndham's ſentiment—Proſperity to the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain." Mr. White was proceeding to read the ſongs alſo, which were thought unneceſſary by Mr. Garrow; and, being now half paſt 12 o'clock at night, the court adjourned.

THIRD DAY, *Oct.* 30.

The court met at eleven o'clock, when the clerk proceeded to read a paper found in the poſſeſſion of Hardy, dated the 30th of April, 1792, appointing M. Margarot delegate to the diviſion of the Correſponding Society, No. 70, for the ſpace of three months.

Another paper was read, authoriſing Mr. Vaughan to draw up a conſtitutional code of laws for the government of the Correſponding Society. This was followed by ſome extracts from the report of the committee of conſtitution, ſtating the principles to be adopted by the members, founded upon equality of repreſentation and rights, and particularly complaining of the corn laws, the game laws, the mutiny act, the impreſs ſervice; the abuſes of which, they contend, are only to be remedied by aſſociating together, and acting with united efforts.

The clerk then read the following letter:

"SHEFFIELD, *April* 24, 1794.

"Fellow-citizens,

"The barefaced ariſtocracy of the preſent adminiſtration has made it neceſſary that we ſhould be prepared to act on the defenſive, againſt any attack they may command their newly-armed minions to make upon us. A plan has been hit upon; and, if encouraged ſufficiently, will, no doubt, have the effect of furniſhing a quantity of pikes to the patriots, great enough to make them formidable. The blades are made of ſteel tempered and poliſhed after an improved form. They may be fixed into any ſhafts; but fir ones are recommended, of the girth of the accompanying hoops at the top end, and about an inch more at the bottom. The blades and hoops, more than which cannot be properly ſent to any great diſtance, will be charged one ſhilling. Money to be ſent with the order. As the inſtitution is in its infancy, immediate encouragement is neceſſary.

Struck through in the original { "Orders may be ſent to the ſecretary of the Sheffield Conſtitutional Society.

"Signed.

"To prevent poſt ſuſpicion, direct to Mr. Moody, joiner, Sheffield."

This letter contained encloſed another to the ſame purpoſe, directed to the ſecretary of the Norwich Patriotic Society.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

William Camage was then called, who depoſed that he was a member of the Society for Conſtitutional Information eſtabliſhed at Sheffield; he had firſt become a member in the year 1791, and had continued to act as ſecretary till the latter end of May 1793. In this capacity he did not write the letters of the ſociety, but only ſigned them; the buſineſs of the ſociety was managed by a committee. Their profeſſed object was a parliamentary reform, and ſuch continued to be their object during his ſecretaryſhip. He ceaſed to be ſecretary about April 1793.

Q. Were you preſent at a meeting in March, 1794, at which Yorke recommended to have recourſe to arms?—A. I was preſent with him on the Caſtle-hill, but no ſuch converſation paſſed.

Q. Did you never hear him talk of a convention?—A. Yes. I heard him talk of the Scotch Convention as a very wrong piece of buſineſs, becauſe the people were unprepared for ſuch a meaſure; he thought that they ſhould firſt have brought out an addreſs to the nation. He was then ſhewn a copy of a letter which had been read; and, upon being aſked whether he had ſeen it, replied that he had ſeen it at the houſe of Richard Daviſon. Being aſked why the anſwer to this letter was deſired to be addreſſed to Moody, and not to the ſecretary of the ſociety, he anſwered, that it was only for the greater ſafety of conveyance, as it had been found that letters immediately addreſſed to the ſecretary had in ſome inſtances been intercepted.

Q. What perſon was employed to make the handles to the pikes?—A. Moody.

Q. What was the figure and deſcription of the pikes?—A. They were about ſeven feet in length, the blade about ten inches, and nearly reſembling a bayonet; the handles were made of fir.—He then ſtated in anſwer to particular queſtions that Daviſon had not been long at Sheffield, nor did he at preſent know where he was to be found; that Gale alſo had quitted it about the ſame time.

Q. Did you never hear of a night-cat?—A. Yes; I heard of ſuch a thing five or ſix weeks before I was taken up.

Q. Can you tell what was the uſe of it?—A. Its uſe, as I underſtood, was to act againſt cavalry.

Q. You know not then how it might be employed?—A. Yes; to hurt the horſe by running into his foot.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. Can you ſincerely and conſcientiouſly anſwer, that a parliamentary reform was your own ſole object while you acted as ſecretary to the ſociety from 1791 to 1793?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your idea of a parliamentary reform?—A. A more equal repreſentation of the people of England in the houſe of commons.

Q. Had

Q. Had you then no idea by your plan of reform to deſtroy the king or the houſe of lords?—A. God forbid!

Q. Had you no idea from any thing that was ſaid or done, that ſome individuals in your ſociety thought differently from yourſelf?—A. No.

Q. Was no ſpecific plan ever pointed out in order to procure a reform in parliament after giving up all thoughts of a petition?—A. None.

Q. Was it ever ſtated that your object might be carried by force of arms and violence?—A. Never.

Q. Had ſuch been the caſe, would you have remained a member of the ſociety?—A. Certainly not. I never ſuſpected ſuch to be the intention either of the ſociety, or of any individual in it.

Q. Had you conceived that any of the proceedings of your ſociety would have affected the ſafety or honour of the throne, would you have continued a member?—A. No; I ſhould have immediately quitted the ſociety.

Q. Did you read with attention all that you ſigned as ſecretary?—A. In general I did.

Q. After you had ceaſed to be ſecretary, did you ſtill continue to be a member of the ſociety?—A. I did continue to act as a member till the time that I was taken up.

Q. You never then conceived that any miſchief was intended to the conſtitution; you never heard that the Scotch Convention was to put down the king and parliament, and uſurp the functions of the legiſlature?—A. I had never the ſmalleſt idea of that ſort.

Q. You are then a friend to the Britiſh conſtitution in its purity?—A. I am moſt firmly attached to the genuine principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

Q. You had no intention then to bring into this country the deſolation and anarchy of France; you had no intention to put down the king, or annihilate the parliament?—A. God forbid that I ſhould be capable of entertaining any ſuch intentions.

Q. In providing yourſelves with arms had you any other view except to maintain yourſelves in the peaceable enjoyment of your rights, and to reſiſt any illegal violence that might be offered you?—A. We never had any other view.

Q. Was it your intention, if your demands ſhould not be complied with, to employ them againſt the king or the parliament?—A. We had no ſuch intention.

Q. Upon what ground did you conceive yourſelves entitled to provide yourſelves with arms?—A. From the bill of rights, which authoriſes every Engliſhman to have arms for his own defence.

Q. From what motive were you induced to give a preference to pikes above any other ſort of arms?—A. On account of their extreme cheapneſs, which enabled us to procure them more readily than any other ſort of arms.

Croſs-examined by the Attorney General.

Q. What was the price of a pike?—A. The blade and handle together coſt 20d.

Q. Had you no converſation about the pikes, or the manner in which they were to be employed, after the letter which you ſent to the Correſponding Society on the ſubject?—A. No converſation at all, ſo far as I can recollect.

William Broomhead was next called and examined by Mr. Garrow. He depoſed that he was a cutler at Sheffield, and had become a member of the Conſtitutional Society there when it was firſt inſtituted in 1791. As to the letter ſent to the Correſponding Society, it was always underſtood that they acted in conjunction, with the ſame views, and upon the ſame principles; further he knew nothing more, except what appeared upon the face of the letters. He had acted as ſecretary to the ſociety for five months previous to his being apprehended in May. The profeſſed and only object of their inſtitution, he ſaid, was to procure a reform in parliament; and the ſole means to which they looked for this purpoſe were by meeting together, mutually enlightening each other, ſpreading the knowledge of the grievances under which they ſeverally laboured, and concerting the leaſt exceptionable means of providing a remedy.

Q. Did you never hear of univerſal ſuffrage?—A. Never till it was mentioned in the convention at Edinburgh, to which our ſociety ſent a delegate.

Q. Do you know a perſon by the name of Henry Yorke?—A. I know a perſon who goes by that name.

Q. Has he any other name?—A. Yes. Henry Redhead.

Q. Do you not recollect a meeting at Caſtle-hill, at which Yorke was preſent, and what took place on that occaſion?—A. Yes; he had in his hand a book written by Locke, and addreſſed the people who were aſſembled. He expatiated on the abuſes and evils which had crept into the conſtitution, and the deviation which had taken place from its original principles.

Q. Did Mr. Yorke ſpeak from any particular elevation?—A. Yes; the chair from which he uſually ſpoke was carried from my room to the place.

Q. Were there many perſons preſent, and what was the reſult of the meeting?—A. There were ſeveral thouſands preſent. Mr. Yorke addreſſed the meeting on the ſubject of petitioning the king; a draught of the petition was read, adopted, and afterwards tranſmitted to Lord Stanhope, who did not chooſe to deliver it to the king in the form in which it was drawn up.

Q. How were you employed previous to your being ſecretary to the ſociety?—A. In working at my buſineſs when I had any.

Q. Were you applied to in order to become ſecretary?—A. Had I not been applied to I ſhould never have aſſumed the office.

Q. Did you derive any advantage from holding the ſituation?—A. I did; it was neceſſary to increaſe my means of ſupport, which had in ſome meaſure failed in conſequence of the war having deſtroyed my buſineſs.

Q. Did you ever hear in your ſociety of any propoſition for providing arms?—A. It is extremely material that this buſineſs ſhould be properly explained. A few days previous to the meeting in which it was ſpoke to as the undoubted right of every Engliſhman to provide arms for his own ſecurity, an attempt was made in order to excite the ſociety to ſomething unjuſtifiable. A ſpurious hand-bill, without a ſignature, was publiſhed and diſperſed by night, warning the inhabitants of Sheffield to be on their guard againſt the dangerous deſigns of diſaffected perſons, and to be prepared to cruſh any tumult which they might wiſh to excite. In conſequence of this attempt to excite alarm and prejudice againſt us, we deemed it neceſſary to take ſome precautions for our own ſafety. Such was the motive which firſt induced us to think of providing ourſelves with arms. So little idea had we of employing them for any improper purpoſe, that we publiſhed our reſolution on that ſubject in the public newſpaper. For myſelf, I have only to ſtate that I never ſaw a pike till I was brought to London.

Q. You ſay you never ſaw a pike; did you never ſee an inſtrument called a night-cat, or do you recollect any converſation reſpecting it?—A. I ſaw a model of what I believe receives that name; an inſtrument which preſents a pike in every direction; it was ſhewn merely as a boy's play-thing, thrown once or twice upon the floor, and no converſation paſſed except what was entirely deſultory.

Q. Do you recollect no expreſſions of Mr. Yorke of rather a more violent nature than any you have mentioned?—A. I was preſent at ſome meetings, where his converſation was not ſo guarded. I particulary recollect once in the ſociety where viſitors were admitted, that, comparing the grievances under which we at preſent labour to the privileges we formerly enjoyed, he ſaid, "That the country was reduced to the moſt low and deſpicable ſituation, and that for his own part, rather than ſubmit to it, he would go up to London with the people who were preſent."

Q. Where was this delivered, and what numbers might be preſent?—A. It was delivered from the chair in my room, and the number preſent might amount to one hundred and fifty or two hundred. I particularly recollect

recollect the expreſſion, becauſe I never before heard him utter himſelf with ſuch violence, and it gave me much pain at the time.

Q. Why did it give you pain?—A. Becauſe I fear God and honour the king.

On his croſs-examination he ſaid, he meant no other than a reform in the repreſentation of the commons, by peaceable means; and that he truſted, that the convention, if it met, would have acted as he had ſaid: but what might then be done he would not anſwer for. He ſaid, he could not anſwer for the wickedneſs of individuals. That their ſociety correſponded with other ſocieties, and, amongſt the reſt, with the Society of the Friends of the People.

The Attorney General then informed the court that he ſhould read that part of a paper which had been proved, and which related to the landing of the Heſſian troops, which was dated the 28th of February, 1794, as alſo other reſolutions, dated the 20th of March, 1794, and of the 21ſt of March, 1794. Some of them belonging to the ſociety of Sheffield, and others to the London Correſponding Society, ſigned T. Hardy, ſecretary, moſt of which were printed, and long ſince made public. One of the reſolutions of the Sheffield ſociety contained ten or twelve points. The firſt was a condemnation of the preſent war. The next alledged, that the landing of the Heſſians was againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution of this country, and deſerving the cenſure of every Engliſhman.—Another, on the mode of erecting barracks.—Another, alledging that peace and liberty were the offspring of heaven.—Another, expreſſing the thanks of the ſociety to the Earl of Stanhope, for his excellent ſpeech in the houſe of lords, on a motion for acknowledging the French republic, and for his ſupport of the rights of the people.—Another, expreſſing the thanks to Mr. Sheridan, for his nervous, manly, and eloquent, ſpeeches--and to other members who had ſpoken in ſupport of the conſtitution and liberties of Engliſhmen, concluding that there was no remedy to their grievances by any means except a parliamentary reform, and that they will never deſert that object, though they ſhould follow their brethren to Botany Bay.

Henry Alexander ſaid, he was a member of the London Correſponding Society; that he became ſo in the latter end of November, 1793; that the ſociety of which he became a member met at Robin's coffee-houſe, in Shire-lane. He knew Mr. Yorke; he came while the witneſs was there. On the laſt night Mr. Yorke was there, he took leave of the company in a long ſpeech. He ſaid he was going, the witneſs ſaid, to Belgium, (laying the accent broad on the letter i) for that he had received a letter from a friend of his; he ſaid they would be ripe for a revolution there, and he was going to be at the head of them. He ſaid he was afterwards coming to England, and that he was in hopes he ſhould be at the head of them.

Juryman—Look this way; where was he to come to?

Witneſs—To London. He made a very long ſpeech. He ſaid in that ſpeech, in ſubſtance, that he had received a letter, that he had the honour of being a member of the National Convention of France, and that he had hopes of coming over here, and that he ſhould ſee them all ready to join him; and Mr. Pitt's, with the different members that he meant, and the king's head, ſhould be on Temple-bar, and that that ſociety would join him. Mr. Pitt, meaning the miniſter, and the king's head, would be on Temple-bar.

Juryman—Mention the time.

Witneſs—The time was the 5th of November, 1793. He made many obſervations on the King and Queen of France. I cannot recollect the words he uſed. I do not recollect he ſaid any thing to us about the war. He ſaid ſomething of the Sans-Culottes; that they were a ſet of brave fellows. He ſaid a deal about them, but I do not recollect what. He ſaid ſomething to us about arms; that when he came home he ſhould find them all ready to join, and that when the time came he hoped he ſhould not ſhrink from what he profeſſed. He ſaid it was impoſſible to do any

thing

thing without bloodſhed. This was in the ſociety. He ſaid there could not be good done without bloodſhed. He ſaid there was a ſet of brave men at Sheffield. I cannot tell how he ſaid that they were brave. He did not ſay where the blood was to be ſhed. He ſaid Mr. Yorke's ſpeech was well received, and he ſpoke very loudly. They were all unanimous, and got up and ſhook hands with him as he got up to leave the room. I ſaw no more of Mr. Yorke—I do not know where he went. I went after that to acquaint Mr. Dundas, and likewiſe the lord mayor.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. What are you?—A. I am a linen-draper, I live at the Roſe in Fleet-market; the time I went into the ſociety was the latter end of the year 1793; I did not go for the purpoſe of being a member, though I became one. A friend of mine, of the name of Whitcome, aſked me to the club; I went for nothing but curioſity.

Q. In plain Engliſh you are a ſpy!—A. After I found what they were, I became a ſpy; I did not wiſh for a parliamentary reform.

Q. Why did you become a member, if it was not for the purpoſe of becoming a ſpy?—A. I did not know what they meant by it.

Q. Did you wiſh any parliamentary reform when you became a member, upon your oath, ſir? Look to the jury, look at theſe gentlemen. You need not look at me, ſir, I ſhall hear you.—No anſwer for ſome time.

Chief Juſtice—Why don't you anſwer, ſir?—A. I do not underſtand you, ſir.

Mr. Erſkine—I am ſorry for it. I believe you are the only one in court who does not.—A. I never wiſhed any thing of the kind.

Q. Why did you become a member of that ſociety?—A. Smith ſaid to me, Be a member.—One man then got up and read ſomething, but what he read I did not underſtand. I did not approve of it. I related it to two or three of my friends, and they did not approve of it; they were of the ſame opinion as myſelf. I went a ſecond time to ſee what they were upon.

Q. You wiſhed to be ſerviceable to the public? you went there a ſecond time as a ſpy?—A. So it proved, at leaſt, ſir; I went there to ſee the real grounds they acted upon.

Q. Did you take any notes of what you heard?—A. No; they would not ſuffer me to take any notes; they would not ſuffer me to take down any thing. They ſat every week.

Q. What time, what month, was this?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was it in the ſummer or in the winter?—A. I cannot ſay, ſir; I attended twice after I had been with Mr. Dundas.

Q. Mr. Yorke ſaid he was going to Belgium.—A. He ſaid ſomething of Belgium or Belgiam.

Q. You went there as a lover of your country!—A. Nothing leſs, ſir; I went voluntary; there were three of my friends ſaid I was very right.

Thomas Whitehall ſaid, he was a member of the London Correſponding Society, and ſhopman to a bookſeller. The firſt time he was there was with the laſt witneſs, Alexander. He believed they both went together. They were both admitted the ſame night. He was there about four times. He ſaw Mr. Yorke there, who made a very long ſpeech, and the witneſs left him ſpeaking there. He could not remember the ſubject matter of the ſpeech. He ſpoke loudly, but he could not ſwear to a ſentence of the ſpeech, for he was at the lower end of the room. He underſtood ſomething about Mr. Yorke's going abroad.

George Widdiſon, ſaid he lived at Sheffield; that he was both a hairdreſſer and a turner. He was a member of the Conſtitutional Society at Sheffield. He ſaw Mr. Yorke there ſeveral times; he generally was chairman when he was there. He ſaw him not long after the execution of the King of France. He remembered being with Mr. Yorke, when he ſpoke of arms; but could not recollect who the people were who were with them. The witneſs made ſome arms: he made a dozen of pike-ſhafts for

Gale,

Gale, and Mr. Yorke knew of it; but he did not recollect whether Mr. Yorke ſpoke to him about it. He aſked him once or twice, whether he had made any; and the witneſs told him, he was making ſome of them. He made a dozen, or a dozen and a half; but Mr. Wilkinſon, the magiſtrate, took them away. It was generally underſtood, that they were to make them for their own defence. Mr. Yorke told him what he meant by a parliamentary reform: univerſal ſuffrage was what he approved of; and they always underſtood each other to mean univerſal ſuffrage.

On his croſs examination by Mr. Erſkine he ſaid he was two years a member of this ſociety, and that, till a few weeks of his leaving it, he was of the ſame opinion as the reſt, in favour of univerſal ſuffrage. As far as he could collect the opinion of the members of this ſociety, they were all people who loved the king. He ſhould not have continued there as a member if he thought otherwiſe, or had ſaid or done any thing as if they did not love their king. He thought univerſal ſuffrage conſiſted with a love of the king at that time. The firſt idea the ſociety had of univerſal ſuffrage was from the plan of the Duke of Richmond. As far as he knew the people he aſſociated with, that appeared to him to be their object. He never learnt or ſuſpected that this reform was intended to be brought about by force. He did not think that the people's minds were prepared for univerſal ſuffrage, and that was the reaſon for his withdrawing from the ſociety. He ſaid that he never underſtood that they were to take upon themſelves the functions of parliament, if he had he ſhould not have ſtaid among them. He thought them all attached to their king, at the ſame time that they were attached to their own intereſt. He always underſtood that the king's preſervation and the liberty of the ſubject were inſeparable. This was not only his own, but alſo the general opinion of the ſociety. Nothing was ſaid in their ſociety for an attack on the king's majeſty, or for putting down the law, to his knowledge. When he made the pikes, he thought he was making them for his own defence, provided it ſhould be neceſſary. He had no thought of attacking the magiſtracy of the country; but only to oppoſe thoſe who had illegally threatened to attack the ſociety, and this appeared to be the general notion of the ſociety. For he always underſtood that they were to be attacked by perſonal violence by thoſe whom they called Ariſtocrats. But that upon the whole, nothing was intended by them againſt the king or conſtitution.

On his re-examination by Mr. Bower, he ſaid, they had paſſed a reſolution of thanks to Mr. Paine for his works, that he had read theſe works, and that thoſe who voted ſuch thanks might be friends to the conſtitution of this country.

Henry Hill was examined; and he alſo, amongſt other things, declared he would not have been a member of the ſociety if he thought they intended any hoſtility againſt the king, or any of the conſtituted authorities of the law.

Robert Moody underwent a long examination; he alſo denied any knowledge of any intention to employ force againſt legal authority. He ſaid he had ſeen a model of a thing which was called a cat, the uſe of which was to injure the feet of horſes that might go over it, but he only ſaw the model; he never ſaw or heard of one of them being made, or of any intention to make any.

John Edwards, ſilverſmith, was a member of the London Correſponding Society, and knew the priſoner, Hardy, as ſecretary. He went to the priſoner's houſe ſome time in April laſt, and aſked him to give him a few lines to ſome perſon in Sheffield, who might inform him by whom pike-blades were made there. Hardy gave him a few lines, but he did not recollect to whom addreſſed. The purport of the note was, that Hardy underſtood they had a plan at Sheffield for furniſhing the people there with pike-blades.

The witneſs ſpoke to two or three other members of the ſociety on the ſubject. A meeting was to be held at a place in the Old Bailey where every

every perſon who choſe to pay a ſhilling was to have a pike-blade from Sheffield; but this converſation was not in Hardy's preſence, nor at any meeting nor ſection of the ſociety.

He was at the meeting at Chalk Farm. He had a card of admiſſion which he got at the committee of the Correſponding Society. His diviſion, No. 29, met at Robin's coffee-houſe, in Shire-lane.

He was aſked if a paper ſhewn him was diſtributed at Robin's coffee-houſe. He ſaid a paper was given him by Baxter, of a different ſize and date, but containing the ſame matter.

After ſome debate, the paper was read, being an infamous attempt at wit or wickedneſs in the form of a play-bill, announcing for the 30th of January a performance called *The King's Head in a Baſket!* The witneſs did not recollect preciſely when he received this paper, but thought in October or November.

A meeting was appointed in the ſociety for the Friday before Hardy was apprehended, but it was poſtponed. Thoſe who choſe were there to put down one ſhilling each for a pike-blade from Sheffield. Fir ſhafts were recommended; he had a pike-blade which he made himſelf, the only one he ever ſaw.—The pike-ſhaft was produced; the blade he had deſtroyed, as afraid of its being found upon him.

He had a magic lantern of his own, which exhibited the deſtruction of the Baſtile, the only one he knew of.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. How came you to make a pike?—A. He made his pike, on hearing Yorke ſay they had pikes at Sheffield; he underſtood other members were arming to reſiſt the illegal diſperſion of their meetings, as it was at the time the Heſſian troops were landed without the conſent of parliament. Had ſpoke to nobody about pikes before his application to Hardy. Believes that nobody he knows meant any thing but to reſiſt illegal force. They had been moleſted before by two police-officers, when, in his conſcience, he believed they were doing nothing wrong, for they were reading the reſolutions of Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond at the Thatched-houſe Tavern. Never heard Mr. Hardy ſpeak of arms. Believes him to be a quiet, well-meaning man, never heard him make uſe of an improper expreſſion. Never knew of Hardy's being preſent at any propoſition for arming. He got the bill above-mentioned from Baxter, who gave it to two or three others. It was called infamous in the ſociety. Believes Hardy incapable of approving of it, and that he never ſaw it.

Samuel Williams, gun-engraver, knows the priſoner, and Franklo, but never ſaw them together. Hardy told him the object of the ſociety was a reform in parliament; he employed Hardy to make ſhoes for him, and aſked him to ſell ſome guns for him in return, and he ſold two or three: the witneſs went to Spence's houſe to inſtruct perſons in the manual exerciſe, at Franklo's requeſt; ſaw at different times ſix or ſeven perſons; went between eight and ten in the evening, and exerciſed by candle-light in a room. The people exerciſed belonged to the Loyal Lambeth Society. Hardy told him that Franklo was going to raiſe an aſſociation, and wanted arms. The aſſociation was not entirely compoſed of Lambeth inhabitants. Franklo diſciplined them at his own houſe. The witneſs ſupplied them with eleven muſkets, by Franklo's order, who paid him for them. There were to be ſixty muſkets in all.

The articles of aſſociation were produced.

The preamble recited, that, as the fear of invaſion or civil commotion had alarmed many perſons in the pariſh, the aſſociators had reſolved to form themſelves into a body, ready to act when called upon, in defence of their lives and property, againſt all levellers, and diſturbers of the public peace, the officers to be elected quarterly. Witneſs heard converſations among them about parliamentary reform, from which he gathered, that, if they could not get it otherwiſe, they would attempt it by force.

Mr. Gibbs objected, that, as this aſſociation was not the London Correſponding Society, nothing ſaid in it could be evidence.

Court.—"This is not evidence; we can hear no more of it."

George Saunderſon ſaw five or ſix ſtand of arms at a place in the Borough. They belonged to the armed ſociety, moſt of whom were members of the Correſponding Society.

They met to exerciſe at Spence's, and at a blackſmith's ſhed in Weſtminſter. Franklo and Williams drilled them. The greateſt number he ever met at one time was ſix or ſeven. If he might judge of the cauſe from the converſation, it was to obtain a a parliamentary reform at the point of the bayonet. In May laſt, a member ſaid in Robin's in Shire-lane, "Citizens, Mr. Pitt will go over the bridge at twelve o'clock at night." Some perſon at table ſaid, this was unfit to make any comment upon. They talked of a defeat of the Britiſh troops as good news. One expreſſed his joy that a king's meſſenger had been killed ſomewhere in the country. They warned one another againſt ſpies, and propoſed dividing into tythings, and meeting at the houſe of every tenth man. A member ſaid he would not mind blowing any ſpy's brains out.

Mr. Erſkine, in croſs examination.—Were you not afraid when you heard this?—I was. Were you a ſpy then?—I was.

Edward Goſling became a member of the London Correſponding Society in April 1794. Was introduced by Hilliar. Became a member to diſcover whether they had any intention of arming. Communicated from time to time with Mr. Wickham, a magiſtrate. Heard them on the firſt night talk of arming, as the French had done, to defend their convention; but, their minds being much heated, did not think much of their being ſerious. He entered into an account of what he heard at Chalk Farm. A perſon, who he was told was Thelwall, ſpoke of the infamous and ever-to-be-deteſted Court of Juſticiary of Scotland, and of repelling force by force, if any attempts ſhould be made to introduce the Scotch law into England.

At another meeting he heard of relieving Dr. Hodſon; and went with Hilliar to ſee Hodſon next day in Newgate. Hodſon talked of ſubdividing the ſociety, for the convenience of guarding againſt ſpies, and learning the uſe of arms. A Frenchman, Rouſelle, who was preſent, ſaid, when the ſociety was ready to act, money ſhould not be wanting A toaſt was given: "The world a republic—or a deſart." Hodſon ſaid, he hoped to ſee a revolutionary tribunal eſtabliſhed in this country; and that he deſpiſed all others.

The ſame evening, at a meeting of the 11th diviſion, Wright, the delegate, ſaid he had got his muſket; and, that it was neceſſary they ſhould all get arms, as they might ſoon have occaſion to uſe them. Gordon, the ſecretary, who was going to America, ſaid—he was ſorry to leave them, when they were going to act, as well as think, and regenerate their country. Hilliar ſaid he had got a pike.

Afterwards, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, he heard they had determined at Sheffield to petition parliament no more. The letter ſtating this contained a drawing of knives, with this obſervation, "Theſe are the inſtruments we muſt ſoon uſe." It was ſaid the principal dependence of the ſociety was to ſecure the royal family, and the members of both houſes of parliament; that, if they could reſiſt the firſt ſhock, there would be no danger from the military, for, wanting a head to look up to, they would readily accept of additional pay. No objection was made to this by the hearers, one of whom was in liquor, and the other two ſober.

Baxter told him that Joyce, Earl Stanhope's ſecretary, reported there was no fear of Stone, for he was too firm for them to get any thing out of him by intimidation. It was ſaid that one Moore had been particularly ſucceſsful in getting over the troops, and that the old ſoldiers in Weſtminſter were the moſt eaſily got over.

Baxter aſked if the witneſs knew any friends who would purchaſe a pike, and ſaid if he aſked for Ed-

wards at a place in the Old Bailey, he ſhould have a pike, and be taught the uſe of it along with others. The witneſs ſaid he thought a parliamentary reform might be obtained without bloodſhed.

Baxter ſaid, "There is not a man in the ſociety who believes that a parliamentary reform is all we want."

They did not wiſh to do any harm to the king, or any of the royal family. It muſt be expected that ſome blood muſt be ſhed, as inſults had been offered to the people which fleſh and blood could not bear. He ſaid that many thouſands of pikes were making at Sheffield, but they were to be ſtocked in town. He was cautious of ſpeaking out, becauſe there were ſpies in the ſociety. It would be adviſeable to let the French priſoners out of gaol. He mentioned Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Reeves, as three of the perſons who had inſulted the people paſt their bearing. He ſaid that he was to ſound the army, enlarge on the hardſhips of their ſituation and ſmallneſs of their pay—if he found them ariſtocrats, he was to deſiſt.

Goſling concluded his examination in chief, by ſaying, in anſwer to a queſtion from Mr. Garrow, that he had attended all theſe meetings for the expreſs purpoſe of giving information.

Croſs-examination by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. What do you ſay is your name?—A. Edward Goſling.

Q. What is your employment?—A. I am employed by Mr. Juſtice Colquhoun, at the office in Worſhip-ſtreet, and have been ſince the month of September or October laſt.

Q. What was your employment before that?—A. I kept a broker's ſhop.

Q. Was you not in the habit of buying government ſtores?—A. I never to my knowledge bought any ſtores belonging to his majeſty in my life.

Q. Recollect yourſelf—Did you never own that you uſed to buy the king's ſtores?—A. I did never buy any. I own I ſaid otherways. I ſaid to Mr. Worſhip, that I dealt in buying ſtores. I ſaid ſo becauſe I wiſhed to deceive him as to my real place of abode, which I thought might give him ſuſpicions.

Q. Did you never ſay that you would think no more of cheating the king than of guillotining him?—A. I never ſaid ſo.

Q. Will you ſwear that you never ſaid ſo?—A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Did you never go by the name of Douglas?—A. I will explain to you how that was.

Q. Anſwer my queſtion, ſir; you ſhall afterwards explain your reaſons. Did you not go by the name of Douglas?—A. I did.

Q. How long ago?—A. Some years ago; about ten years.

Q. How long did you go by the name of Douglas?—A. Seven years; I kept a hairdreſſer's ſhop, at No. 3, Petty France. I took the name of Douglas by mere accident. It was the firſt name that ſtruck me in a play-bill.

Q. And how long did you play the part of Douglas?—A. Seven years.

Q. Do you know Mr. Lincoln?—A. I do. He collects rents for Mr. Macnamara.

Q. Did you ever borrow any money from him?—A. I did. I borrowed ten pounds or ten guineas, or ſome ſuch ſum, five or ſix years ago.

Q. Did Mr. Lincoln ſee you lately by accident at the London Coffee-houſe?—A. Mr. Macnamara ſaw me, and we had a converſation, but I was ſo confuſed, that I do not know what I ſaid to him.

Q. Did he not not call you by the name of George Douglas?—A. He ſaid that he came out of humanity: as he was informed I was to give evidence by the name of Goſling; and my bills by the name of Douglas were to be exhibited againſt me.

Q. You ſaid, that you had told Mr. Worſhip that you dealt in buying king's ſtores. I call on you to ſay, upon your oath, whether you did not ſay, that you would think no more of cheating the king than of guillotining him?—A. Never in my life.

Q. You never did?—A. Never.

Q. Now, ſir; take care what you ſay. I call upon you to ſay, on your oath,

oath, whether you did not go about to theſe ſocieties, uſing yourſelf the inflammatory expreſſions which you have this night attributed to others, trying to excite them to violence; and that you were frequently checked in doing ſo?—A. Never, to my knowledge. No; never.

Q. Recollect yourſelf. Did you never, in theſe ſocieties, uſe ſuch expreſſions as theſe:—"We muſt arm ourſelves; we muſt learn the military diſcipline; we ſhall never do any good without arms?"—A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. You muſt know poſitively, whether you did or did not uſe theſe expreſſions?—Never, that I remember.

Q. You ſwear poſitively that you never did?—A. I do ſwear poſitively; I never did.

Mr. Erſkine.—That is an anſwer. Take down his words, Mr. Clarkſon.

Q. Do you know a Mrs. Colman?—A. I did know a Mrs. Colman. She rented a ſhop of me, and died at my houſe. I buried her.

Q. She left a will, did ſhe not?—A. She did.

Q. And you wrote the will?—A. I did. Her property was to be divided between a Mr. Burrows and a Mr. Leach.

Q. Was there not a complaint made againſt you for fabricating that will?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What, do you not know whether a complaint was made againſt you?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Pray, ſir, who is Leach to whom the property was left?—A. My wife's ſon.

Q. I call upon you again—Was there no complaint made againſt you for fabricating that will?—A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Good God! do you not know certainly whether you were charged with a capital felony?—A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Anſwer poſitively. Was you not accuſed perſonally to your teeth?—A. Not that I know. Her brother came to town about it.

Q. I deſire that you will ſay upon oath, Was there never a complaint made to you n the ſubject of that will?—A. Never.

Q. And this you directly ſwear?—A. I do.

Mr. Erſkine deſired theſe words alſo to be taken down.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Cox, a cheeſe-monger?—A. I dealt with him for cheeſe and hams.

Q. What; for your family?—A. No; to ſell.

Q. I thought you were a hair-dreſſer?—A. I dreſt my cuſtomers, but my wife ſold cheeſe and hams, &c. I dealt with Mr. Cox, but the hams were of a bad quality, full of dirt and ſtones.

Q. Am I to underſtand you, that you never dealt in ſtores?—A. Never. I have bought old cordage, paper-ſtuff, and ſuch like.

Q. Did you never ſay, you was a dealer in *raw materials*; and, when aſked the meaning of this—That you attended the government ſales, and bought them for one fifth of their value, by bribing the keepers to condemn them?—A. No.

Q. Did you not tell Mr. Hilliar that you had been in the conſtant practice of cheating the king in this way?—A. No. I ſaid I had been trying to diſcover the frauds in this way, in order to give information.

Q. Did you not tell Mr. Hilliar that copper was conveyed out of the king's ſtores in butter-firkins?—A. I ſaid I heard ſo. I had been employed to make enquiries.

It being now half paſt one o'clock, the court adjourned to eight next morning.

FOURTH DAY, *Oct.* 31.

John Groves was called, who depoſed, that he was preſent at a meeting of the Correſponding Society, on the 20th of January, 1794; that he was afterwards deſired, by a *particular* gentleman, to become a member, which accordingly he did.

Q. After you became a member of the ſociety, what was publicly profeſſed to be their object?—A. A reform of parliament.

Q. What were the means by which they propoſed to attain that object?—A. By enlightening the minds of the lower claſſes, in order that they might arrive at the knowledge of their natural freedom.

Q. Did you never hear any thing ſtarted on the ſubject of arms?—A. I never did.

Q. Were you preſent at any of Thelwall's lectures?—A. Yes, I was two or three times preſent.

Q. What was the ſubject of theſe lectures?—A. A general abuſe of adminiſtration.

Q. Did he not touch on the branches of the legiſlature? How did he ſpeak of the king?—A. In terms of contempt.

Q. Do you recollect any of thoſe terms?—A. He called him a Solomon.

Q. How did he expreſs himſelf of the other branches of the legiſlature?—A. As entirely corrupt.

Q. Did he ſay then that they ought to be deſtroyed?—A. No; but that they ought to be new-modelled.

Q. What means did he recommend for this purpoſe.—A. Annual parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage.

Q. Did you go to Chalk Farm in company with any perſon?—A. Yes; with Mr. Thelwall.

Q. Where was the meeting firſt to have taken place.—A. It was propoſed to have taken place at a houſe in Store-ſtreet.

Q. Why was it afterwards changed?—A. I was told by Thelwall it was only given out that it was to take place at Store-ſtreet, becauſe they were afraid that the magiſtrates might interfere: accordingly, at the door of the houſe, there was a notice ſtuck up that it was to be held at Chalk Farm.

Q. Who were the principal perſons who ſpoke and acted at the meeting?—A. Lovatt, Thelwall, Richter, and Hodſon.

Q. Do you recollect any thing being ſaid about ſpies?—A. Yes; Thelwall ſaid that he would permit all ſpies to be preſent at that meeting; for the account they would have to carry home of the numbers of the Correſponding Society, would be no very agreeable news to their employers.

Q. Do you recollect, in any reſolution that paſſed on that occaſion, the phraſe Britiſh Senate being objected to?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect any thing that Hardy ſaid at the meeting?—A. I recollect him only to have uttered three words.

Q. What were theſe?—A. While Richter was reading the reſolutions, he ſtopt to make ſome remark of his own, when Hardy ſaid, "Read without comment."

Q. After the meeting was over, where did you adjourn to ſpend your evening?—A. I adjourned, along with Thelwall, to the public-houſe in Compton-ſtreet, where the diviſion met, and there indeed I heard ſomething that much aſtoniſhed me; for Thelwall taking up a pot of porter, and cutting off the head, ſaid, "Thus I would have all kings ſerved," or "Thus would I ſerve all kings:" I cannot exactly recollect which of theſe expreſſions he uſed.

Q. Was there any particular toaſt afterwards given?—A. Yes; Thelwall gave, "The lamp-iron at the end of Parliament-ſtreet;" and called upon another perſon to cover it, who gave, "And at the Treaſury Bench."

Q. Do you know a perſon of the name of Green, or recollect any particular expreſſions which he uſed?—A. Yes; he once ſaid, "That the pretexts of annual parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage were only ladders to gain their ends."

Q. Did Green ever ſhew you a knife of a particular conſtruction?—A. At the meeting at Chalk Farm, I was rather ſurpriſed at remarking that five or ſix of them produced out of their pockets, ſome inſtruments exactly correſponding with each other. Theſe reſemble what the French call *couteau ſecret*; opening with a ſpring, and not apt to fly back. One of the company remarked that theſe were bread-and-cheeſe knives; at which I could obſerve a ſmile upon their countenances. I was told that I might have one at Mr. Green's ſhop, Orange-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields. I went there about a week after; he told me that he had ſold about two or three hundred of theſe knives; and, the parlour-door being open, deſired me to ſpeak very low, "*For*," ſaid he, "*my wife is a damned ariſtocrat.*"

Upon

Upon being aſked whether he recollected any thing further of the proceedings of the ſociety, he ſaid, that he was preſent at the dinner of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, held at the Crown and Anchor, on the ſecond of May laſt.

Q. Who was in the chair?—A. Horne Tooke. The counſel deſired him to recollect himſelf; he then ſaid he believed the chairman was not Horne Tooke, but Mr. Wharton, member of parliament.

Q. Had you any muſic?—A. The moment the company entered the dinner-room, the air of *Ca-ira* ſtruck up, and continued to be played during the whole time of dinner, being repeatedly encored; it was followed by the Marſeilles March, and the Carmagnole.

Q. What effect did theſe airs produce upon the company?—A. They called forth an univerſal peal of approbation; the clapping continued ſo loud and ſo long that hands ſmarted, and ears ached.

Q. What took place after dinner?—A. Horne Tooke got up; he ſaid that there were in the room ſome government ſpies, and thoſe he wiſhed in the firſt place to addreſs. To this I particularly attended.—He deſired the company to remark that he was not in a ſtate of inebriation; for, having ſomething to ſay, he had taken care to refrain from the indulgence of his glaſs. He then proceeded; he called the Treaſury Bench a ſcoundrel ſink of corruption; and the Oppoſition, a ſcoundrel ſink of oppoſition; he ſaid there was a junction between theſe two parties for the purpoſe of deſtroying the rights and liberties of the nation. He then, ſpeaking of the hereditary nobility, aſked, Whether that ſkip-jack Jenkinſon could be conſidered as one of the hereditary nobility?

Q. What did he ſay of the houſe of lords?—A. If my memory ſerves me right, he paid them much the ſame ſort of compliment which he had already paid to the houſe of commons.

Chief Juſtice Eyre.—"Sir, in giving evidence, do not uſe that language, in talking of the ſame ſort of compliment; confine yourſelf to facts and expreſſions which actually were made uſe of."

Q. How did he expreſs himſelf of the king?—A. He called the king a poor man, but whether to amuſe or abuſe I know not.

Q. How was his ſpeech received?—A. With great applauſe.

Croſs-examination by Mr. Gibbs.

Q. Mr. Groves, what are you?—A. I have been a conveyancer for theſe two or three and twenty years?

Q. Are you a ſolicitor?—A. I am not a ſolicitor in Chancery.

Q. I did not aſk you whether you were a ſolicitor in Chancery, but whether you were a ſolicitor. You do not anſwer: do you not underſtand the meaning of the queſtion? Are you not a ſolicitor at the Old Bailey?—A. I am; I did not indeed at firſt underſtand the meaning of your queſtion.

Q. I have no doubt that your ignorance was involuntary; it was very natural that you ſhould forget your profeſſion in the court where you practiſe; but when did you firſt attend the meetings of the Correſponding Society?—A. In the month of January.

Q. You were ſent, you ſay, by a gentleman?—A. Yes; I was employed to attend by a gentleman high in office, for the purpoſe of procuring information.

Q. How aroſe your connection with your employer?—A. I have had the honour of being perſonally known to him for theſe ten years, during which, I have enjoyed his confidence.

Q. Then you confeſs that, as a ſpy, you went to pick up information, and carry it to your employer?—A. I did.

Q. You went, you ſay, to Chalk Farm?—A. Yes.

Q. On that occaſion, you ſeem to have fixed yourſelf on Thelwall.—A. No; he fixed himſelf on me:—We met at the door of the houſe in Store-ſtreet, where the meeting, which afterwards they thought proper to adjourn to Chalk Farm, was originally propoſed to have been held; and Thelwall, ſeeing me there with a view to attend, ſaid "Come along."

Q. Was

Q. Was there not at that meeting a great cry againſt ſpies?—A. Yes.

Q. I ſuppoſe then that you joined in that cry?—A. I certainly did.

Q. Did you ſee any perſon whom you knew?—A. Yes.

Q. What was his name?—A. Walſh.

Q. Was any enquiry made to you reſpecting your knowledge of him?—A. Yes; I was carried acroſs the garden by ſome of the members who ſuſpected him, for the purpoſe of telling who he was; beſides, he had the words *King and Conſtitution* inſcribed on his buttons.

Q. So you admitted a perſon in the ſame ſituation with yourſelf, employed by government, and with the words King and Conſtitution inſcribed on his buttons, to be a ſpy. Were you not afraid by this declaration to expoſe your friend to the hazard of being torn in pieces by the perſons at whoſe expence he came to make diſcoveries?—A. Had I not made the declaration, I might have been myſelf ſuſpected.

Q. Oh! it was only a fetch of cunning in order to conceal your own character; and I think you told us before, that Mr. Thelwall had ſaid, he wiſhed all ſpies to be admitted. What might be the number of perſons preſent?—A. I ſuppoſe about two or three thouſand; of whom, however, only about eight or nine hundred belonged to the Conſtitutional Society. The others were drawn there by curioſity.

Q. At that meeting you ſaw ſome knives of a particular deſcription employed by the company in eating bread and cheeſe. Had not you often ſeen ſuch knives before?—A. I certainly had.

Q. You were afterwards, you ſay, preſent at the Crown and Anchor, on the 2d of May?—A. I was; and was very much aſtoniſhed to find, on entering the room, ſo great a number of reſpectable gentlemen aſſembled.

Q. I have no doubt you were; but how did you contrive to get into their company?—A. I had been preſented with a ticket for the dinner by Mr. Hardy.

Q. You are not certain who was in the chair?—A. I now recollect that it was Mr. Wharton.

Q. Did Mr. Horne Tooke, in the ſpeech which he made on that occaſion, and of which you gave ſome account, ſpeak highly of the ancient hereditary nobility?—A. Yes; he paid them every compliment.

Q. Did he not alſo remark that the ancient nobility had loſt their due influence in the country, in conſequence of the new nobility (I do not wiſh to make any offenſive alluſion to individuals) introduced by thoſe upon whoſe conduct he had been adverting in the houſe of commons?—A. I now recollect he did.

Q. Did he not alſo ſpeak highly of the office of the king in the conſtitution?—A. I am clear he did, for he lamented the circumſtance of the new nobility, in conjunction with a corrupt houſe of commons, continuing, as he expreſſed it, to amuſe that poor man, the king.

Q. Did he make any other complaint then againſt the conſtitution, except that perſons were introduced into the houſe of commons, and by this means into the houſe of peers, who reſtrained the due privileges of the crown, and deprived the king of his proper weight in the conſtitution?—A. I perfectly recollect that he made uſe of thoſe expreſſions.

William Camage was called upon to prove that he had ſeen a knife of the particular conſtruction mentioned by Groves in the poſſeſſion of Margarot at Edinburgh. Margarot ſhewed it him as a curioſity, but dropped not the ſmalleſt hint, nor did the witneſs conceive, that it was intended for any other purpoſe than that for which he was then uſing it—in eating his dinner among a company of five or ſix perſons.

George Lynam was next called, who depoſed, that he had become a member of the London Correſponding Society in the month of October, 1792. He ſtated, that from the period of his having become a member of the ſociety, he had taken regular minutes of all the meetings he attended. Having taken his minutes from time

to time, he was permitted by the court to ſtate them in evidence. After having gone through a number of details, which from their minuteneſs it would be impracticable to report at length, and of which the moſt intereſting parts are already before the public, the witneſs proceeded to read from his notes a letter ſigned by Mr. Margarot, and agreed to be ſent to Mr. Dundas, ſtating, among various other matters, that the object of the delegates was to obtain a parliamentary reform. Maintaining that they were entitled to the ſupport of government in what they were doing, for that they were acting conſtitutionally, and calling miniſters to protect them in their rights. That Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond themſelves pointed out to them the path they were to purſue. Telling Mr. Dundas that the author would wait for his anſwer, and would publiſh it, or publiſh alſo that he had been ſilent, if he choſe to obſerve ſilence. Telling him alſo that he did this at the requeſt of many thouſands. Stating that the author was for *a thorough* parliamentary reform, &c.

It was then ſtated at this meeting to enter into a ſubſcription, and to take into conſideration the cauſes of all the perſons who were proſecuted, and to afford them ſome aſſiſtance; and a committee was appointed for that purpoſe. It was then agreed by the meeting, that they apprehended a riot might enſue, on ſome perſon oppoſing them. It was reſolved to ſend to a magiſtrate in that caſe, and to tell him that if any of them ſhould be attacked by violence, that they had a right to call on the civil power to protect them.

He ſtated alſo, that five guineas were ſubſcribed at one of the diviſions, for publiſhing the ſpeech of Mr. Fox on the ſubject of parliamentary reform. That in diviſion No. 24 of the ſociety, it was reſolved that the ſociety do publiſh their determination and our eagerneſs to aſſiſt the magiſtrates; and that we will perſevere in a parliamentary reform. That being agreed to, Mr. Margarot was to draw it up againſt the next meeting.

The witneſs then gave an account of the different proceedings of the diviſions and the committees of the London Correſponding Society at various times, and of the various things they ordered to be printed, ſuch as the ſpeech of Kerſaint in the National Convention of France; almoſt all of which are printed in the Reports of the Committees of Secrecy of the two houſes of parliament.

He then proceeded to give an account of a rumour, of which he had no notes, of ſome of the members of the ſociety having agreed to exerciſe in a military way at Lambeth in the month of November laſt. An account of which is in the Appendix to the Report of the Committees of Secrecy About this time I ceaſed to be a delegate in conſequence of one of the delegates making a report that I was a ſpy. I was tried by a committee of delegates, and honourably acquitted by a very great majority, and was re-elected in the beginning of January.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. How came you to turn ſpy?—A. I was alarmed for the ſafety of the conſtitution of this country, on reading a reſolution and addreſs of the 14th of May, 1792. I wanted to watch their proceedings; I became a member for that purpoſe; and, to carry on my plan, it was neceſſary I ſhould *ſeem* to think as they did. I was accuſed of being a ſpy, and tried on evidence; after hearing all they could ſay, I was *honourably* acquitted. I did not do this of my own mind, but by advice of a friend of mine to make a report, and have done ſo from time to time.

Q. Was the perſon to whom you reported a magiſtrate?—A. Not to a magiſtate.

Q. Who was it to?

The Attorney General objected to this queſtion, as being of ſuch a nature, that the witneſs could not, by the rules of evidence, be called upon to anſwer it.

John Coates knows Franklo; was his apprentice ſince November laſt. There was exerciſe with fire-arms in his maſter's houſe about twice a-week, about eight perſons at a time, and he thinks the ſame night always; the

the window-ſhutters were put to; it was generally after eight in the evening. The arms were kept in the firſt floor. There were cartouch-boxes in his maſter's cutting-room. He had once ſeen Franklo in his uniform. The arms and cartouch-boxes were not kept ſecret.

Thomas Green, manufacturer of perfumery. Has dealt in cutlery ever ſince he has been in buſineſs. Had from Sheffield three dozen of knives with a ſpring to prevent their ſhutting when opened. Sold fourteen of theſe, and one of them to the priſoner. He gave the priſoner ſix to chuſe out of, and got back four after the priſoner was apprehended. He ſold one to Billings, and one to Groves. He ordered the knives from Sheffield, on a pattern ſhewn him by a rider. Remembers ſeeing a member of the Correſponding Society in Compton-ſtreet eat his ſupper with one of them. The witneſs produced one of the knives in court, which he ſaid was of a ſort to be ſeen in any ſhop. He had had one of the ſame ſort for ſeven years.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. Were theſe knives of a new pattern?—A. By no means, they are very common.

Q. Did you underſtand them to be knives particularly adapted to any miſchievous purpoſe?—A. By no means; but uſeful knives for common purpoſes.

Q. Did you believe thoſe who bought them of you thought them peculiarly adapted for bad purpoſes?—A. By no means; if I had, I would not have ſold them.

Q. Have you any of them left?—A. About twenty out of three dozen.

Mr. Erſkine. I am glad of it; I'll buy one of them myſelf.

Q. Had you any converſation with Groves on the ſubject of the knives?—A. Groves bought one, and ſaid it was a very uſeful knife.

Q. Did you tell Groves that you had ſold ſeveral hundred knives, and to ſpeak low, for that the parlour-door was open, and your wife was a damned ariſtocrat?—A. Never.

Q. I think it proper to inform you, that Groves has ſworn you ſaid ſo.—A. I never made uſe of any ſuch expreſſion.

Q. Do you mean to ſwear, after being told what Groves has ſworn, that you never made uſe of any expreſſions implying ſecrecy with reſpect to the knives?--A. I do ſay ſo upon my oath. The knives lay in an uncovered glaſs caſe in my ſhop, and in the window, like other articles for ſale, and were concealed from none of my family.

Arthur M'Ewen depoſed, that he lived at the Water of Leith; was a member, and attended ſome meetings of the convention. A committee of ways and means was choſen, of which the witneſs, Watt, Downie, and others, were members. The reaſon of chuſing this committee, as far as he underſtood, was on account of Mr. Skirving, to whom ſome money was owing. Watt read a plan in the committee for ſeizing upon the lord juſtice clerk, and the other lords of ſeſſion, the lord provoſt, kindling a fire at the exciſe-office, and ſtationing a party at the Luckenbooths.---The counſel for the priſoner objected to this evidence.

Mr. Attorney General thought it right to ſtate how he meant that this would apply to the priſoner. A letter was written to Mr. Buchannan, for the junction of all the ſocieties. —On the 23d of November, 1793, a letter, from Mr. Hardy to the ſociety of Norwich, informed them, that the convention was ſitting in Edinburgh; and, that they muſt awaken to a ſenſe of the importance of the moment, to co-operate with them, by which alone they could ſucceed in putting an end to the war, and in procuring redreſs of all their grievances.—Thus there was a general co-operation, and the plan of a complete union, among all the ſocieties, and which, therefore, made the overt-acts in Scotland applicable to the priſoner in England.

The court ſaid they might ſhew all theſe proceedings as evidence of the conſpiracy; it would lie afterwards with them to ſhew how it would apply to the crime the priſoner ſtood charged with. The witneſs then went on with the further account of

Watt's

Watt's proceedings. A party was to be ſtationed at the Weſt Bow, and the fire was to draw the military from the Caſtle, when they were to be drawn in between the two parties; different parties were to ſeize the different banking-houſes in Edinburgh, and commiſſioners appointed to demand their caſh. As ſoon as Watt had finiſhed reading, the witneſs objected to it, and ſaid he would never agree to break the peace, or ſhed the blood of his countrymen. Benthrow joined him in this opinion, and there was no more diſpute about the paper. On the other ſide of the ſame paper, was the copy of an addreſs to his majeſty to remove his preſent miniſters, and to put an end to the bloody war, or he might expect bad conſequences. On his reading theſe papers he informed Watt he would have nothing to do with him, for thoſe things did not belong to reform. Mr. Watt called upon him one day, and deſired him to go to Orrock, a ſmith, and deſire him to make ſome pikes; Orrock drew a ſketch of one. Watt bid him be buſy, for he had four thouſand to ſend to Perth, beſides what he had to diſtribute in Edinburgh.—Watt propoſed to ſend a letter to Mr. Hardy, and Watt ſaid he would do his utmoſt to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with Hardy in a ſafe manner. But whether any letter was ſent to Mr. Hardy or not he could not tell.

Croſs-examination.

He ſaid the object of this ſociety was a reform in parliament. He was alſo in the convention. He never heard ſuch expreſſions as theſe in which Watt indulged himſelf. If he had, he ſhould certainly have withdrawn himſelf. They meant nothing but reform by peaceable means, and by petition.—The very night that the convention was diſperſed, they were to take into conſideration the propriety of a petition either to the parliament or the king.—They never had arms, nor propoſed to have arms, nor did he ever hear of arms, except from Watt, on the occaſion. The reform that they wiſhed was for an amendment in the repreſentation of the people. Some were for triennial, others were for annual, parliaments, and ſome for univerſal ſuffrage; but they never had the idea of overthrowing the king's government, nor touching the houſe of lords. Here the evidence cloſed on the part of the proſecution, and the court adjourned.

FIFTH DAY, *Nov.* 21.

PRISONER's DEFENCE, BY THE HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

Before I proceed to the priſoner's caſe, as it regards the law and the evidence, I wiſh to follow the liberal example that has been ſet by the attorney-general, in his opening ſpeech, in putting aſide every thing collateral to the queſtion. But firſt, both in the name of the priſoner for whom I ſtand, and for myſelf, I deſire to ſubſcribe to all that eulogium pronounced by the attorney-general on the conſtitution of this country, as handed down to us by our anceſtors, the reſult of their ſuperior wiſdom and virtue, and entitled to the eſteem and veneration of all poſterity. The attorney-general ſeemed to lay great ſtreſs on the anarchy and confuſion of France, on which he deſcanted at length. Into that ſubject I will not at preſent enter; I neither will enquire into the cauſes by which they were firſt produced, nor the circumſtances from which they have proceeded to ſuch an extent. But what is it that the French have chiefly to deplore? They are at preſent under the dominion of a barbarous neceſſity, in conſequence of which no man's life, liberty, or property, is ſecure, or at his own diſpoſal for a moment. The firſt inſtant that a charge of inciviſm, federaliſm, or moderantiſm, is brought againſt him, the ſentence of the revolutionary tribunal follows —quick as the thunder-bolt purſues the flaſh, and he is doomed to behold his friends and family no more. But is any compariſon between that country and this to affect the life of the priſoner? It is neceſſary that you, gentlemen of the jury, ſhould guard againſt this ſource of deluſion and injuſtice; it is neceſſary, in the deciſion

which you are called to give, you ſhould ſtand on the ſtrict and unequivocal letter of the law. The priſoner holds his life from the law, and by it he demands to be tried. This fair trial I aſk; firſt, from the court—I aſk it more emphatically from the jury—but laſtly, and chiefly, I implore it of him in whoſe hands are all the iſſues of life, whoſe juſt and merciful eye expands itſelf over all the tranſactions of mankind, without whom not a ſparrow falleth to the ground, at whoſe command nations riſe and fall, and are regenerated.—I implore it of God himſelf, that he will fill your minds with the ſpirit of juſtice and of truth, that you may be able to find your way through the labyrinth of matter laid before you; a labyrinth in which no man's life was ever before involved in the whole hiſtory of Britiſh trial, nor indeed the univerſal annals of human juſtice or injuſtice.

Mr. Erſkine then proceeded to the indictment—The firſt charge of the indictment was, *that the priſoners maliciouſly, traitorouſly, and with force of arms, did amongſt themſelves and other falſe traitors, to the jurors unknown, conſpire, compaſs, and imagine, to excite inſurrection, rebellion, and war, againſt the king, and to ſubvert the legiſlature, rule, and government, of the kingdom, and to depoſe the king from the royal ſtate, title, power, and government, of the kingdom, and to bring and put our ſaid lord the king to death.*—Gentlemen of the jury, ſaid Mr. Erſkine, you have been extremely good in taking down the evidence; allow me now to requeſt you to attend to the form and ſubſtance of the charge. The whole treaſon lies in the laſt member of the charge, viz.—*And to bring and put our ſaid lord the king to death.* The indictment then goes on to charge the overt-acts—*And to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect, their moſt evil and wicked treaſon, and treaſonable compaſſing and imaginations aforeſaid, viz.—to bring and put the king to death, they met, conſpired, conſulted, and agreed, among themſelves and other traitors to the jurors unknown, to cauſe and procure a convention and meeting of divers ſubjects to be aſſembled within the kingdom, with intent and in order that the perſons ſo aſſembled, and at ſuch convention and meeting, ſhould traitorouſly, without and in defiance of the authority and againſt the will of parliament, ſubvert and alter, and cauſe to be ſubverted and altered, the legiſlature, rule, and government, of the country, and depoſe, and cauſe to be depoſed, our lord the king from his royal ſtate, title, power, and government thereof.* This is the overt-act—That the priſoner conſpired the death of the king; and that, in purſuance of his intention, he did all the acts charged in the indictment, provided arms, and concerted the plan of a convention. And here two things occur for conſideration, which are abſolutely neceſſary in order to eſtabliſh the guilt of the priſoner under this charge. Firſt, it is neceſſary to prove, that he actually did the things which are charged in the indictment. Secondly, that he did them with the *intention*, and in purſuance of the *object*, of compaſſing the king's death. Was this convention by which he propoſed to put down the king, to ſuperſede the functions of the legiſlature, and uſurp to itſelf all the authority of the ſtate? A man cannot be guilty of the overt-act, without having firſt conceived the intention. It is the intention, which at the time paſſes through his mind, that alone attaches guilt to the act. And, if you are ſatisfied with reſpect to the guilty intention, you are then to conſider whether the overt-act is of a nature which amounts to the deſcription of that charged in the indictment. And here I would earneſtly implore the attention of the court, and of the attorney-general, to what the law is. It is not my deſign, on the preſent occaſion, to offer any thing of my own. It is only my wiſh to make you maſters of the authorities. And firſt, I ſhall advert to the conſtructive treaſon of depoſing the king; but I muſt remark, that I ſtand in a fearful and delicate ſituation; it is neceſſary therefore that I ſhould occupy a large ground, as not only the life of the priſoner at the bar is at ſtake, but the lives of many who are behind, involved in the ſame queſtion, and dependent on the ſame iſſue.

As to the crime of high treaſon, Lord Chief Juſtice Hale has ſhewn, how arbitrary and uncertain the law of treaſon was, before the ſtatute of the 25th of Edward III. whereby it came to paſs, that almoſt every offence that was, or ſeemed to be, a breach of the faith and allegiance due to the king, was by conſtruction, and conſequence, and interpretation, raiſed into the offence of high treaſon. To remedy theſe grievous abuſes, by which every faction in its turn ſacrificed its enemies by arbitrary executions, founded upon conſtructive treaſon, making ancient England like modern France, the wiſe and venerable ſtatute of King Edward III. was made, whoſe excellent and benevolent object was to make treaſon certain. Lord Coke called the parliament who paſſed this ſtatute, *parliamentum benedictum*, and the like honour was given to it by the different ſtatutes which, from time to time, brought back treaſon to its ſtandard, "all agreeing in magnifying and extolling this bleſſed ſtatute."

By this ſtatute then, it is made high treaſon to compaſs and imagine the death of the king. In no caſe elſe, imagination, or encompaſſing, without an actual effect, is puniſhable by law. The treaſon conſiſts in the wicked imagination, which is not apparent. But when this poiſon ſwells out of the heart and breaks forth into action, in that caſe it is high treaſon. Then what is an overt-act, of an imagination or compaſſing the king's death? Truly it is any thing which ſhews what the imagination of the heart is. After ſhewing that the noble and ſublime ſpirit of humanity, which pervades and ſupports the whole ſyſtem of our juriſprudence, ever awake to interfere in the protection of our imperfect natures, would not ſuffer the ancient law, with reſpect to private perſons, to remain, Mr. Erſkine ſaid, that for ages paſt the death of the private man had been held neceſſary to the completion of the felony; but, as Forſter truly obſerves, this rule, too rigorous in the caſe of the ſubject, the ſtatute of treaſons *retained* in the caſe of the king, and retained alſo the very expreſſion. The ſovereign's life was made to remain an exception, and the *voluntas pro facto*, the will for the deed, remained the rule; and, therefore, ſaid Forſter, the ſtatute meaning to retain the law, which was before general, retained the expreſſion. The ſtatute did not, in its firſt branch, make a new law in its principle or expreſſion, but retained the old one applicable to ſubjects. It followed inevitably from thence, that within the letter and meaning of the ſtatute nothing could be a compaſſing of the death of the king, that would not, in ancient times, have been felony in the caſe of a ſubject. The opinion of Judge Forſter was confirmed by that of Lord Coke, by that great prerogative lawyer, whoſe infamous proſtitution in the caſe of Lord Strafford would tarniſh his name to all poſterity; but ſtill his opinions as a critic and a commentator made him a proper authority for him to uſe. Lord Coke, in his commentary upon the words of the ſtatute, which he did with that preciſion and technical nicety, which, though not calculated to pleaſe the ear were ſo valuable in a book of ſcience, when he comes to the words "doth compaſs," ſays, "Let us ſee firſt what the compaſſing of the death of a ſubject was before the making of this ſtatute, when *voluntas reputabatur pro facto*."—Thus falling in with the opinion of Judge Forſter. He then ſtated Lord Coke's definition of the expreſſion of common law, which went to ſhew that the compaſſing the death of the king, not only by the plain common ſenſe of the expreſſion, but by looking back to the common law, from whence, for centuries back, the expreſſion was admitted to have been borrowed; it was clear that a probable ſpeculative conſequence muſt not be confounded with an intention, ſince the overt-act muſt be laid directly to ſhew the traitorous intention of the heart. Notwithſtanding the benevolent preciſion of this ſtatute, it was lamentable to ſee the departures from it, which mark and diſfigure our hiſtory; but, at the ſame time, it would be a theme of conſolation to Engliſhmen to reflect, that as often as in arbitrary

and wicked times, it was invaded by parliaments and judges, the juſtice of better judges and better parliaments brought the law back to the ancient ſtandard; theſe invading ſtatutes and judgments, and their repeals, were indeed deciſive of the true conſtruction of the ſtatute. The ſtatute of the 25th Edward III. had expreſsly directed that nothing ſhould be declared to be treaſons but caſes within its enacting letter; yet Lord Hale ſays, that "things were ſo carried by parties and factions in the ſucceeding reign of Richard II. that the ſtatute was but little obſerved; but, as this or that party got the better, ſo the crime of high treaſon was in a manner arbitrarily impoſed or adjudged, which by various viciſſitudes and revolutions miſchiefed all parties firſt and laſt, and left a great unſettledneſs and inquietneſs in the minds of the people, and was one of the occaſions of the unhappineſs of the king."

Mr. Erſkine ſhewed, in order, the various ſtatutes which had altered and impaired the ſtatute of Edw. III. The ſtatute of the 21ſt of Richard II. which Lord Hale ſays, "was a ſnare for the people, inſomuch that the ſtatute of the 1ſt Henry IV. which repealed it, recited that no man knew how he ought to behave himſelf, to do, ſpeak, or ſay, for doubt of ſuch pains of treaſon, and therefore wholly to remove the prejudice which might come to the king's ſubjects, the ſtatute 1ſt Henry IV. chap. 10. was made, which brought back treaſon to the ſtandard of the 25th Edward III." Now what did this ſtatute of Richard II. which produced ſo much miſchief? It only went beyond the ſtatute of Edward III. by the looſe conſtruction of compaſſing to depoſe the king, and raiſing people, and riding to make war. Levying force to impriſon or depoſe the king was already and properly treaſon; but this ſtatute of Richard II. enlarged only the crime of compaſſing, making it extend to a compaſſing to impriſon or depoſe, and making that equal to an actual levying of war; and this extenſion was reprobated, ſtigmatized, and repealed, by the ſtatute of 1ſt Henry IV. and "ſo little effect," ſays Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, "have violent laws to prevent any crime, that, within two years after this new law of treaſon reſpecting impriſonment and depoſing, this very prince was both depoſed and murdered." Mr. Erſkine then went on to the next departure of the ſtatute in the 1ſt and 2d of Philip and Mary, which made a compaſſing to levy war, if manifeſted by printing, writing, or overt-act, high treaſon. This ſhewed that a compaſſing to levy war was not conſidered to have been treaſon within the act of Edward III. which required an actual levying of war. If compaſſing to levy war had been conſidered as compaſſing the king's death, it would have been unneceſſary to declare it treaſon by this act. The firſt branch of the ſtatute of Edward III. made it high treaſon to compaſs or imagine the king's death; but the ſecond branch of the ſtatute required an actual levying of war neceſſary to conſtitute treaſon. The law made the natural life of the king ſo much more ſacred than his executive authority, that to imagine his death was treaſon, but there muſt be a poſitive attack made upon his executive authority by the levying of war, to conſtitute the other. What was it that was meant to be reſtored by the ſtatute of the 1ſt of Mary? the letter of the 25th of Edward III. or the judicial conſtruction of it? Clearly it was the letter that was to be reſtored. He wiſhed nothing to be taken, he ſaid, from any unauthoriſed opinion of his own; but he wiſhed to bottom himſelf upon the authority of the great judges whoſe opinions had been preſſed erroneouſly into the ſervice againſt them. He ſaid erroneouſly, becauſe it would be ſeen that their declarations were reconcileable. The writings of thoſe great judges were thickly ſown with warnings to judges to avoid conſtructive treaſon. Lord Coke ſays, that "the ſtatute of the 1ſt of Mary ſpeaks a ſtrong language againſt conſtructive treaſons, when it ſays, it was declared by the whole parliament, that laws juſtly made for the preſervation of the whole common-wealth, without extreme puniſhment, are more often obeyed and kept, than laws and ſtatutes made with great and extreme puniſhments,

puniſhments, and in ſpecial laws and ſtatutes ſo made, whereby not only the ignorant and rude unlearned people, but alſo learned and expert men minding honeſty, are oftentimes ſnapped and ſnared." The Lord Juſtice of Scotland, ſaid Mr. Erſkine, differed from this ſtatute in what he ſaid at Perth, "that very honeſt men were guilty of treaſon without knowing it." In this ſtatute of Mary, Lord Coke goes on to ſay that two things are to be obſerved, 1. That the word expreſſed in the ſtatute of Mary excludes all implications or inferences whatſoever. 2. That no former attainder, judgment, &c. &c. other than ſuch as are ſpecified and expreſſed in the ſtatute of Edward III. are to be followed or drawn into example, for the words be plain and direct. And further, on commenting on the word *proveablement* he ſays, "In this branch, it is to be obſerved, the word proveablement, *proveably*, i. e. upon direct and manifeſt proof, not upon conjectural preſumptions, or inferences, or ſtrains of wit, but upon good and ſufficient proof; and herein the adverb *proveably* hath a great force, and ſignifieth a *direct plain proof*, which the lords and commons in parliament did uſe, for that the offence of high treaſon was ſo heinous, and ſo heavily and ſeverely puniſhed, as none other the like; and therefore the offender muſt be *proveably* attainted, which words are as forceable as upon direct and manifeſt proof. Note, the word is not *probably*, for then *commune argumentum* (a common argument) might have ſerved, but the word is *proveably* be attainted." Nothing could be ſo curiouſly and even tautologouſly laboured, as this commentary of Lord Coke upon this ſingle word in the ſtatute; which manifeſtly ſhews, that ſo far from its being the ſpirit and principle of the law of England, to adopt rules of conſtruction and proof unuſual in trials for other crimes, that on the contrary, the legiſlature did not even leave it to the judges to apply the ordinary rules of legal proof to trials under it, but admoniſhed them to do juſtice in that reſpect in the very body of the ſtatute. Lord Hale's words were equally ſtriking. He brings forward inſtances to ſhew how dangerous it was by conſtruction and analogy to make treaſons, when the letter of the law has not done it, for ſuch a method admits of no limits or bounds, but runs as far and as wide as the wit and invention of accuſers, and the deteſtation of perſons accuſed, will carry a man." Surely the admonition of this ſupereminent judge ought to ſink deep into the heart of every judge, and of every jury who were called to adminiſter juſtice under an accuſation upon this ſtatute. This great man ſeems to have had a bird's eye of the preſent trial; he ſeems to have anticipated the horrors of ſuch a confuſed, heterogenous, maſs of papers as were now brought before a jury; where no ſpecific overt-act directly expreſſive of an intention to compaſs the king's death was laid, no preciſe point of a man's life ſpecified—but where four days had been neceſſary to the mere accumulation of the maſs—where a ſpeech of nine hours was required to explain the charge—and a whole life of treaſons was to be collected from inferences, ſpeculations, and tendencies, that no man could touch with his underſtanding, nor treaſure in his memory. It was curious to compare Lord Coke's ſpeech to the jury as attorney-general againſt Lord Eſſex, with the writings which he had left as monuments to poſterity of the law upon this momentous ſubject. But it was loſs of time to conſider the argument of an attorney-general, who could ſo diſhonour himſelf and degrade his profeſſion, as Lord Coke, to his eternal infamy, did in the caſe of Sir Walter Raleigh. His honourable and learned friend, the *preſent* attorney-general, would, by his candid proceeding in the opening of this cauſe, go down to poſterity with a purer character, though he might not have written ſo many books as this great, baſe, and degraded, man. It was fit, nevertheleſs for the preſent argument to obſerve, that, in the caſe of Lord Eſſex, Lord Coke expreſsly treated high treaſon as a crime of intention.

Comparing this doctrine with the caſe before us. Let the jury but turn

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their eyes to the mass on the table of the court. He did not mean to accuse the law-officers of the crown, but let them reflect on the sort of circumstances that had been amassed and brought together in order to affect the prisoner at the bar. Could any man, whatever had been his attention—whatever were his powers of discrimination, he defied him to develope the intention, gist, and end, of the heap before him. There was consequence added to consequence—there was speculation upon speculation—the prisoner was to be led from this to that—the desire of enlightening his fellow citizens was to produce a desire of reform of certain grievances—the desire of reform was to lead them to republicanism—this was to lead them to arming and violence—and, in some future time, this was to produce a change in the frame of our government, and this change was to affect the king's dignity; and finally this was to be taken as an overt-act of compassing his death.—If it were not unfit to introduce any thing ludicrous upon so solemn an occasion, he should say, that all this reminded him of the story in every child's gilt book, of "Here was the bull, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat." and so on, till we get to the house that Jack built.—Good God! in this land of security and justice, were the lives of men to be put upon such hazards? Was it in England—was it in the year 1794, that such a trial was brought into a court of criminal justice?

What the fate of the prisoner would be, Mr. Erskine said, he knew not; he was confident in leaving it to men of honour, diligence, and attention, who would be guided by the evidence under the rule of the law which governed the case. What they had heard of in the proceeding of the secret committees of the two houses of parliament, under Number A. or Number B. or Appendix C. and as to the evidence that was offered, he hardly knew where he stood when he examined it:—One man heard another say something, but he took no notes of it, though employed as a spy for the purpose; another took some notes, but did not hear all that was said; a third heard something somewhere of arms, and so on, but nothing of all this in the prisoner's hearing. He would maintain, without fear of contradiction, that, if any excess had been committed, the spies of government had proved that they provoked it all. Did he really believe that the prisoner was guilty, he would have taken a very different course; but, believing him to be really innocent, he would defend him to the utmost of his power.

The societies, and the prisoner at the bar as a member of one of them, were charged with having formed a plan to subvert the established government of the country, as the means of carrying into effect their traitorous purpose against the life of the king. The charge was not that they had conspired to assemble the convention which met at Edinburgh, but that they had conspired to assemble another convention which never did meet. All the extraordinary evidence they had heard, and the most extraordinary that ever was heard in a court of of justice, went to prove the intention with which this second convention was to be held. Whether a reform of parliament was a measure likely to produce all the good that some expected from it, or all the mischief that others apprehended, the discussion was, in the case of his client, neither necessary nor proper. It was sufficient to examine whether all that had been said, or written, or printed, in the proceedings of the societies, on the necessity of reform, for every article of whose conduct the prisoner, in the idea of his prosecutors, ought to be amenable, was said *bona fide*, with honest intention, and in the sincere belief of its being true, or resorted to as a mere stalking-horse, behind which to prepare the shafts of treason, and take aim at the life of the king. He was ready to confess that, if the same defects in the representation of the people in parliament had not been noticed in any former period, had never occurred to persons in much higher stations, and,

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as far as motives of ſelf-intereſt could attach men to any ſyſtem, to perſons who had a much more important ſtake in the conſtitution of the country, he might have been led to ſuſpect that the intention of theſe ſocieties was not exactly what they profeſſed. Happily, however, this was not the caſe. That the repreſentation of the people in parliament was defective, that many and great abuſes had crept into it, and that the health and longevity of the conſtitution depended upon the correction of thoſe abuſes, was a doctrine ſupported by many and high authorities. On maintaining this doctrine, the great Lord Chatham built the fame and glory of his life, and bequeathed it to his ſon, who raiſed upon it his own fame and fortune. If the counſel for the proſecution had choſen to carry their evidence ſo far back, they would have found that the Society for Conſtitutional Information owed its birth to Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, whoſe plan of parliamentary reform was univerſal ſuffrage and annual elections: and although he thought, with thoſe whoſe political opinions he had been accuſtomed to conſider with more reſpect, that this would not be an improvement, yet he could not imagine that they, who originally promulgated or ſtrenuouſly ſupported it, had in contemplation the ſubverſion of the government, much leſs were compaſſing the death of the king. The Duke of Richmond was a man of great fortune, of the higheſt rank, and it was not to be imagined, that, by contending for univerſal ſuffrage and annual election, he meant to ſubvert the government and ſtrip himſelf of his own honours. The Duke of Richmond was not only a man of high rank, but well known to be a man of extenſive reading and deep reflection. The plan he propoſed, as the only adequate plan for the reform of parliament, was not the offspring of raſhneſs or folly, but of information and reflection. The Duke of Richmond ſaid what he (Mr. Erſkine) ſhould be ready on all occaſions to ſay—and he cared not how many of ſuch miſerable ſpies as had been brought forward to give evidence on this trial were preſent to take down his words, or, as was more commonly their practice, to report what they thought fit to underſtand by his words, without taking them down—that if the repreſentation of the people in parliament was not reformed, if the abuſes that had crept into it were not corrected, abuſe accumulating upon abuſe muſt inevitably lead to a revolution. The Duke of Richmond publiſhed his plan in 1782. The plan was addreſſed to Colonel Sharman, and propoſed appointing delegates by aſſemblies of the people, no matter whether ſtyled conſtitutional or correſponding, or any other ſocieties, to meet in a general convention. The terms delegates and convention were, therefore, no new inventions, no imitations of a French model, but the natural growth of our own ſoil. When the convention met at Edinburgh, although many imprudent ſpeeches were made in it, ſpeeches which he had no inclination, and which the defence of his client certainly did not call upon him to juſtify, the declared intention of thoſe who compoſed it, was to obtain what they, following theſe high and unſuſpected authorities, were taught to believe the unalienable right of the people. A free and fair repreſentation in the commons houſe of parliament was the unalienable right of the people. He did not mean to ſtate this as a right to be recognized in a court of juſtice, in oppoſition to poſitive law, by which courts of juſtice could alone be guided, but as a right, not of new imagination, ſanctioned by the moſt unimpeachable authorities, and in proſecuting which by legal means no man incurred either guilt or cenſure. On this right was founded the right of his majeſty to the throne, as he himſelf had maintained in parliament, in oppoſition to the then newly adopted tenets of Mr. Burke.—"Of Mr. Burke," ſaid Mr. Erſkine, "I ſpeak not to blame. He poſſeſſes a mind enriched with the greateſt variety of knowledge, the fineſt imagination, the moſt powerful and faſcinating eloquence, the moſt extenſive acquaintance with the hiſtory of the Britiſh conſtitution.

ſtitution. He is now ſuffering under a domeſtic misfortune, which every man who ſympathizes in the feelings of another muſt deplore. I allude not to his change of political opinion as a fault: that change, I think, is to be liberally interpreted. I ſpeak not here to blame any man. I ſpeak to recommend charity among men, for the opinions of one another, to conciliate all hearts in favour of our common country, and by a fair, clear, and unprejudiced, application of the laws of that country, to induce all to purſue the common intereſt, unterrified by armed aſſociations on the one hand, or courts of juſtice on the other."

Mr. Erſkine, having arranged and commented upon the whole of the evidence in a maſterly manner, illuſtrated every objection he took to it by the moſt appoſite and pointed remarks. He warned the jury againſt giving their ſanction to conſtructive treaſons, and repeated Dr. Johnſon's remark on the acquittal of Lord George Gordon—"I hate Lord George Gordon, but I am glad he is acquitted, becauſe I love my country, and love myſelf." He remarked with particular ſeverity on the attempt to implicate Hardy in the charge of providing arms, on no better evidence than becauſe a man at Sheffield had written a letter to him, offering to make pikes, and deſiring him to forward another letter of the ſame tenor to Norwich, although it clearly appeared that Hardy had never read the letter to any body, nor forwarded the letter to Norwich; and on the ſtill more atrocious attempt to implicate him in the buſineſs of Watt at Edinburgh, from the mere circumſtance of Watt's having written a letter on the ſubject to Hardy, with whom he had never correſponded before, and from whom he had received no anſwer to his letter. If ſuch evidence were to be tolerated, the moſt innocent, the moſt meritorious, man living might be ſtript of his fortune, reputation, and life, by any ruffian who choſe to addreſs a treaſonable letter to him, and get it conveyed into his houſe. If the witneſſes for the crown, not ſpies by profeſſion, were worthy of credit, then the priſoner was innocent—if if they were not, then the teſtimony of the ſpies, admitted on all hands to be inſufficient of itſelf, was left totally deſtitute of ſupport.

"I ſhall therefore," ſaid Mr. Erſkine, "conclude with a fervent wiſh and a fond hope, that it may pleaſe God, who guides the world, moulds governments at his will, and who governs us all in juſtice and in mercy; from whoſe care and bounty has ariſen the proſperity and glory of this happy iſland; to enlighten and direct your minds; for then I fear not to commit my client to your diſpoſal, being confident you will do him juſtice.

Fourteen witneſſes were examined, who all gave the priſoner an excellent character, as an honeſt, induſtrious, peaceable, man.—After which the court adjourned.

On the Sixth Day, more witneſſes were examined, and the evidence for the defence was cloſed; Mr. Gibbs then addreſſed the court in favour of the priſoner, after which the Solicitor General began his reply.

On the Seventh Day, Mr. Solicitor General finiſhed his reply. The Lord Chief Juſtice proceeded to ſum up the evidence, which he concluded

On the Eighth Day.—At half an hour paſt twelve o'clock, Nov. 5, 1794, the Jury withdrew, and at half paſt three returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

[The Trial of John Horne Tooke, Eſq. commenced on Monday the 17th of Nov. under a ſimilar indictment of that of Mr. Hardy; His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Earl Stanhope, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Beaufoy, Major Cartwright, Mr. Wyvill, Mr. Francis, &c. &c. were among the Witneſſes called in his defence; all the intereſting facts relative to which will be given in the next Number of the Britannic Magazine; with thoſe relative to Meſſrs. Holcroft, Thelwall, &c.]

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQ.

OLD BAILEY, *Nov.* 17.

A FEW minutes after eight o'clock in the morning, all the judges in the commiſſion, except Mr. Juſtice Buller, appeared on the bench.

Mr. Tooke addreſſed them:—He ſaid it was neceſſary for the purpoſes of his defence that he ſhould quit the ſituation in which he ſtood, and be near the counſel which the court had aſſigned to him for the conduct of his defence.

The Chief Juſtice ſaid, that he was apprehenſive that to grant this application would be an extraordinary indulgence, becauſe it was a thing that was not done to any other priſoner.

Mr. Tooke ſaid, in reply, he was aware it was an unuſual application; but that was no wonder, every thing in the whole of this proceeding was unuſual; the laſt trial under this commiſſion was a particular proof of it. A great part of the hiſtory of his life was made matter of charge againſt him in this proſecution; he muſt therefore explain that part; and it would be impoſſible for them to know the facts, if he had not an opportunity of inſtructing them every moment; if ever there was a caſe in which this unuſual application ſhould be complied with, this was that very caſe, and their lordſhips would forgive him for ſaying he might claim it as a right by law. It was as much his inclination as his intereſt, to conciliate the eſteem of the bench, as well as all his auditors, but he muſt ſay that, if he were a judge, the word *indulgence* ſhould never iſſue from his lips; a judge had no indulgence to grant; he was bound to be juſt; he aſked no indulgence; but, if the bench had a doubt upon this point, that he could not help, and in that event he was ready to claim this as his right by law. He begged again to repeat that he did not mean in the ſmalleſt degree to give offence, when it was his intereſt to procure good will; but he was in a very extraordinary ſituation, wherein, if he did not ſucceed in his defence, he muſt die twice; one being in the manner of his execution; the other, by far the moſt dreadful, aroſe from apprehenſion and terror of beggaring his family, making himſelf an outcaſt of ſociety while alive, and his name infamous to poſterity for ages; that he might not therefore loſe his life while he ſtood to be judged for it, and while the ſtake was ſo deep, he made this application.

The judges conſulted for about half a minute, and the chief juſtice informed the priſoner, that the judges preſent found themſelves extremely diſpoſed to indulge him upon the ſcore of his health.

Mr. Tooke—"I thank your lordſhip for this, *on account of my health.*"

Mr. Tooke was then permitted to quit the bar, and to ſit at the table with his counſel.

The officer of the court then called over the names of the jurors who had been ſummoned to attend.

Mr. Erſkine challenged Mr. Goodfal, as a juror, peremptorily; for that he had ſaid, that, if he were on the jury, he would hang every one of the priſoners; and he was ſet aſide of courſe.

The following gentlemen were then impanelled.

James Haygarth, Eſq. Southampton-place, New Road, foreman.

Thomas Harriſon, Gray's-inn-lane, cowkeeper.

Edward Hale, Highgate, gent.

Thomas Draine, Limehouſe, brewer.

Mathew Whiting, Stepney-cauſeway, ſugar-refiner.

Norriſon Coverdale, Limehouſe, rope-maker.

Robert Mairis, Holborn, gent.

Willam Cook, Eſq. Great Ormond-ſtreet.

Charles Pratt, Tottenham, miller.

Mathias Dupont, Enfield, gent.
William Harwood, Eſq. Hanwell.
Henry Bullock, of Whitechapel, brewer.

Mr. Percival opened the pleadings; which were preciſely the ſame as thoſe in the trial of Mr. Hardy.

The Solicitor General then opened the caſe, and attributed to the priſoner and others, a conſpiracy to effect a change in the ſovereign power of this country.

Mr. Daniel Adams, the former ſecretary to the Conſtitutional Society, was examined. The ſubſtance of his direct examination was, that he always entered the names of ſuch members as came into the room, whether they remained afterwards or not. Mr. H. Tooke was frequently preſent at their meetings, but generally went away at a very early hour, as he reſided in the country. Mr. Tooke was not preſent at the dinner of the ſociety where the objectionable proceedings had taken place.

J. Thompſon proved the finding a letter at Mr. Tooke's houſe at Wimbledon, ſigned T. Cooper, of Mancheſter, aſking advice relative to an intended abridgment of Paine, and the proper mode of printing and publiſhing ſuch abridgment.

The priſoner aſked, if letters written to him were to be produced as evidence againſt him? for if ſo, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed if he were indicted for blaſphemy, for he had received a letter, which had been ſeized with the reſt of his papers, but not yet produced againſt him, from a perſon of the name of Oliver Verral, in which the writer attempted to prove that he was God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghoſt—he was God the Father, for God was Over all, and God the Son, for he ſaid, Verral, I am he.

The Lord Chief Juſtice replied, with much good humour, that the priſoner was not indicted for blaſphemy: and, if he could treat all the evidence againſt him with as much ſucceſs as he had treated all that had hitherto been produced, there could not be much danger.

A great number of papers, ſimilar to thoſe on the trial of Hardy, were next read, until it was half paſt ten o'clock—at which time it was agreed by the court to adjourn.

Nov. 18. The court ſat a few minutes after eight in the morning.

They proceeded, on the part of the crown, to prove the reſolutions of the Society for Conſtitutional Information of May 1792, relative to an addreſs to the Jacobins of France, and of their being ordered to be publiſhed in the newſpapers; then followed Mr. Paine's Letter to the Conſtitutional Society, propoſing to print a cheap edition of the Rights of Man, on which the ſociety voted thanks to Mr. Paine for his communication in ſupport of the rights of the nation, and the liberty of the preſs, &c. then follows the addreſs itſelf to the Jacobins in France; and, after it, an account of the numbers directed to be printed and diſtributed of Mr. Paine's Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas, &c.

The next point in evidence was the ſubſcription to ſupport Mr. Paine, after it was diſcovered that he was to be proſecuted for his Second Part of the Rights of Man, &c.

Several paſſages of the Second Part of the Rights of Man were then read, in order to apply to the defendant an evil intention, in voting thanks, ſubſcriptions, &c. to the author.

Some of the proceedings of the Norwich Society, to the London Conſtitutional Society, and other papers, were read, as alſo a letter from Meſſrs. Margarot and Gerald to Mr. Hardy, giving account of the progreſs of the convention at Edinburgh: a letter was alſo read from Mr. Margarot on-board a ſhip at Spithead, up to the period of his ſailing for Botany Bay, expreſſive of great affection for the liberties of this country, &c.

The court adjourned at nine o'clock, agreeably to the arrangements of the preceding evening.

Nov. 19. The court met about nine o'clock, when the counſel for the proſecution proceeded with the written evidence. As almoſt all the papers read were brought forward on the former trial, and proved by meſſengers to have been found in the poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion of different perſons belonging to the ſocieties, or charged in the indictment; it will be leſs neceſſary to enter into any particular enumeration of the titles of theſe papers, or detail of their contents.

William Broomhead gave a depoſition in all points exactly correſponding with what he had ſtated on the former trial.

George Widdiſon's evidence was alſo the ſame as ſtated on the trial of Mr. Hardy.

Mr. William Sharp, a member of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, gave a clear teſtimony in favour of Mr. Tooke's moderation in politics, and his attachment to the conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed at the revolution.

Some other evidence was adduced of papers, particularly of the addreſs of Mr. Paine at Paris, and here the proſecution cloſed their caſe.

PRISONER's DEFENCE.

At half paſt four in the afternoon, Mr. Erſkine roſe as counſel for Mr. Horne Tooke, and, in a ſpeech of five hours which we lament that we cannot attempt to follow, he entered with ſuch maſterly eloquence into the caſe, as to excite the admiration of the crowded court. We can only attempt a mere ſketch of his ſpeech.—He began nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury—When I compare the ſituation in which I now ſtand up to addreſs you, with that which I was placed in a few days ago in this court—when I reflect upon the emotions which then almoſt weighed and preſſed me down into the earth, with theſe which at this moment, oppreſſed as I am with fatigue and illneſs, animate and ſupport me, I ſcarcely know how to bear myſelf, or how to ſhape my courſe. I ſtood up in this place to defend Thomas Hardy, not alone indeed, but ſupported by my excellent and learned friend who ſits by me. I ſtood here as counſel for a lowly obſcure mechanic, known only to perſons obſcure like himſelf, and I had to contend with what no man in England ever before had to contend with—I had to contend, in the firſt place, with the vaſt and extenſive authority and influence of the crown of England; I will not, after the late verdict, call it the cruſhing authority. I had to contend againſt the dear, juſt, and natural, intereſt, which the ſubjects of this country muſt and ought to have in the preſervation of the chief magiſtrate, appointed to execute the laws. I had to ſtruggle with the more generous and benevolent intereſt, characteriſtical of Engliſhmen, for the life of the prince, to whom no perſonal blame is imputable, and who ſuffers more than any of his ſubjects, from the enormous abuſes in the government. I had to ſtruggle with this under circumſtances peculiarly adverſe. Under an alarm propagated in part by honeſt zeal and enthuſiaſm againſt the ſocieties, whoſe acts I am defending—but propagated under the deteſtable domineer of the loweſt hypocriſy which ever degraded the human character: the community being partly bribed, partly tempted, and partly duped, to decry what had been formerly upheld as meritorious. I had to fight with this, not in the face of an enlightened nation, in an ordinary ſeaſon, but at a time when the face of the earth was drawn into convulſions—when mighty revolutions were ſhaking the earth, when bad men were trembling for what ought to follow, and good men for what ought not. But under all this preſſure I could have looked up for protection under other circumſtances. I could, as repreſenting one of the people in a fearful extremity, have looked up to the repreſentatives of the people; to that mighty tribunal above all law, and the parent of all the protections which the law affords to the ſubject.—I could have looked up to the commons of England, to hold up its ſhield before the ſubject againſt the crown. But in this caſe, that ſhield of the ſubject, I found a ſharp and deſtroying ſword in the hand of the enemy. The protecting commons, was itſelf, by corruption and infatuation, the accuſer. I had therefore to contend againſt an impeachment without the juſtice of ſuch a proceeding. When a man, though a commoner, is impeached, he is ſent before the lords for trial as a privi-

lege, becauſe all the commons are in law ſuppoſed to be pledged by the accuſation of their repreſentatives. But for this poor man there was no refuge. The lords themſelves were joint accuſers. I had, beſides all this, to contend with an army of the moſt learned men in the profeſſion, with all the weight and trapping of ſtation. I had to wade through matter, which not only no mind can inveſtigate, or bodily ſtrength ſupport to ſtate, but, to the utter diſgrace of Engliſh criminal juſtice, which no porter could carry on his ſhoulders. I had to contend with a caſe which the judges declared to be ſo new, that they were obliged to try experiments upon the legal conſtitution to find a way of trying it. I think the adjournments legal, though I am not intereſted in this caſe in conſidering them. When, in the teeth of all this, the defendant, Hardy, was not only acquitted, and his life ſaved, but honourably and triumphantly acquitted, with the univerſal approbation of an enlightened people,—it raiſes up a whirlwind of emotion in my mind, that none but him who rides upon the whirlwind could give utterance to expreſs. To his providence, ever watchful over this country, be all the honour and praiſe.

"Gentlemen, this view of the ſubject may be ſet down to the prejudices of a religious education, or to the warmth of a mind naturally very warm; it is enough for me that they are views which I never can change, and which I know and feel to be juſt. But there is another view in which every inhabitant of this iſland muſt look at what has paſſed with one accord. They muſt feel the ſtrengh which the conſtitution has acquired by the refuge it has in flying from the corrupt part of it, to that which remains in ſoundneſs and vigour. It cannot but beget an affection for the law which is the ſource of all authority to government, and of all protection to the governed. It cannot but invite men to be contented and happy in the forms of their government, while it ſtrengthens them in their efforts to preſerve its ſubſtance from ruin; and unleſs they who adminiſter the government are blind to every intereſt, and dead to every ſenſe of honour, they will embrace the opportunity of bringing back the people to their legitimate homes, by giving them the ſolid ſatisfaction which flows from the pure adminſtration of our own government, which will ſecure the king's throne, becauſe it eſtabliſhes the people's rights. I have better opportunities of knowing than any man can, the effects of the late verdict; and I know that if the conjuncture is rightly managed, it will produce univerſal ſatisfaction. The cauſe has been conducted on the part of the crown with juſtice and candour. I have no complaint to make of the law; thank God I have not. An independent bar is another fold in the ſhield of the people's freedom."

Having made theſe preliminary obſervations, Mr. Erſkine then defined the whole of the charge, and the law that applied to it, and maintained that there was nothing like a caſe made out againſt the priſoner.—There was nothing that had not been culled out of all the newſpapers in the kingdom, and of courſe what every body knew, and the Attorney General did not affect to charge any body with any offence whatever at that time. He then proceeded to take notice of what the Solicitor General had laid down as the law in this caſe, and refuted it, and he was perſuaded that learned gentleman would, upon reflection, abandon it; for, if it was the law, he had rather die now, while he was oppoſing it, than live to the age of Mathuſalem under ſuch law.

Exhauſted with fatigue, he concluded with praying that God might enlighten the hearts of the jury, to give a true and faithful judgment in the cauſe.

It was then half paſt nine o'clock. Adjourned to nine o'clock next morning.

Nov. 20. The court met at ten, when the Duke of Richmond's letter to Colonel Sharman was read in evidence.

The

The Duke of Richmond examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. Is the letter which has juſt been read the ſame which your grace wrote on the occaſion alluded to?—A. To the beſt of my recollection it is.

Mr. Erſkine. My lord, we mean now to give in evidence a letter of Mr. Tooke to Lord Aſhburton, in which he argues the Duke of Richmond's plan, and ſhews that his ideas are actually far ſhort of that intent.

The letter was read, the Attorney General admitting the identity.

The Duke of Richmond was croſs-examined by Mr. Tooke, as to ſome converſations and tranſactions which paſſed when he firſt became maſter-general of the ordnance, but his recollection did not recal them; but declared that he never, on any occaſion, had heard Mr. Tooke ſpeak againſt the king or the houſe of lords; and that he himſelf had endeavoured to perſuade a public meeting, at which Mr. Tooke was preſent, to truſt to the diſcretion of Mr. Pitt for a reform, and in this ſpeech he was not oppoſed.

Mr. Fox examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. Do you remember being preſent at a public meeting at the Thatched Houſe Tavern in 1785?—A. I do very well.

Q. What was the name of the meeting?—A. It was called in looſe terms, I think, a Meeting of the Friends of Reform, and was attended by gentlemen deputed from various diſtricts.

Q. What was the object of the meeting?—A. To give an approbation of Mr. Pitt's ſpecific plan of reform.

Q. Did Mr. Tooke approve of it?—A. To the beſt of my recollection he did. It was generally approved, though I and ſome others diſſented.

Attorney General. Do you recollect, ſir, what the plan was that was ſo approved?—A. I cannot ſtate it preciſely. In ſubſtance it was, that thoſe boroughs which were ſaleable ſhould be bought by government, and the right of election tranſferred to the freeholders of the county or diſtricts.

Mr. Pitt examined by Mr. Tooke.

A letter being handed to him—Q. Is that your hand-writing?—A. It is.

Q. Whom was it addreſſed to?—A. I cannot recollect, but, from the ſubject, I imagine to the chairman of ſome public meeting in Weſtminſter.

Q. Do you recollect meeting me at the Thatched Houſe Tavern?—A. Some time in May 1782, previous to the firſt motion that I made for a parliamentary reform in the houſe of commons, I went to ſeveral public meetings; I cannot ſay for certain who were preſent at the Thatched Houſe, but I rather imagine that Mr. Tooke was preſent.

Q. Do you recollect that it was the intention to collect the ſentiments of the people at large?—A. I have no particular recollection of it, nothing further than petitions to parliament were intended.

Attorney General. Was there any mention of a convention of the people?—A. Certainly the idea was never mentioned in my preſence.

Mr. Tooke. Inſtead of talking about an intention to call a convention, was not the meeting in fact a convention by delegates from towns and counties?—A. I had no conception whatever that any one preſent acted for any but himſelf.

Q. Was any petition ever objected to in parliament becauſe it was preſented by delegates?—A. I do not recollect any caſe of the kind.

Mr. Sheridan examined by Mr. Erſkine.

Q. Do you know the priſoner?—A. Yes; I have met him at various meetings, for the purpoſe of obtaining a parliamentary reform.

Q. Were the meetings compoſed of delegates?—A. Yes; I myſelf was a delegate.

Q. What was the object of the meeting?—A. For co-operating with other ſocieties to obtain a parliamentary reform, and, by all conſtitutional and legal means, engage the public mind in the ſame purſuit; for, without that effect, we had reaſon to think we ſhould never ſucceed.

Q. Could any one belong to thoſe ſocieties, and not know they were delegates?

legates?—A. No; for he himſelf muſt have been a delegate.

Q. What effect did you intend by the public voice?—A. To induce the legiſlature to liſten to us with reſpect, as conveying the general ſentiments and wiſhes of the people. We meant certainly to awe them, but not to uſe any degree of force or violence.

Mr. Tooke. Do you recollect when at the celebration of the French revolution in 1790, that you made a motion expreſſive of approbation of that event?—A. I do.

Q. Did I not condemn the unqualified approbation of that event, leſt it might have an ill effect out of doors?—A. You did, and propoſed, by way of amendment, that we ſhould declare our attachment to the fundamental principles of our own conſtitution. You ſaid, in ſupport of this idea, that though the old government of France was ſo radically bad, that no amendment could be made in it, yet the main timbers of our conſtitution were ſound. You condemned our wearing the national cockade, leſt our conduct might be miſrepreſented or miſunderſtood. The amendment was negatived, but afterwards carried as a ſeparate motion.

Mr. Pitt

Said, that he wiſhed to ſuperadd to his evidence, that, previous to his firſt motion in the houſe of commons, he now recollected that meetings had taken place at which ſome gentlemen appeared as delegates, but not, as he recollected, at the meeting of which he firſt ſpoke.

The right honourable Earl Stanhope, Lord Camden, Mr. Wyvill, the Biſhop of Glouceſter, Major Cartwright, Captain Harwood, and ſeveral other gentlemen, were next examined, who in general depoſed that Mr. Tooke's plan of reform was wholly founded on that originally brought forward by Mr. Pitt; and they all concurred in believing him a true friend to the genuine conſtitution of this country.—Adjourned.

Nov. 21. The court met at ten, when Mr. Gibbs roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, went over the evidence and ſtated the law.

The Attorney General ſpoke in reply; and, after having commented on the evidence on both ſides, declared, that his ardent wiſh was, that the whole proceedings might tend to promote the peace of the country.

The Chief Juſtice began the taſk of ſumming up the evidence to the jury. It was expected, his lordſhip ſaid, he perceived, of him, that he ſhould go through the whole evidence that had been adduced on both ſides, a taſk which he would undertake to the beſt of his power. His lordſhip accordingly began with the firſt witneſs that was called, and, proceeding through the regular ſeries, retraced the detail, both of parole and documentary evidence, as produced during the trial.

At a quarter paſt nine o'clock his lordſhip obſerved to the jury, that, as he perceived it was impoſſible to get through the whole that night, he would adjourn till the next day.

Nov. 22. The court met at nine o'clock, when the Chief Juſtice reſumed his charge.—His lordſhip recapitulated the ſubſtance of the general teſtimony given in favour of the priſoner, which he obſerved was uniform and moſt reſpectable. The charge (which took ſeveral hours to deliver) being concluded, the jury withdrew to conſider of their verdict, and the court adjourned during the time they were out. Between ſeven and eight o'clock, it being ſignified to their lordſhips that the jury were ready, the court was immediately reſumed, when the clerk of the arraigns demanded of the jury their verdict—upon which James Haygarth, Eſq. the foreman, pronounced the priſoner—*NOT GUILTY.*

Mr. Tooke, in an elegant addreſs, complimented the jury for their independence, and thanked them for their aſſiduity and attention. The impartial integrity of the court alſo received his tribute of acknowledgment.

Counſel for the Crown.

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Law,
Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Garrow,
Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. Wood,
Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Percival.
Mr. Bower,

TRIAL

TRIAL OF MR. JOHN THELWALL.

OLD BAILEY, *Dec.* 1.

MR. THELWALL being called to the bar, the following jury were ſworn upon his trial.

Adam Steinmetz, of Limehouſe, biſcuit-baker.
James Payne, of Turnham-green, Eſq.
John Mercer, of Uxbridge, mealman.
Richard Carter, of Paddington-ſtreet, Eſq.
Nathaniel Stonard, of Bromley, brewer.
Joſeph Nicoll, of Neaſden, farmer.
Andrew Burt, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Wapping.
James Stephens, of Liſſon-green, Eſq.
Jonathan Eade, of Stoke-Newington, ſhip-chandler.
George Elward, of the Chace-ſide, Enfield, Eſq.
Edward Hill, of Hendon, Gent.
Joſeph Ainſlie, of St. George's, Eſq.

Mr. Percival opened the pleadings; and Mr. Serjeant Adair undertook the laborious taſk of ſtating to the jury, the circumſtances upon which the proſecution was founded. A ſimilar chain of written and oral evidence was gone through, as that which had been adduced on the two former trials; the whole of which only tended to ſhew, that Mr. Thelwall was as much or more active than others, in attempting to bring about a reform in the houſe of commons; yet, as his avowed intention was to proceed by conſtitutional and peaceable means, and no proof being adduced of any deſign either to ſubvert the preſent form of government, or to compaſs the death of the king, Mr. Thelwall, after a trial of five days, was *honourably acquitted.*

As ſoon as the verdict was declared, he ſpoke as follows:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, If any thing could increaſe the affection I bear my country, if any thing could add to the reverence I have always had for its laws, it is the circumſtance of my being now acquitted. If a plain, ſimple, unconnected, man, without fortune or influence, without comfort, and almoſt without hope, after having laboured for twelve months under the calumny of party writers, under the irritation of mind which the virulence of that party naturally produced in a temper naturally warm; if, after ſeven months impriſonment, where I could ſee no friends, and my friends did not dare to vindicate me, leſt their fate ſhould be as diſmal as my own; if, under all theſe accumulated hardſhips, ſuch a man ſhould now ſolicit permiſſion to declare his ſentiments, this court, he truſts, will be pleaſed to grant him that favour. Twelve gentlemen, on the evidence they have heard, and the oath they have taken to examine, have at length publiſhed to the world, that I am an innocent man, and, being ſo, I am protected, helpleſs as I am, which tells me plainly that there is in this country law and juſtice, in the adminiſtration of which the heart of every good man delights.

"There is a part of the charge againſt me which requires me to explain. I ſhall call on poſterity, whoſe good opinion I hope to obtain, to declare of me, as now I do for myſelf, ſolemnly, in this court, and before God, that I never was actuated with the moſt diſtant wiſh to overturn the government, the law, or the religion, of my country—that no part of my political conduct was intended for any purpoſe but that of the happineſs of mankind—that all I aimed at was a melioration of the condition of my fellow-beings—that the mode by which I hoped to obtain that end was peaceable—that I intended to uſe no force but the force of reaſon—that no man in this court, in this country, nor in the univerſe, more heartily abhors all violence than I do. A great part of that active life which I have ſo pompouſly, fooliſhly, and ridiculouſly, dwelt upon in a letter which has been read in evidence againſt me, I have ſpent in oppoſing all ſyſtems whatever. That letter I never ſent to any one; I never ſaw it after it was written; if I had lain hold of

it,

it, I ſhould have made the beſt uſe I could of ſuch nonſenſe and bombaſt, of which I am aſhamed—I ſhould have burnt it. Fooliſh bombaſt, which might have eſcaped me, were fine themes for the genius of our Lynams, our Taylors, and all ſpies, to take up and mould into a tale, to try to take away the life of an human being. With regard to arms, I can only ſay, as one of the witneſſes ſwore, that the pen was my only artillery. With guns and pikes I have nothing to do—inſtruments of deſtruction I abhor; and I believe there will be a time when they will be driven out of ſociety, and hated for having ſo often made the faithful wife a mournful widow, and the helpleſs orphan an outcaſt. To enter into the particulars of my caſe would not become me here; but I ſhall take an opportunity of making it known to the public."

Mr. Thelwall was drawn in a hackney-coach, by the populace, to the houſe of his ſolicitor in Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. He addreſſed the people from the window, and thanked them for their zeal. He ſhould never forget their cauſe or their conduct. He obſerved, that many had been deluded by a falſe conſtruction of the word equality. By that, he had never meant more than equality of juſtice, which he had juſt experienced. He admoniſhed them to a peaceable demeanour; and, as in every recent inſtance, the admonition had a full effect.

Four other ſtate priſoners, viz.
John Auguſtus Bonney,
Jeremiah Joyce,
Stewart Kydd,
Thomas Holcroft,
were called up to the bar, and diſcharged; there being no other evidence againſt them than that on which the three former perſons had been acquitted.

Dec. 15. This morning the following gentlemen, being the firſt twelve who anſwered on their names being called, were ſworn in as a jury, on the trials of John Richter, and John Baxter, charged with the crime of high treaſon.

Robert Batſon, Eſq.
William Harwood, Eſq.
James Haygarth, Eſq.
Robert Lewis, Eſq.
Thomas Wood, Eſq.
Henry Bullock, Eſq.
John Powzy, Eſq.
Hugh Ronalds, Eſq.
Henry Capel, Eſq.
John Leader, Eſq.
Jeremiah Blakewood, Eſq.
Robert Kilby Cox, Eſq.

The priſoners being arraigned by a ſtatement of high treaſon in a general way,

The Attorney General ſaid, "Gentlemen of the jury, in the circumſtances in which I have now the honour of addreſſing you, I think myſelf juſtified in forbearing, at preſent, to bring forward any evidence againſt the priſoners at the bar."

Chief Baron.—Gentlemen, there being no evidence brought againſt the priſoners, you will of courſe find them—Not Guilty.

The verdict of Not Guilty being recorded, the Chief Baron ſaid, "Theſe gentlemen, having been found Not Guilty, are now diſcharged from the bar."

John Baxter ſaid, "Gentlemen of the jury, I beg leave to return you my thanks," and was proceeding, when he was informed by the Chief Baron, "That, being now diſcharged from the bar, he had no right to ſay any thing to the court."

The court was then adjourned to Friday the 26th inſtant.

The ſame morning William Broomhead, Robert Moody, Henry Hill, George Widdeſon, and William Camage, who were apprehended in May laſt, at Sheffield, under the warrants of the ſecretary of ſtate, for high treaſon, were, together with John Edwards, and Samuel Williams, both members of the London Correſponding Society, brought to the Duke of Portland's office, at Whitehall; when Mr. Ford, being authoriſed by the lords of his majeſty's privy council, under the act of laſt ſeſſions of parliament, diſcharged them out of the cuſtody of the king's meſſengers, upon their entering into recognizances to give evidence againſt Henry Redhead, alias Yorke, at the next aſſizes for the county of York.

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF PETERSBURGH, WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT OF CATHERINE II. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

WHEN Catharina Alexowna was made Empreſs of Ruſſia, in 1725, the women were in an actual ſtate of bondage, but ſhe undertook to introduce mixed aſſemblies, as in other parts of Europe. She altered the woman's dreſs by ſubſtituting the faſhions of England. The women at length found themſelves no longer ſhut up in ſeparate apartments; they ſaw company, viſited each other, and were preſent at every entertainment.

As the regulations which produced theſe effects were directed to a ſavage people, it is amuſing enough to obſerve the ſtyle in which theſe ordinances are penned.—Aſſemblies were quite unknown among the Ruſſians; the czarina was ſatisfied with introducing them, for ſhe found it impoſſible to render them polite. An ordinance was therefore publiſhed for their regulation, which, as it is a curioſity, we ſhall here preſent to our fair readers.

1. The perſon at whoſe houſe the aſſembly is kept ſhall ſignify the ſame by hanging out a bill, or by giving ſome other notice by way of advertiſement to perſons of both ſexes.

2. The aſſembly ſhall not open ſooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

3. The maſter of the houſe ſhall not be obliged to go to meet his gueſts, or to conduct them out, or to keep them company: but, though he is exempt from all this, he is to find them chairs, candles, liquors, and all other neceſſaries the company may aſk for; he is likewiſe to provide them with cards, dice, and every thing neceſſary for gaming.

4. There ſhall be no fixed hour for coming or going away; it is enough for a perſon to appear at the aſſembly.

5. Every one ſhall be free to ſit walk, or game, as he pleaſes; nor ſhall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle, (a pint bowl full of brandy;) it ſhall likewiſe be ſufficient at entering or retiring to ſalute the company.

6. Perſons of diſtinction, noblemen, ſuperior officers, merchants, and tradeſmen of note, head workmen (eſpecially carpenters), and perſons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the aſſemblies, as likewiſe their wives and children.

7. A particular place ſhall be aſſigned the footmen, except thoſe of the houſe, that there may be room enough in the apartments deſigned for the aſſembly.

8. No ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatever; nor ſhall gentlemen be drunk before nine o'clock.

9. Ladies, who play at forfeits, queſtions and commands, &c. ſhall not be noiſy or riotous; no gentleman ſhall attempt to force a kiſs; nor ſhall any perſon offer to ſtrike a woman in the aſſembly, under pain of future excluſion.

Such were the ſtatutes for the regulation of the firſt aſſemblies inſtituted in Ruſſia; they carry in their very appearance an air of ridicule and ſatire. But politeneſs muſt enter every country by degrees; and theſe rules reſemble the breeding of a clown, aukward but ſincere.

Yet has politeneſs made rapid ſtrides in Ruſſia ſince the above rules were ſet forth, and ſince the acceſſion of the preſent empreſs Catherine II. The following remarks, made in the year 1782 by Mr. Coxe, will fully corroborate the aſſertion.

The richneſs and ſplendour of the Ruſſian court at this time ſurpaſſes deſcription. It retains many traces of Aſiatic pomp, blended with European refinement. An immenſe retinue of courtiers always precede and follow the empreſs. The coſtlineſs and glare of their apparel, and a profuſion of precious ſtones, create a ſplendour, of which the magnificence of other courts can give us only a faint idea. The court-dreſs of the

men is in the French fashion. That of the ladies is a gown and petticoat, with a small hoop. The gown has long hanging sleeves and a short train, and is of a different colour from the petticoat. The ladies wear, according to the fashion of Paris and London, very lofty head-dresses, and are not sparing in the use of rouge. Amid the several articles of sumptuousness which distinguish the Russian nobility, there is none perhaps more calculated to strike a foreigner, than the profusion of diamonds, and other precious stones, which sparkle in every part of their dress. In most other European countries, these costly ornaments are (excepting among a few of the richest and principal nobles) almost entirely appropriated to the ladies; but in this the men vie with the fair sex in the use of them. Many of the nobility are almost covered with diamonds. Their buttons, buckles, hilts of swords, and epaulets, are composed of this valuable material. Their hats are frequently embroidered, if I may use the expression, with several rows of them; and a diamond-star upon the coat is scarcely a distinction. This passion for jewels seems to pervade the lower ranks of people, for even private families abound with them; and the wife of a common Russian burgher will appear with a head-dress or girdle of pearls, and other precious stones, to the value of two or three hundred pounds.

Two or three times in the winter there are masquerades at court, to which persons of all ranks are admitted. At one of these entertainments, which we attended, about eight thousand tickets were distributed; and, from the great concourse, I should suppose that number to have been actually present. A magnificent suite of twenty apartments were opened on this occasion, all handsomely illuminated. One of these apartments, a large oblong room, the same in which the common balls at court are held, had a space in the middle, enclosed with a low railing, appropriated to the nobility who danced. A most elegant saloon, of an oval form, called the great hall of Apollo, nearly as big as the rotunda at Ranelagh, but without any support in the middle, was allotted for the dances of the burghers, and other persons, who had not been presented at court. The remaining rooms, in which the tea and other refreshments were served, were filled with card-tables, and crouded with persons continually passing and repassing. The company either kept on their masks, or took them off, at their pleasure. The nobles in general wore dominos. The natives of inferior rank appeared in their own provincial clothes, embellished, perhaps, with a few occasional ornaments. An exhibition of the several dresses, actually used by the different inhabitants of the Russian empire, afforded a greater variety of motley figures than the wildest fancy ever invented in the masquerades of other countries. Several merchants' wives were decked with large quantities of valuable pearls, many of which were split in halves, for the purpose of making more show. About seven, the empress made her appearance at the head of a superb *quadrille*, consisting of eight ladies, led by as many gentlemen. Her majesty, and the other ladies of this select band, were most sumptuously apparelled in Greek habits, and the gentlemen were accoutred in the Roman military garb, their helmets being richly studdedwith diamonds. Among the ladies I particularly distinguished the Duchess of Courland, Princess Repnin, and Countess Bruce, Among the gentlemen, Prince Potemkin, Marshal Razomofski, and Count Ivan Tchernichef. The empress led the way, leaning upon the arm of Marshal Razomofski, and, passing in great state through the several apartments, walked two or three times round the hall of Apollo, and then sat down to cards in one of the adjoining rooms. The company flocked thither in crouds without distinction, and arranged themselves, as they could find admittance, round the table, at a respectful distance. The empress withdrew, as usual, before eleven.

A separate edifice of brick, stuccoed white, called the Hermitage, communicates with the palace by means

means of a covered gallery. It takes its appellation from its being the ſcene of imperial retirement, but bears no other reſemblance to an hermitage except in its name, the apartments being extremely ſpacious, and decorated in a ſuperb ſtyle of regal magnificence. To this favourite ſpot the empreſs uſually repairs for an hour or two every day; and on a Thurſday evening ſhe gives a private ball and ſupper to the principal perſons who form her court, foreign miniſters and foreign noblemen being ſeldom invited. At this entertainment all ceremony is ſaid to be baniſhed, as far as is conſiſtent with that reſpect which is paid to a great ſovereign. The attendance of ſervants is excluded; while the ſupper and various refreſhments are preſented on ſmall tables, which riſe through trap-doors. Many directions for the regulation of this ſelect ſociety are diſpoſed in the various apartments. The meaning of thoſe written in the Ruſſian tongue was explained to me by a gentleman of the company; and their general tendency was to encourage freedom from etiquette, and to inculcate the moſt unreſtrained eaſe and behaviour. One written in the French language I comprehended and retained. *Aſſeyez-vous où vous voulez, et quand il vous plaira, ſans qu'on le repete mille fois.* "Sit down when and where you chooſe, without being aſked a thouſand times." This hermitage contains a numerous aſſemblage of pictures, chiefly purchaſed by her preſent majeſty. Its principal ornament was the celebrated collection of Crozat, which deſcended by inheritance to the Baron de Thieres, upon whoſe death the empreſs purchaſed it from his heirs. The Houghton collection, the loſs of which every lover of the arts in England muſt ſincerely regret, forms a moſt valuable acceſſion.

A winter and ſummer garden, compriſed within the ſcite of the building, are ſingular curioſities, and ſuch as do not perhaps occur in any other palace in Europe. The ſummer garden, in the true Aſiatic ſtyle, occupies the whole level top of the edifice. At this ſeaſon of the year, it was entirely buried under the ſnow, which prevented our viewing it. The winter garden is entirely roofed, and ſurrounded with glaſs frames. It is an high and ſpacious hot-houſe, laid out in gravel walks, ornamented with parterres of flowers, orange trees, and other ſhrubs, and peopled with ſeveral birds of ſundry ſorts and various climates, which flitted from tree to tree. The whole exhibited a pleaſing effect, and was the more delightful, as being contraſted with the diſmal and dreary ſeaſon of the year.

The ordinary diſtribution of the empreſs's time at Peterſburgh, as far as I could collect from enquiries which I had many opportunities of making, as it concerns ſo great a princeſs, cannot be unacceptable to the reader.

Her majeſty uſually riſes about ſix, and is engaged till eight or nine in public buſineſs with her ſecretary. At ten ſhe generally begins her toilet; and, while her hair is dreſſing, the miniſters of ſtate, and her aids-de-camp in waiting, pay their reſpects, and, receive their orders. Being dreſſed about eleven, ſhe ſends for her grand-children, the young princes Alexander and Conſtantine, or viſits them in their own apartment. Before dinner ſhe receives a viſit from the great duke and ducheſs; and ſits down to table rather before one. She has always company at dinner, uſually about nine perſons, conſiſting of the generals and lords in waiting, a lady of the bed-chamber, a maid of honour, and two or three of the Ruſſian nobility, whom ſhe invites. Their imperial highneſſes dine with her three times in the week, on which days the party is increaſed to eighteen perſons.

The lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, who always ſits oppoſite to the empreſs, carves one diſh and preſents it to her; an attention which, after having once politely accepted, ſhe afterwards diſpenſes with. Her majeſty is remarkably temperate, and is ſeldom at table more than an hour. From thence ſhe retires to her own apartment; and about three frequently repairs to her library in the hermitage. At five ſhe goes to the

theatre, or to a private concert, and, when there is no court in the evening, has a private party at cards. She ſeldom ſups; generally retires at half paſt ten; and is uſually in bed before eleven.

The Ruſſian nobility are diſtinguiſhed for their hoſpitality towards foreigners. We were no ſooner preſented to a perſon of rank and fortune, than we were regarded in the light of domeſtic viſitants. Many of the nobility keep an open table, to which the firſt invitation was conſidered as a ſtanding paſſport of admiſſion. The only form neceſſary to be obſerved on this occaſion, was to make enquiry in the morning if the maſter of the houſe dined at home; and, if he did, we, without farther ceremony, preſented ourſelves at his table. The oftener we appeared at theſe hoſpitable boards, the more acceptable gueſts we were eſteemed; and we always ſeemed to confer, inſtead of receiving, an obligation.

The tables were ſerved with great profuſion and taſte. Though the Ruſſians have adopted the delicacies of French cookery, yet they neither affect to deſpiſe their native diſhes, nor ſqueamiſhly reject the ſolid joints which characterize our repaſts. The plaineſt as well as the choiceſt, viands were collected from the moſt diſtant quarters. I have frequently ſeen, at the ſame time, ſterlet from the Volga, veal from Archangel, mutton from Aſtrachan, beef from the Ukraine; and pheaſants from Hungary and Bohemia. Their common wines are chiefly claret, burgundy, and champaign; and I never taſted Engliſh beer and porter in greater perfection and abundance. Before dinner, even in the houſes of perſons of the firſt diſtinction, a ſmall table is ſpread in a corner of the drawing-room, covered with plates of caviare, dried and pickled herrings, ſmoaked ham or tongue, bread, butter, and cheeſe together with bottles of different *liqueurs*; and few of the company of either ſex omitted a prelude of this kind to the main entertainment. This practice has induced many travellers to relate, that the Ruſſians ſwallow bowls of brandy before dinner. What are the uſages of the vulgar in this particular I cannot determine; but among the nobility I never obſerved the leaſt violation of the moſt extreme ſobriety. And this cuſtom of taking *liqueur* before dinner, conſidering the extreme ſmallneſs of the glaſſes uſed on this occaſion, is a very innocent refreſhment, and will not convey the faineſt idea of exceſs. Indeed, the Ruſſians in no other wiſe differ from the French in this inſtance, than that they taſte a glaſs of *liqueur* before their repaſt, while the latter defer it till after dinner. Their entertainments are moſtly regulated according to the French ceremonial, the wine being circulated during meals; and the diſhes are no ſooner removed, than the company retire from table into another room, and are immediately ſerved with coffee. Nor do the gentlemen, as in England, continue wedded to the bottle, while the ladies withdraw into a ſeparate apartment.

Several of the nobility alſo receive company every evening in the moſt eaſy manner. The parties uſually meet about ſeven. Some ſit down to whiſt, macao, loo, and other games. Some converſe, and others dance. Amid the refreſhments, tea is handed round no leſs frequently than in England. At ten, ſupper is brought in; and the party generally breaks up between eleven and twelve. From theſe circumſtances there is perhaps no metropolis in Europe, excepting Vienna, which is rendered more agreeable to foreigners than Peterſburgh.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 192.

THE ſupreme court, having proceeded in an arbitrary and oppreſſive manner for ſome time, at length attempted to extend their juriſdiction over the hereditary zemindars of Bengal. Theſe are a kind of tributary lords or great landholders, who are anſwerable to the company

pany for the revenues or rents of the diſtricts; and, excepting the circumſtance of remitting their revenues to the company, have not the leaſt connection with the Engliſh in any reſpect. At the time we ſpeak of, however, a writ, upon an action of debt, was iſſued out to arreſt one of theſe zemindars in his palace. Timely notice, however, was given, by one of the company's collectors, of this attempt to the governor and council, and application made to protect a man of ſuch quality from the diſgrace of an arreſt. They, being unanimouſly of opinion that the zemindar was not within the juriſdiction of the court of Calcutta, deſired him to pay no regard to the writ. The court, however, determined to enforce their proceſs by a writ of ſequeſtration; upon which the natives, who are ſuperſtitiouſly attached to their zemindars, roſe in his defence, and inſulted the ſheriff's officers. The latter having obtained a reinforcement, the zemindar's palace was entered by eighty-ſix men armed with bludgeons, cutlaſſes, and muſkets; the apartment of his women, always held inviolably ſacred by the Aſiatics, was broken open; his temple profaned; and the image, which was the object of his worſhip, put into a baſket, and carried off with ſome common lumber. This rouſed the attention of the governor and council; who, from a full conviction of the ruinous tendency of theſe proceedings, determined at laſt to oppoſe force by force. They accordingly ſent a party of military to apprehend the ſheriff's people, and they were all conducted priſoners to Calcutta. The judges ordered attachments againſt the officer who commanded the troops, and againſt two other ſervants of the company; while the governor and council endeavoured to juſtify their proceedings, by writing to England as already mentioned.

Beſides all this, the natives themſelves teſtified their diſapprobation of the conduct of the ſupreme court in very ſtrong terms. A petition to his Britannic majeſty was ſent by the natives of Patna; in which are the following remarkable paſſages: "When the ordinances of this court of judicature were iſſued, as they were all contrary to the cuſtoms, modes, uſages, and inſtitutions, of this country, they occaſioned terror in us; and day by day, as the powers of this court have become more eſtabliſhed, our ruin, uneaſineſs, diſhonour, and diſcredit, have accumulated: till at laſt we are reduced to ſuch a ſituation, that we conſider death to us as infinitely preferable to the dread we entertain of the court: for from this court no credit or character is left to us, and we are now driven to the laſt extremity. Several who poſſeſſed means and ability, deeming flight as their only ſecurity, have baniſhed themſelves from the country; bound as we are by poverty and inability, and fettered by the deareſt ties of conſanguinity, we do not all of us poſſeſs the means of flight, nor have we power to abide the oppreſſions of this court."—"If, which God forbid! it ſhould ſo happen, that this our petition ſhould not be accepted, and ſhould be rejected at the chamber of audience, thoſe amongſt us who have power and ability, diſcarding all affection for our families, will fly to any quarter we can; whilſt the remainder, who have no means or ability, giving themſelves up with pious reſignation to their fate, will ſit down in expectation of death."

Theſe repeated complaints could not but be taken notice of in the Britiſh parliament. On the 12th of February 1781, General Smith made a motion in the houſe of commons, that the petition from the Britiſh inhabitants of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ſhould be taken into conſideration by a ſelect committee, conſiſting of fifteen perſons, choſen by ballot. In the introduction to his motion, he ſtated briefly the bad conduct of the ſupreme court in the particulars already related; and concluded, that the affairs of Bengal required the immediate attention and conſideration of parliament. The matter was accordingly debated; when, after various propoſals, a motion was at length made by General Smith, for leave to bring in a bill "to explain and amend ſo much of an act paſſed in the thir-

thirteenth year of his preſent majeſty, for the better regulation of the Eaſt India company, as related to the adminiſtration of juſtice in Bengal; and alſo to indemnify the governor and council of Bengal for having reſiſted by force of arms the execution of an order of the ſupreme court of judicature in that kingdom." Leave was accordingly given to bring in the bill. The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, Lord North obſerved, "that it had been much his wiſh that an agreement for the renewal of the company's charter had been made in an amicable manner; and that voluntary propoſitions ſhould have come from themſelves, offering terms for the benefit of the excluſive trade and the territorial acquiſitions. No ſuch terms, however, had been propoſed, nor any agreement made. A negociation had indeed taken place between him and the chairman and deputy chairman; but the propoſitions made by them were neither ſuch as the public might expect, nor had the company any right to them. With regard to the territorial poſſeſſions, he was clearly of opinion, that they of right belonged to the public; though how far it might be proper to allow the revenue of them to remain in the poſſeſſion of the company was quite another matter. In his opinion, it would be proper to allow it to remain in their hands as long as they poſſeſſed an excluſive trade; but he never would conſent to forego the claim of the public. He made a motion, therefore, that it was the opinion of the committee, that three-fourths of the ſurplus of the net profits of the Eaſt India company, ever ſince the company's bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000l. and the company's dividends had been eight per cent. per annum, belong to the public; and that 600,000l. in lieu thereof, and in diſcharge of all claims on the part of the public, be paid into his majeſty's exchequer by inſtalments, in ſuch manner and at ſuch times, as ſhall be agreed on." This propoſal was vehemently oppoſed by the minority. Mr. Burke called it the daring effort of a miniſter, determined on rapine and plunder, without regard to truth, honour, or juſtice. Mr. Huſſey reprobated the idea of taking 600,000l. from the company in their circumſtances at that time. He produced a paper full of arithmetical calculations, which he read to the houſe; aſſerting that they contained an exact ſtate of the amount of the company's exports and imports, the expences of their trade at home, and the balance of profit of each year, for many years paſt, diſtinguiſhing the territorial from the commercial income and expences. From theſe he ſhewed, that the commercial and territorial revenues of the company had, upon an average for ſixteen years, conſtituted a ſum equivalent to a proportion of ſixteen per cent. that nine per cent. of this had ariſen from the commercial profits accruing to the company; and therefore, that there had not been eight per cent. divided upon that part of the profits to which the public had any claim or pretenſion. The acceſſion of territorial poſſeſſions, he obſerved, had brought along with it additional expences; and the public had already received a very large ſhare of the company's profits. He declared it to be his opinion, that the company ſhould always make it a rule to give as ample and full relief to the public burdens as their ſituation would allow; and, if they did this, he ſaw no reaſon why the miniſter ſhould expect any more. Mr. Dempſter reminded the houſe of the conſequences of violating the American charters: and added, that to tear from the company by force what was not ſtipulated in any act of parliament, would be a breach of public faith diſgraceful to the nation, and ſuch as would damp the ſpirit of enterpriſe and adventure which had been productive of ſuch happy effects.--Notwithſtanding theſe remonſtrances, however, the bill was at laſt paſſed into a law; only with this mitigation, that the company ſhould pay only 400,000l. inſtead of 600,000l. demanded originally by the miniſter.—Another bill was alſo paſſed the ſame year, in conſequence of the motion made by General Smith. This act declared, that the governor-general and council of Bengal were not ſubject to the juriſdiction of the

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ſupreme court, and indemnified the former for the reſiſtance they had made to the orders of that court. It enacted alſo, that no perſon ſhould be ſubject to the juriſdiction of that court on account of his being a land-holder or farmer of land in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, or Orixa; that no judicial officers in the country courts ſhould be liable to actions in the ſupreme court for their deciſions; and the two mufties, with Behader Beg, who were then in priſon, in conſequence of the deciſion of that court in the Patna cauſe, were ordered to be ſet at liberty.

The debates on this ſubject were attended with the moſt violent charges againſt the miniſter, and aſſertions the moſt humiliating and diſgraceful to to the Britiſh nation. Mr. Townſhend affirmed, that it was from the miniſter's ſcreening the delinquents who came from India, that all the evils in that quarter had originated; and, if matters were ſuffered to go on in that country as they had done for ſome time paſt, the conduct of the Britiſh in the Eaſt Indies muſt be viewed in a light ſtill more deteſtable than that of the Spaniards in America. It was reported, that the Nabob of Arcot had ſeveral members in the houſe of commons! If it were true, that by ſending over a ſum of money to England he could ſeat eight or ten members in that houſe, then Mr. Townſhend declared, that in his opinion they were the moſt abject and contemptible beings in the world.—The bill for regulating the powers of the ſupreme court, alſo, though ſo evidently founded in reaſon and juſtice, did not paſs without oppoſition, particularly from Mr. Duning; who was thought on this occaſion to have allowed his regard for his friend Sir Elijah Impey, the chief juſtice, to bias him too much.

The regulations juſt mentioned did not yet put an end to the troubles of the Eaſt India company, nor allay the ferment which had been ſo effectually excited. Their affairs were ſtill a ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion; and in the month of April 1782, a motion was made by Mr. Dundas, then lord advocate of Scotland, for taking into conſideration the ſeveral reports concerning affairs, which had been made by the ſecret committee appointed to inquire into them during the laſt and preſent ſeſſion of parliament. In his ſpeech on this occaſion, he remarked, that the opinion of Lord Clive had been againſt keeping too extenſive a territory in that country. Inſtead of this, he had reſtored Sujah Dowlah to the poſſeſſion of his country; conſidering the Britiſh territories in Hindoſtan, with thoſe on the coaſts of Coromandel and Bombay, as ſufficient for all the purpoſes by which this country could be benefited; but, inſtead of adhering to the maxims of ſound policy laid down by his lordſhip, they had become ſo ambitious of extending their territories, that they had involved themſelves in a war with almoſt all India. He then conſidered the finances of the company. The revenue of Bombay, he ſaid, fell ſhort of the neceſſary civil and military eſtabliſhment by 200,000l. a-year, which was annually drawn from Bengal. With regard to that of Madras, it appeared, on an average of twelve years, from 1767 to 1779, that there had been eight years of war and only four of peace; and that, during the whole time of war, the revenue had not been able to ſupport the civil and military eſtabliſhments; though, in time of peace, it was able to do nearly one half more. Bengal, however, was the moſt lucrative of all the Eaſt India ſettlements; but ſuch had been the expences of the Mahratta war, that the governor-general had been obliged to contract a very large debt, inſomuch that it was doubtful whether the inveſtments for England ſhould be wholly or partially ſuſpended. Mr. Haſtings, he ſaid, had in many inſtances proved himſelf a very meritorious ſervant: but he wiſhed that every one of their ſervants would conſider himſelf as bound in the firſt place to prove a faithful ſteward to the company; not to fancy that he was an Alexander or an Aurengzebe, and prefer frantic military exploits to the improvement of the trade and commerce of his country.—General Smith obſerved, that by the evidence produced

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to the committee, it appeared that there had been a variety of great abuſes in India. Sir Elijah Impey, his majeſty's chief juſtice in that country, had ſo far derogated from the character of a judge, as to accept of a place from the company; by which means he was brought under their controul, and conſequently allowed himſelf to be deprived of that independency which he ought to poſſeſs as a judge. Juſtice had been ſo partially adminiſtered, that ſeveral worthy and reſpectable perſons had been impriſoned, ſome had been ruined, and others died in jail. From all which conſiderations he moved, that the affairs of the company ought to be taken into conſideration by a committee of the whole houſe. Some hints were thrown out by Mr. Dundas, that the territorial poſſeſſions in the eaſt ought to be taken from the company entirely, and put under the direction of the crown; but this was oppoſed by Mr. Fox, as furniſhing miniſters with ſuch ample means of corruption and undue influence, as might overthrow the conſtitution entirely. For this reaſon, he thought it would be more prudent to leave the appointment of its own ſervants to the company; but at the ſame time to keep a watchful eye over them, in order to be able to puniſh and remove thoſe who ſhould be found delinquent.

The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, a motion was made by General Smith, "That Warren Haſtings, Eſq. governor-general of Bengal, and Sir Elijah Impey, the chief juſtice, appear to have been concerned, the one in giving, the other in receiving, an office not agreeable to the late act for regulating the company's affairs; which unjuſtifiable tranſaction was attended with circumſtances of evil tendency and example." Reſolutions were alſo paſſed for aſcertaining more diſtinctly the powers of the governor-general and council of Bengal; and votes of cenſure againſt Laurence Sullivan, Eſq. chairman of the Eaſt India company, for having neglected to tranſmit to India an act for explaining and amending the act for regulating the affairs of the company, and for the relief of certain perſons impriſoned at Calcutta. Among the number of this gentleman's tranſgreſſions, alſo, was his impoſing an oath of ſecrecy on Mr. Wilkes, one of the company's clerks; and eſpecially his reſtraining him from giving information to a ſelect committee of the houſe of commons.

Mr. Dundas having made ſeveral motions tending to criminate Sir Thomas Rumbold, formerly governor of Bengal, a bill was brought in, and paſſed into a law, for reſtraining him and Peter Perring, Eſq. from going out of the kingdom for the ſpace of one year, for diſcovering their eſtates, &c. An addreſs was alſo preſented to the king, requeſting him to recal Sir Elijah Impey from India, in order to anſwer for high crimes and miſdemeanors. A number of other reſolutions were now paſſed by the houſe, in conſequence of motions by Mr. Dundas, and which were founded on the reports of the ſecret committee. Among theſe it was reſolved, "That the orders of the court of directors of the Eaſt India company, which have conveyed to their ſervants abroad a prohibitory condemnation of all ſchemes of conqueſt and enlargement of dominion, by preſcribing certain rules and boundaries for the operation of their military force, were founded no leſs in wiſdom and policy than in juſtice and moderation. That every tranſgreſſion of theſe orders, without evident neceſſity, by any of the ſeveral governments in India, has been highly reprehenſible, and tended in a great degree to weaken the force and influence, and to diminiſh the importance of the company in thoſe parts. That every interference of the company as a party in the domeſtic or national quarrels of the country powers, and all new engagements with them in offenſive alliance, have been wiſely and providentially forbidden by the company in their commands to their adminiſtrations in India. That every unneceſſary deviation from theſe rules ſhould be ſeverely reproved and puniſhed. That the maintenance of an inviolable charac-

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ter for moderation, good faith, and ſcrupulous regard to treaty, ought to have been the ſimple grounds on which the Britiſh government ſhould have endeavoured to eſtabliſh an extenſive influence, ſuperior to that of other Europeans; and that the danger and diſcredit ariſing from the forfeiture of this pre-eminence, could not be compenſated by the temporary ſucceſs of any plan of violence and injuſtice. That ſhould any relaxation take place, without ſufficient cauſe, in thoſe principles of good government, on the part of the directors themſelves, it would bring upon them, in a heavier degree, the reſentment of the legiſlative power of their country. That the conduct of the company, and their ſervants in India, in various inſtances ſpecified, was contrary to policy and good faith; the company's ſervants, in their preſidency of Bombay, had been guilty of notorious inſtances of diſobedience to the orders of their employers, particularly in forming an alliance with Ragobah, or Ragonaut Row: that they had undertaken, without any adequate military force, or certainty of a ſufficient revenue, and without proper communication with the ſuperior government upon which they were to depend for ſanction and ſupport, to reinſtate the uſurper abovementioned, and thereby to involve themſelves in a war with the ruling miniſters of the Mahratta ſtate, while Ragobah himſelf was not in the mean time able to give the company any ſecure poſſeſſion of the grants he had made to them for the purchaſe of their aſſiſtance. That it was the opinion of the houſe, that all the diſaſters in which the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt were involved, had proceeded from the unjuſtifiable manner in which the Mahrattas had been treated, and the conduct of the Madras preſidency in other reſpects ſpecified. That it is the opinion of this houſe, that it muſt be reckoned among the additional miſchiefs ariſing chiefly from the improvident war with the Mahrattas, that the military force of the Carnatic had been weakened by reinforcements ſent to the Malabar coaſt: that the Bengal government had been under a neceſſity of ſupporting, on their confines, the army of a power confederated againſt them: that they had been under the neceſſity of ſuing for the mediation of the ſame power; had ſubmitted to a refuſal, and purchaſed at laſt an uncertain, becauſe apparently an unauthoriſed, treaty, on moſt extravagant and diſhonourable conditions, with Chimnagee the Raja of Berar's ſon: and, finally, that being burdened with the expences of a variety of diſtant expeditions, while their allies were in diſtreſs, and their tributaries under oppreſſion, there was alſo an alarming deficiency in the reſources of revenue and commerce, by the accumulation of their debt, and the reduction of their infeftment. That it was the opinion of the houſe, that an attempt made by the government-general, in the beginning of January 1781, to form an engagement of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the Dutch Eaſt India company, in the manner ſtated by the proceedings of their council, was unwarranted, impolitic, extravagant, and unjuſt.

Theſe ſevere cenſures extended even to the directors themſelves, whoſe conduct on ſome occaſions was declared to be indefenſible, as well as that of their ſervants and agents. It was alſo reſolved, "That Warren Haſtings, Eſq. governor-general of Bengal, and William Hornby, Eſq. preſident of the council of Bombay, having in ſundry inſtances, acted in a manner repugnant to the honour and policy of this nation, and thereby brought great calamities on India, and enormous expences on the India company, it was the duty of the directors to purſue all legal and effectual means for the removal of the ſaid governor-general and preſident from their offices, and to recal them to Britain to anſwer for their crimes."

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

[*Concluded from page* 161.]

HAVING traced the tranſactions that moſt affected General Dumourier in a cataſtrophe that he could neither prevent nor foreſee, it will be neceſſary to relate ſome of the projects of arreſt and aſſaſſination which were formed againſt that general after he had joined the armies of the republic and gained ſeveral victories.

The party which had been formed againſt Dumourier was now in the greateſt fermentation, and the conteſt tended to an iſſue which could not but be prompt and violent. Three commiſſioners of the convention, Lequinio, Cochon, and Bellegarde, were in Valenciennes; theſe already treated the army and its generals as rebels, would not permit any communication between them and the garriſon, and ſtopt their convoys of proviſion and money. They were bold enough to hazard a manifeſto againſt Dumourier, which they ſent to the army, and the garriſon of Condé.

The garriſon of Condé, conſiſting of four battalions and a regiment of cavalry, under General Neuilly, were extremely divided in opinion, but they ſeemed to incline to ſupport Dumourier, to whom General Neuilly was altogether attached.

At Liſle, the conteſt was ſtill more marked and more violent. The commiſſioners of the convention, who had made this place their point of union, and the Jacobin club, inſtigated an extremely numerous populace againſt the higheſt ranks of citizens. On the other hand, the ſoldiers, eſpecially the troops of the line, broke out into tumults, and ſpoke loudly in behalf of their general, and againſt the anarchiſts. But they were without leaders, and their meaſures were void of plan and conduct. Aſſignats were alſo ſucceſsfully diſtributed among theſe troops, and the ſame means were employed in the army under the general's immediate command, and even with thoſe neareſt to his perſon.

The commiſſioners of the convention alſo endeavoured to accompliſh their deſigns by aſſaſſination. On the 31ſt of March, ſix volunteers, of the third battalion of La Marne, demanded leave to ſpeak to the general, who ordered them to be introduced. They entered with their hats on, the back part being placed in the front, having the word *Republic* chalked on them. They made a long and fanatical harangue to the general, the purport of which was, that they, and many others of their comrades, had ſworn to ſend him to the bar of the national convention, or, in imitation of Brutus, to ſtab him. Dumourier anſwered, with great compoſure and gentleneſs, that they were blinded by a miſtaken zeal; that they could not but perceive the unfortunate condition of France; and, that the rage with which remedies were applied, ſerved only to prove the impoſſibility of maintaining the republic, ſince an unjuſt and unreſtrained government could not long exiſt. While the general ſpoke, they approached with a deſign of ſurrounding him, which, perhaps, would have been effected, but for the intrepidity of the faithful Baptiſte, who ſeized upon the foremoſt, and called the general's guard to his aſſiſtance. The volunteers attempted to reſiſt, but they were overpowered; and the general not only ſaved their lives, but prevented their being ill treated. He contented himſelf with ſecuring their perſons in priſon.

The indignation of the army was general; and on the ſame day the different corps preſented addreſſes ſigned by individuals of every rank, profeſſing an inviolable attachment to their general; and, the greater part of them, it is ſaid, expreſſed their deſire of marching to Paris to reeſtabliſh the conſtitution.

Hiſtory

Hiſtory preſents no example of opinion having agitated the paſſions of men to ſo exceſſive a degree, of having ſo greatly disfigured their characters, and of having ſo completely bereaved them of all the ſocial affections, as in the French revolution. The love of liberty was a noble paſſion in 1789. It became licentious in 1790 and 1791. By the ſucceſſes of the year 1792, the love of freedom, inſtead of being exalted into heroiſm, degenerated into a blind, inſolent, and barbarous, phrenzy; and the period that we are reviewing in theſe memoirs added to the ferocity of its ſpirit.

On the firſt of April 1793, General Dumourier, in order to be nearer his army, and to favour a project of ſurpriſing Valenciennes, (which had been propoſed to him, and which failed by the miſconduct of the general officer who was charged with its execution,) removed his head quarters from the city of St. Amand to the ſuburbs; where was ſtationed a choſen body of cavalry, and where he was alſo nearer Condé. Various circumſtances had prevented his proceeding in the firſt inſtance to the latter city; but in that neglect he committed a great error, and perhaps it was the cauſe of completing the ruin of his affairs.

The commiſſioners of the convention availed themſelves of Dumourier's heſitation in this reſpect to viſit Condé, and to iſſue proclamations, circulate aſſignats, and fill the town with emiſſaries of the Jacobins.

Lieutenant-general le Veneur, who at the time of La Fayette's deſertion had followed that officer, and who was indebted to Dumourier for his pardon, and his re-eſtabliſhment in his rank, now came to that general to demand permiſſion to retire from the army, on the pretence of being in an ill ſtate of health. His object was, to obtain the command of the army of the anarchiſts. Dumourier granted him permiſſion to retire, and alſo to a general named Stetenhoffen, a foreigner whom Dumourier had made major-general. Dampierre, was at Queſnoy with his diviſion, and carried on a treaty with the commiſſioners of the convention, as did alſo General Chancel, who was cantoned at Freſnes. And their example was followed by General Roſieres, and General Kermorvan, who had the command of the Belgians in the camp of Bruille.

Dumourier was the more affected by theſe inſtances of treachery, becauſe all thoſe officers had been indebted to him for their rank, had complained more loudly than any others againſt the anarchiſts, and had preſſed with more ſeeming impatience the execution of his deſign of reſtoring order. Excepting Dampierre who died in the command of the army, and Chancel who replaced Neuilly at Condé, and was obliged to ſurrender after a long ſiege, theſe officers have been puniſhed for their ingratitude, by the ſuſpicions and diſdain of their patrons, and the loſs of their employments. This unhappy example of the treachery of ſuperior officers, who were in appearance moſt attached to the cauſe of the general, could not fail to produce a pernicious effect on the ſoldiery, and add ſtrength to the party of the Jacobins.

Dumourier now ſaw that he could no longer hope to march to Paris without oppoſition from his army, as the temper of his troops at firſt ſeemed to promiſe. He ſaw that he ſhould have to commence by a civil war, which he had always thought of with repugnance; and to compel one part of his troops to combat the other, a dreadful extremity for a general who regarded his ſoldiers as his children, and who never had conducted them but by his kindneſs, and the influence of a mutual affection.

Another circumſtance rendered him timid, and deprived all his meaſures of energy. This was, the danger of the priſoners in the temple. It was to be feared that the Jacobins would inſtantly ſacrifice theſe unfortunate victims, whom they already treated too unworthily to afford any hope that they would ſpare them in the firſt moments of their fear and reſentment. Had thoſe priſoners been ſacrificed in conſequence of Dumourier's march to Paris, he would have incurred the reproaches of Europe,

and hiſtory would have conſigned him to infamy; while he would have prepared for himſelf an anguiſh, that would have endured through the remainder of his life.

On the morning of the 5th of April, a captain of chaſſeurs, whom Dumourier had poſted at Pont-a-Marque, on the road between Liſle and Douay, with fifteen truſty and reſolute men under his command, with orders to arreſt any couriers, but above all the commiſſioners of the convention, if they took the road from Liſle to Paris, brought him advice that Beurnonville the miniſter of war had paſſed them on his road to Liſle, and had informed him (the captain of chaſſeurs) that he ſhould afterward proceed to the head quarters of his friend General Dumourier. The intimacy that ſubſiſted between this miniſter and the general was known. Dumourier was aſtoniſhed that he had received no courier from Beurnonville, nor any manner of advice reſpecting his journey, at a time when the general could no longer doubt of his being proſcribed. This was the firſt and the only intimation which Dumourier received to prepare him for the important ſcene that followed.

About four o'clock in the evening, two couriers came to the general to announce the arrival of the miniſter of war with four commiſſioners of the national convention. Terror and deſpair were painted on the countenance of theſe meſſengers. Interrogated by ſome of the ſtaff officers reſpecting the cauſe, they did not heſitate to ſay that General Dumourier was utterly loſt, that the commiſſioners came to conduct him to the bar of the convention in virtue of a decree, but that the general would never reach Paris, ſince aſſaſſins were planted on the road by bands of twenty and thirty, at Gournay, Roye, and Senlis, in order to murder him.

Immediately afterward the miniſter of war appeared, followed by the four commiſſioners, who were Camus, La Marque, Bancal, and Quinette. The miniſter after embracing the general, with expreſſions natural to their mutual attachment, informed him that the commiſſioners came to notify to the general a decree of the national convention. General Valence was already with Dumourier, and the reſt of the ſtaff officers now crouded into the apartment. Partaking of the opinions of their general, as they had partaken of his fatigues, dangers, victories, and defeats, his fate was not to be ſeparated from theirs; and indignation rather than inquietude was expreſſed in their looks. Dumourier ſaw that this temper of mind might break out into violent conſequences, which induced him the more to preſerve the compoſure with which he was determined to act in this critical moment.

Camus ſpoke for the members of this deputation. In a manner that expreſſed ſome degree of irreſolution, he requeſted the general to go into another room with the deputies, and miniſter of war, in order to hear a decree of the convention reſpecting him. The general anſwered, that, as all his actions had ever been public, and as the ſubject of a decree paſſed by ſeven hundred perſons could be no myſtery, he ſaw no reaſon for complying with the requeſt, and thought that the officers who were preſent ought to be witneſſes of whatever ſhould paſs in this interview. Beurnonville, however, as well as the deputies, urged the requeſt with ſuch appearance of reſpect, that the general went with them into an inner room; but his ſtaff officers would not permit the door to be cloſed, and General Valence entered the room with him.

Camus preſented the decree to Dumourier; who, having read it with perfect compoſure, returned it, and obſerved, that, forbearing within certain limits to condemn a deciſion of the national convention, he could not but judge this order to be untimely, ſince the army was diſorganized and diſcontented, and ſince his quitting it in that condition would be followed by its total diſſolution: that it would be prudent to ſuſpend the execution of the decree till he ſhould have reſtored the army to its proper footing,

footing, when he would be ready to render an account of his conduct; and, when it might be decided whether circumſtances required or permitted his appearance at Paris; that he read in the decree, an article empowering the commiſſioners to ſuſpend him from his functions and appoint another general, in the caſe of his diſobeying the order; that the convention having charged them with a commiſſion including ſuch ſeverity toward the general, and of ſo delicate a nature with reſpect to themſelves, had certainly relied no leſs on their prudence than on their firmneſs; that therefore he would throw himſelf on their diſcretion, and would not poſitively refuſe obedience, but merely demand a delay in the execution of their order: that, in fine, being now judges of all the circumſtances, they could eaſily reſolve on the conduct that became them; and, if they were determined upon ſuſpending him, he would meet them half way, by himſelf offering his reſignation to them, which he had ſo often tendered during the laſt three months to the convention.

Camus replied that the deputies had no authority to receive the general's reſignation; and then ſaid, "But, if your reſignation were accepted of, what would be your conduct afterward?"—"I ſhould act as ſhould become me," the general anſwered; "but I have no heſitation in declaring to you, I will neither by going to Paris ſubject myſelf to be treated unworthily by fanatics, nor to be condemned to death by a revolutionary tribunal."—"Then you do not acknowledge the authority of that tribunal," ſaid Camus.—"I recogniſe in it," replied the general, "a tribunal of blood and of crimes, to which I will never ſubmit while I have a ſword that will not deceive me. I moreover declare, that had I the power I would aboliſh it, as being a diſhonour to a free nation."

The other three deputies, who were men of much more temper and moderation than Camus, perceiving that the converſation became intemperate, interpoſed, and endeavoured to convince the general that the convention had no inimical deſigns againſt him; that he was loved and eſteemed by every one, and that his preſence in Paris would deſtroy the calumnies of his enemies; that his abſence from the troops would not be long, and that the deputies and miniſter of war would remain with the army till his return. Quinette offered to accompany the general to Paris, to be the pledge of his ſafety, and to return with him, making the moſt fervent proteſtations that he would perſonally expoſe himſelf to all danger in the general's defence. After this, the converſation became cool and temperate. Bancal, a man of reading and talent, endeavoured to win the general by his regard for his name, and cited examples of obedience and reſignation to the laws in the moſt celebrated of the Greeks and Romans. "Let us have done with miſtakes, ſir," ſaid the general; "we degrade the Roman hiſtory; and diſfigure the Roman virtues, that they may ſerve as an excuſe for our crimes. The Romans did not maſſacre Tarquin. The Roman republic poſſeſſed a ſtable government and juſt laws. They neither had a Jacobin club, nor a revolutionary tribunal. We are in a ſtate of anarchy. Ferocious men thirſt for my blood, and I am not willing to give it them. Since you ſeek your examples among the Romans, I tell you, that I have often acted the part of Decius, but never will that of Curtius."

The deputies aſſured Dumourier that he had formed an unjuſt idea of the ſtate of Paris; and that indeed he was neither called before the Jacobins nor the revolutionary tribunal, but to the bar of the national convention, and that he would ſpeedily return to his poſt.

"I paſſed the month of January at Paris," ſaid the general, "and ſurely that city has not become more reaſonable ſince, eſpecially in this moment of public danger. I know, by the moſt authentic of your journals, that the convention is governed by Marat, the Jacobins, and the tumultuous tribunes filled with the emiſſaries of the Jacobins. The convention has not the power of ſaving me from the fury

fury of theſe men; and, if it became the reſpect that I owe myſelf to appear before ſuch judges, even my deportment would provoke my death."

Camus then returned to his categorical queſtion. "You refuſe to obey the decree of the convention?" The general anſwered that he had already ſtated to the deputies his view of the ſubject. He urged them to take a moderate courſe, and exhorted them to return to Valenciennes, and from thence to make a report to the convention, ſetting forth the general's reaſons, and ſupporting thoſe, by ſhewing the impoſſibility of taking the general from his army at this inſtant, without incurring the greateſt riſk of diſbanding it.

This conference laſted more than two hours, but this which has been ſtated was the exact purport of it. The deputies retired into another chamber to decide on the courſe they ſhould purſue.

In about an hour the deputies returned to the general's room. Camus, much agitated, ſaid harſhly, "Citizen general, are you ready to obey the decree of the national convention, and to go with us to Paris?" The general replied, "Not at this inſtant." —"Then," ſaid Camus, "I ſuſpend you from your functions. You no longer command the armies. I forbid all perſons to obey you, and command every one to aſſiſt in arreſting you. I will go myſelf and place the ſeals on your papers."

A murmur of indignation was heard. "Give me the names of thoſe perſons," Camus cried out rudely, pointing to the officers around him. The general anſwered, "They will themſelves give you their names." —"I have now other employment," replied Camus, who no longer knew what he ſaid: "I demand your papers."

Dumourier now ſaw that the emotion of his officers was at its height and on the point of producing ſome raſh action. He ſaid, in a firm tone, "This is inſufferable. It is time to put an end to ſuch inſolence." And, in the German language, he commanded the huſſars to enter. He then ordered the officer of the huſſars to arreſt the four deputies, and the miniſter of war, but not to do them any perſonal injury, and to leave Beurnonville his arms.

Camus then ſaid, "General Dumourier, you are about to deſtroy the republic."—"Say rather it is you, old madman," the general replied to him.

They were conducted into another chamber; and, after having dined, were conveyed in their own carriage to Tournay, eſcorted by a ſquadron of the huſſars of Berchiny. Dumourier ſent a letter to General Clairfayt, ſaying, that he ſent him hoſtages, who would be reſponſible for the exceſſes that might be committed at Paris. He requeſted General Clairfayt to treat the miniſter of war with more diſtinction than the reſt.

Such were the facts relative to the arreſt of the commiſſioners of the convention, which was a meaſure forced on the general by circumſtances. As to the act of delivering them into the hands of the Imperialiſts, it is to be remembered that Dumourier had no fortreſs in which he could keep them in ſafety, and that the Imperialiſts being as deeply concerned as himſelf in the fate of the priſoners of the temple, they could not be placed in any hands ſo ſure. They could be detained merely as hoſtages, nor was there any danger to their perſonal ſafety, their detention being ſimply an act of precaution on the part of Dumourier. Beſides, it is to be recollected, that the Prince of Cobourg conſented to act on the footing of an auxiliary to General Dumourier, in this war, for the overthrow of the Jacobins, and for the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution. Hence theſe hoſtages were not really priſoners of the Imperialiſts, but thoſe of General Dumourier, for whom they held them. The deputies and the miniſter of war were ſent to Maeſtricht, where they were kept till a change of circumſtances required their removal.

This event is one more inſtance of the blind precipitation attending upon all the meaſures of the national convention.

vention. It is to be remarked alſo, that Camus, who went poſt from Liege to vote for the death of Louis the XVIth. had, in this laſt inſtance, ſuddenly quitted the frontier to procure the arreſt of General Dumourier, had himſelf dictated the decree, and had demanded to be charged with its execution. It was therefore that he was ſo unrelenting during the conference, leaſt his colleagues ſhould have yielded to perſuaſion, and ſhould have returned to Valenciennes, as they were counſelled to do by the general.

What followed may be related in a few words. Dumourier was not able to prevail on his army to march to Paris, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing monarchy; he therefore quitted it, and is now in an obſcure exile in Switzerland. The deputies remain in cuſtody, where they will probably continue till peace ſhall change the face of affairs, and bring Dumourier once more into active life.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

AMANDA AND THE COUNTRY SQUIRE.

AN eminent citizen, who had lived in good faſhion and credit, was, by a train of accidents, and by an unavoidable perplexity in his affairs, reduced to a low condition. There is a modeſty uſually attending faultleſs poverty, which made him rather chooſe to reduce his manner of living to his preſent circumſtances, than ſolicit his friends, in order to ſupport the ſhow of an eſtate, when the ſubſtance was gone. His wife, who was a woman of ſenſe and virtue, behaved herſelf on this occaſion with uncommon decency, and never appeared ſo amiable in his eyes as now. Inſtead of upbraiding him with the ample fortune ſhe had brought, or the many great offers ſhe had refuſed for his ſake, ſhe redoubled all the inſtances of her affection, while her huſband was continually pouring out his heart to her in complaints, that he had ruined the beſt woman in the world. He ſometimes came home at a time when ſhe did not expect him, and ſurpriſed her in tears; which ſhe endeavoured to conceal, and always put on an air of cheerfulneſs to receive him. To leſſen their expence, their eldeſt daughter, Amanda, was ſent into the country, to the houſe of an honeſt farmer, who had married a ſervant of the family. This young woman was apprehenſive of the ruin which was approaching, and had privately engaged a friend in the neighbourhood to give her an account of what paſſed from time to time in her father's affairs. Amanda was in the bloom of her youth and beauty, when the lord of the manor, who often called in at the farmer's houſe as he followed his country ſports, fell paſſionately in love with her. He was a man of great generoſity, but from a looſe education had contracted a hearty averſion to marriage. He therefore entertained a deſign upon Amanda's virtue, which at preſent he thought fit to keep private. The innocent creature, who never ſuſpected his intentions, was pleaſed with his perſon, and having obſerved his growing paſſion for her, hoped, by ſo advantageous a match, ſhe might quickly be in a capacity of ſupporting her impoveriſhed relations. One day, as he called to ſee her, he found her in tears over a letter ſhe had juſt received from her friend, which gave an account that her father had lately been ſtripped of every thing by an execution. The lover, who with ſome difficulty found out the cauſe of her grief, took this occaſion to make her a propoſal. It is impoſſible to expreſs Amanda's confuſion when ſhe found his pretenſions were not honourable. She was now deſerted of all her hopes, and had no power to ſpeak; but, ruſhing from him in the utmoſt diſturbance, locked herſelf up in her chamber. He immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to her father with the following letter:

"SIR,

"SIR,

"I have heard of your misfortune, and have offered your daughter, if she will live with me, to settle on her four hundred pounds a-year, and to lay down the sum for which you are now distressed. I will be so ingenuous, as to tell you that I do not intend marriage; but, if you are wise, you will use your authority with her not to be too nice, when she has an opportunity of saving you and your family, and of making herself happy.

I am, &c."

This letter came to the hands of Amanda's mother; she opened and read it with great surprise and concern. She did not think it proper to explain herself to the messenger; but, desiring him to call again the next morning she wrote to her daughter as follows:

"Dearest child,

"Your father and I have just now received a letter from a gentleman who pretends love to you, with a proposal that insults our misfortunes, and would throw us to a lower degree of misery than any thing which is come upon us. How could this barbarous man think, that the tenderest of parents would be tempted to supply their want, by giving up the best of children to infamy and ruin? It is a mean and cruel artifice to make this proposal at a time when he thinks our necessities must compel us to any thing; but we will not eat the bread of shame, and therefore we charge thee not to think of us, but to avoid the snare which is laid for thy virtue. Beware of pitying us: it is not so bad as you have perhaps been told. All things will yet be well, and I shall write my child better news.

"I have been interrupted. I know not how I was moved to say things would mend. As I was going on, I was startled by the noise of one that knocked at the door, and had brought us an unexpected supply of a debt which has long been owing. Oh! I will now tell thee all. It is some days I have lived almost without support, having conveyed what little money I could raise to your poor father.--Thou wilt weep to think where he is; yet be assured he will soon be at liberty. That cruel letter would have broke his heart, but I have concealed it from him. I have no companion at present besides little Fanny, who stands watching my looks as I write, and is crying for her sister; she says she is sure you are not well, having discovered that my present trouble is about you. But do not think that I would thus repeat my sorrows to grieve thee. No, it is to intreat thee not to make them insupportable, by adding what would be worse than all. Let us bear cheerfully an affliction, which we have not brought on ourselves, and remember there is a power who can better deliver us out of it than by the loss of thy innocence. Heaven preserve my dear child.

Thy affectionate mother, ——."

The messenger, notwithstanding he promised to deliver this letter to Amanda, carried it first to his master, who, he imagined, would be glad to have an opportunity of giving it into her hands himself. His master was impatient to know the success of his proposal, and therefore broke open the letter privately to see the contents. He was not a little moved at so true a picture of virtue in distress; but at the same time was infinitely surprised to find his offers rejected. However, he resolved not to suppress the letter, but carefully sealed it up again, and carried it to Amanda. All his endeavours to see her were in vain, till she was assured he brought a letter from her mother. He would not part with it but upon condition that she would read it without leaving the room. While she was perusing it, he fixed his eyes on her face with the deepest attention; her concern gave a new softness to her beauty, and, when she burst into tears, he could no longer refrain from bearing a part in her sorrow, and telling her, that he too had read the letter, and was resolved to make reparation for having been the occasion of it. My reader will not be displeased to see the second epistle which he now wrote to Amanda's mother.

"MADAM,

"I am full of shame, and will never forgive myself, if I have not your pardon for what I lately wrote.

It was far from my intention to add trouble to the afflicted; nor could any thing but my being a ſtranger to you have betrayed me into a fault, for which, if I live, I ſhall endeavour to make you amends as a ſon. You cannot be unhappy while Amanda is your daughter; nor ſhall be, if any thing can prevent it which is in the power of,

Madam,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant, ——."

This letter he ſent by his ſteward, and ſoon after went up to town himſelf to complete the generous act he had now reſolved on. By his friendſhip and aſſiſtance Amanda's father was quickly in a condition of retrieving his perplexed affairs. To conclude, he married Amanda, and enjoyed the double ſatisfaction of having reſtored a worthy family to their former proſperity, and of making himſelf happy by an alliance to their virtues.

BATTLE OF MUNDA.

MUNDA, a city of Spain, is famous for a victory gained by Cæſar the Dictator, over the two ſons of Pompey, who had collected an army in Spain after the defeat of their father at Pharſalia.

The Pompeys poſted their army advantageouſly on a riſing ground, whereof one ſide was defended by the city of Munda, and the other by a ſmall river which watered the plain, and by a marſh; ſo that the enemy could not attack them but in front. Cæſar likewiſe drew up his troops with great art; and, having advanced a little way from his camp, ordered them to halt, expecting the enemy would abandon their advantageous poſt, and come to meet him. But, as they did not ſtir, Cæſar made as if he intended to fortify himſelf in that poſt; which induced the young general, who looked upon this as a ſign of fear, to advance into the plain, and attack the enemy before they could ſecure themſelves with any works. Pompey's army was by far the moſt numerous; for it conſiſted of thirteen legions, ſix thouſand horſe, and an incredible number of auxiliaries, among whom were all the forces of Bocchus king of Mauritania, commanded by his two ſons, both youths of great valour and bravery. Cæſar had eighty cohorts; three legions, to wit, the third, the fifth, and the tenth; and a body of eight thouſand horſe. As the enemy drew near, Cæſar betrayed a great deal of uneaſineſs and concern, as if he were doubtful of the ſucceſs, knowing he was to engage men no way inferior in valour and experience to his own, and commanded by officers who had on many occaſions given ſignal proofs of their bravery and conduct. Cneius, the elder of the two brothers, was generally looked upon as an able commander; and Labienus, who had revolted, eſteemed ſcarcely inferior to himſelf.

However, the dictator, deſirous to put an end to the civil war, either by his own death or that of his rivals, gave the ſignal for the battle, and fell upon the enemy with his uſual vigour and reſolution. At the firſt onſet, which was dreadful, the auxiliaries on both ſides betook themſelves to flight, leaving the Romans to decide their quarrel by themſelves. Then the legionaries engaged with a fury hardly to be expreſſed; Cæſar's men being encouraged by the hopes of putting an end to all their labours by this battle, and thoſe of Pompey exerting themſelves out of neceſſity and deſpair, ſince moſt of them expected no quarter, as having been formerly pardoned. Never was victory more obſtinately diſputed. Cæſar's men, who had always been uſed to conquer, found themſelves ſo vigorouſly charged by the enemy's legionaries, that they began to give ground; and, though they did not turn their backs, yet it was manifeſt that ſhame alone kept them in their poſts. All authors agree, that Cæſar had never been in ſo great danger; that he himſelf,

himſelf, when he came back to his camp, told his friends, that he had often fought for victory, but this was the firſt time he had ever fought for life. Thinking himſelf abandoned by fortune, which had hitherto favoured him, he had ſome thoughts of ſtabbing himſelf with his own ſword, and by a voluntary death preventing the diſgrace of a defeat: but returning ſoon to himſelf, and concluding it would be more to his reputation to fall by the enemy's hand at the head of his troops, than, in a fit of deſpair, by his own, he diſmounted from his horſe, and, ſnatching a buckler from one of his legionaries, he threw himſelf like a man in deſpair into the midſt of the enemy, crying out to his men, *Are you not aſhamed to deliver your general into the hands of boys?* At theſe words, the ſoldiers of the tenth legion, animated by the example of their general, fell upon the enemy with freſh vigour, and made a dreadful havoc of them; but, in ſpite of their utmoſt efforts, Pompey's men ſtill kept their ground, and, though greatly fatigued, returned to the charge with equal vigour. Then the Cæſarians began to deſpair of victory; and the dictator, running through the ranks of his diſheartened legionaries, had much ado to keep them together. The battle had already laſted from the riſing to the ſetting of the ſun, without any conſiderable advantage on either ſide.

At length a mere accident decided the diſpute in favour of the dictator. Bogud, a petty king of Mauritania, had joined Cæſar, ſoon after his arrival in Spain, with ſome ſquadrons of Numidian horſe; but, in the very beginning of the battle, being terrified at the ſhouting of the ſoldiers, intermingled with groans, and the claſhing of their arms, he had abandoned his poſt, and retired with the auxiliaries under his command to a riſing ground at a ſmall diſtance from the enemy's camp. There he continued the whole day an idle ſpectator of the battle that was fought in the plain. But towards the evening, partly out of ſhame and partly out of compaſſion for his friend Cæſar, he reſolved to fall upon Pompey's camp; and accordingly flew thither with all the forces he had with him. Labienus, appriſed of his deſign, haſtened after him to the defence of the camp; which Cæſar obſerving, cried to his legionaries, *Courage, fellow-ſoldiers! the victory at length is ours; Labienus flies.* This artifice had the deſired effect: Cæſar's men, believing that Labienus was truly fled, made a laſt effort, and charged the wing he commanded ſo briſkly, that after a moſt obſtinate diſpute they put them to flight.

Though the enemy's left wing was thus entirely defeated, the right wing, where the elder Pompey commanded, ſtill kept their ground for ſome time. Pompey, diſmounting from his horſe, fought on foot, like a private man, in the firſt line, till, moſt of his legionaries being killed, he was forced to ſave himſelf by flight from falling into the enemy's hands. Part of his troops fled back to their camp, and part took ſhelter in the city of Munda. Their camp was immediately attacked, and taken ſword in hand; and, as for the city, Cæſar, without loſs of time, drew a line of circumvallation round it. This victory was gained on the 16th of the kalends of April, *i. e.* according to our way of counting, on the 17th day of March, when the Dionyſian feſtival, or the Liberalia, were celebrated at Rome; the very day, as Plutarch obſerves, in which Pompey the Great, four years before, had ſet out for the war. In this action Pompey loſt thirty thouſand men; among whom were the famous Labienus, Attius Varus, and three thouſand Roman knights. Seventeen officers of diſtinction were taken, and all the enemy's eagles and enſigns, together with Pompey's faſces, which he had aſſumed as governor of Spain. On Cæſar's ſide only one thouſand men were killed and five hundred wounded.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from page* 199.]

THE national levity was insensibly declining about the American war. In 1782, a writer describes the ladies as being all Anglomanes; and, indeed, about this time, after the splendid victory of Rodney, the fashionable female Parisians wore bonnets à la Rodney. For the vanquished voluntarily to exhibit the honours, and thus to rejoice in the advantages, of the enemy, is a curious fact in the history of human nature, and an instance of the most singular levity. Indeed, about this time, the French were gradually metamorphosing themselves into English manners; and an idea of the excellence of the British government was rapidly propagating among the people. These English maxims were for a while tolerated, as the court considered them as only a temporary levity in the nation, which would pass like its former ones. But liberty was insensibly acquiring a form and a voice; and the bonnets à la Rodney shew, that, tho' the infant first appeared in sport, its strength and growth gathered till it rose with a gigantic force.

This is apparent by the following anecdote. The influenza spread about this time; and that also was converted into a fashionable dress; the hats and bonnets of the frivolous Parisians were all influenzas. The Count de Vergennes, in a conversation, was describing the singularity of this epidemic disorder, and said, it was called *le mal Russe*, because it first appeared at Petersburgh.—We are threatened, observed a duchess present, with another malady, which will come from America.—What is that madam? interrogated Vergennes, —The Independanza, replied the fair Cassandra; I am informed that our troops in that country are delighted in finding that every soldier may hope to become a general if he shews any talents for war; that the Americans acknowledge no distinction of nobility and rank, and that all men are equal. This infinitely pleases the French; after their return home, they will dwell with rapture on these events; they will tell their relations and friends all they have seen, and in what manner men become independent; they will teach here what they have learnt there.—The Count de Vergennes was greatly embarrassed at this effusion. This minister had formerly persuaded himself, that the separation of the colonies from the mother-country, and the war of France, would ever after have a fatal influence on the future existence of England. But our country shewed resources of which our enemies appeared ignorant, of which indeed we we were ignorant ourselves.

The government, on this occasion, lowered itself even to interfere and tyrannise over the fashions and glory of the fair sex. In 1777, a *coeffure* was announced of an allegorical nature, called *aux insurgens*; "to the insurgents." This dress, however, never appeared, as it was immediately forbidden by government! But, to prove the inconsistency of this volatile administration, six months afterwards a political engraving was advertised for subscription, in which their triumph was celebrated, and called, "America independent."

The French nation gradually appropriated something of the energy of the British character. They first imitated our fashions and manners, and even wished to dopt our mode of government. This change was visible so far back as the year 1783. The petit-maitres and coxcomb-abbés were metamorphosed into reasonable beings. There were no more any of those frivolous conversations, where the fashions, theatres, intrigues of court, and separations of love, formed the only topics. These pretty nothings were followed by sensible conversations; they only talked of the revolution of America, liberty, equality, the abuse of ministerial

power; reſtraining deſpotiſm; and the forming a conſtitution drawn from thoſe of the Americans and our nation. Satirical ſongs appeared no more; the errors of a miniſter, or a general, were not now put into vaudevilles; but they reaſoned on every thing; they converſed and meditated on the conſtitution. The French were formerly too little informed; they were now, perhaps, too ſuddenly inſtructed. The women, particularly, were foremoſt in exulting on the revolution of America. They were ſolicitous, they uſed to ſay, to propagate the new principle of government. In a word, to cloſe our reflections by an anecdote, a faſhionable beauty addreſſed herſelf to a gentleman, in theſe words: "The empire which our ſex has ever enjoyed over your's, ſhall ſerve for the future to teach you to ſhake off the chains of deſpotiſm, that you may wear no other than our own."

Soon after the marriage of Marie Antoinette to Louis XVI. ſhe ſent to the empreſs her mother, her portrait drawn in the faſhion ſhe had adopted; of which the moſt ſtriking part was a head-dreſs remarkably overcharged with high and wide feathers. Her auguſt mother returned the portrait, obſerving, that no doubt ſome miſtake muſt have happened, in ſending this preſent; in which ſhe could not find the portrait of a queen of France, but that of an opera-dancer; that ſhe returned it, and was deſirous of the true one. Her majeſty, no doubt, conſidered this affectionate ſarcaſm as too ſevere and frivolous, and as the effect of age and imbecility. She did not, therefore, judge it neceſſary to reform herſelf in what related to an object of taſte, and, the court ſaw the next day (ſays the ſcandalous chronicle of the times) an additional elevation and number of feathers on her royal head. The queen's paſſion for feathers at length became ſo obſervable, that a young bard, having written ſome ſatirical verſes on this faſhion, for the *Mercure*, the editor thought proper to return his poem, and ventured not to inſert it, leſt he might incur the queen's indignation! In a word, the ladies (as was juſt) paid their court to her majeſty by cheriſhing the faſhion ſhe had introduced; and the trade of feathers, which had long been on the decline in France, ſuddenly revived, inſomuch that the city of Lyons was exhauſted of theſe articles in a moment.

In 1775, her majeſty's gradual aſcendancy over the king's mind becomes apparent, from a variety of anecdotes. It was the honeſt intent of Louis XVI. to correct by a ſevere economy the national dilapidations which his two laſt predeceſſors had occaſioned. Louis XIV. by a ruinous paſſion for war, for grandeur, and ambition in all its ſhapes; and Louis XV. by as ruinous a prodigality for voluptuous pleaſures. For ſome time the queen had in vain repeatedly ſolicited his majeſty to re-eſtabliſh the late unfortunate Princeſs of Lamballe, her favourite companion, in the place of ſuperintendant of the queen's palace. The king, frightened at the enormous charges attending this place, perſiſted in his refuſal for a conſiderable time; and the comptroller-general, above all others, the great advocate for economy, enforced with his majeſty the neceſſity of reſcinding ſuch heavy ſinecures. At length her majeſty, by an unwearied aſſault, ſapped the patriotic views of the king. She prevailed, and her friend the Princeſs of Lamballe gave her oaths, and took this place, 18th of September, 1775. On this occaſion the Marechale de Mouchy, maid of honour to the queen, retired, finding herſelf in a degraded ſituation; which was by no means diſagreeable to the queen. This lady was grave and rigorous, and of very oppoſite diſpoſitions to her majeſty. This ſeverity of manners had frequently offended the queen, when ſhe was dauphineſs. She uſed to call her Madame l'Etiquette.

In 1777, we collect the following anecdotes relative to the queen. Her balls were frequent; but her majeſty was ſo faſtidious reſpecting the dancers, that they were often thinly attended. The king having reproached her for not ſending an invitation to a lord whom he eſteemed, her majeſty anſwered, that he danced too ill. Nobody dances worſe than myſelf, replied

replied the king, and I, therefore, ſhall not appear at your balls.

The balls were accompanied with every extravagance of dreſs, and every ſpecies of enormous gaming. Her majeſty joined the dances with an ardour and taſte which would have been appropriate in an opera-dancer. She invented a particular dreſs for this brilliant art; this art which expoſes with ſuch grace the animated limbs, and breathes a contagion of voluptuouſneſs. Theſe habits were in the Spaniſh faſhion, and of the moſt ſplendid kind. None of them coſt leſs than ſix thouſand livres; and the dancers conſiſted of the lords and ladies of the court, who, induced by her majeſty's example, imitated the opera Coryphæuſes. The moſt delicious airs were ſelected, and the orcheſtra of the opera formed the ſymphony. Her majeſty was ſo enchanted with theſe cotillons, that ſhe frequently called for their repetition. The Duke of Chartres gave two balls at the Palais Royal, at which her majeſty was preſent. The money loſt at theſe two balls amounted to one million eight hundred thouſand livres! It ſoon became neceſſary to cloſe theſe balls; the exceſſive fatigue which they occaſioned to her majeſty had endangered her health. What magnificence, what frivolity, what ruin, does all this offer to our contemplation!

This year was diſtinguiſhed by a prodigal folly; her majeſty and the Count d'Artois having thought proper ſeveral times to make nocturnal excurſions from Verſailles to Paris, and from Paris to Verſailles, a new illumination was formed, at the expence of eighteen thouſand livres, for the convenience of our royal travellers!

The following anecdote, which has been juſt communicated to us from one of the parties concerned, is a ſplendid illuſtration of her majeſty's paſſion for dancing.

When the colonels were preparing to join their regiments, the queen, who regretted the departure of this number of elegant young men who had become neceſſary to the pleaſures of the court, which ſhe had moſt at heart, [that is to ſay, they were fine dancers,] preſented to her huſband a liſt of all thoſe ſhe wiſhed to keep near her, and for whom ſhe, therefore, ſolicited leave of abſence from their regiments. The king, inſtead of reading the note, tore it before her majeſty's face, declaring, that he ſhould be very ſorry to know the names of thoſe of his officers who prefer ſo frivolous an amuſement to their duties and their glory.

We have ſhewn her majeſty as an opera-dancer, we muſt alſo diſplay her talents as a player. It was ſhe who introduced a taſte for acting at court. Beneath her auſpices, it is ſaid, the Count d'Artois became a ſkilful rope-dancer; and an illuſtrious troop of the young nobility enliſted themſelves under the banners of Thalia. The public, indeed, were not admitted to theſe theatrical exhibitions. The audience conſiſted of thoſe perſons who were attached to the royal family. The king was greatly diſſatisfied at theſe frivolous and looſe employments, which her majeſty had choſen; one evening he hiſſed the queen—her majeſty received it with good humour, laughed, —— and played again the next evening.

The furor of acting increaſed on every repreſentation with her majeſty. She was deſirous, that Madame ſhould take a character; but Monſieur ſtrongly oppoſed his princeſs from becoming a player, and a coolneſs, in conſequence, took place. The queen did not act well; no one but the king dared to hint this; but the loud applauſes from every part of the ſycophantic theatre perpetuated the pleaſing illuſion, and her paſſion for the ſtage.

She now attempted to communicate more refinement to her theatrical abilities. She devoted every morning to ſtudy, and for this purpoſe, ſhe took her leſſons from one Michu of the Comedie Italienne. It was, no doubt, an edifying ſcene, to obſerve the Queen of France receiving the orders of a ſtroller in what manner ſhe ſhould act in a comic opera!

Diſſatisfied that ſhe could not appear in public, ſhe attempted a new mode of augmenting her audience.

She invited the authors of the pieces acted at this royal theatre; and one evening she had the gardes du corps then in waiting called in to be present at the exhibition. When the comedy was finished, the royal actress came forward, and addressed them in these words: "Gentlemen, I have done every thing I can to amuse you; I wish I could have played better, that I might have given you more pleasure." It would appear by all this that the queen was emulous of the character of the infamous Theodore, whose manners have been so admirably described by Gibbon, in his Roman History, vol. iv. p. 51. 4to.

The ladies of the court were delighted with this taste of their mistress, because it led to great splendor of dress, and to certain salaries and presents with which they were gratified.

A little domestic anecdote, occasioned by this passion of our royal actress, introduces us to the acquaintance of her majesty, Madame, and the Count d'Artois.

The queen had repeatedly solicited Madame to take a character; this had always been rejected as unworthy of her dignity. A coolness had in consequence taken place, as we have mentioned before; and the queen one day said to Madame, "But since I, the Queen of France, act, you should not be above it."—Madame replied, "If I am not a queen, I am of the blood of which queens are made."—Her majesty not, perhaps, liking the comparison, with the imperial fierceness of Austria, took fire, and disrespectfully compared the petty house of Savoy to that of Austria, "which does not even yield (she added) to that of Bourbon."—To such extremities went our pouting rival queens. But the Count d'Artois, being present, with a happy sarcasm, avenged the insulted honour of the Bourbons, by saying, "Hitherto, I feared to interrupt your majesty's contest, as I considered you to be angry; but now I perceive that you are only joking!"—Such were the domestic discords of the Bourbons! Two sisters in the family of a private citizen, sometimes quarrel concerning their last new caps; but two queens, animated by the same passion, differ about the antiquity of their houses.

During her majesty's lying in (1778), she unfortunately introduced a most violent rage for gaming. She had a Pharaoh-table regularly established, and appointed M. de C—, the son of a celebrated gamester, to be her banker. The ladies flew to these occupations with all the characteristic ardour of the sex, emulous of rivalling even her majesty; and at this crouded table a seat was not always to be obtained. The business of our banker increased so much, that he was obliged to represent to the queen, that he could not proceed in his employment without a coadjutor. Her majesty permitted him to chuse one. His choice fell on M. Poincot, a chevalier of St. Louis, who, not having yet born the commission of a colonel, according to the etiquette could not be seated in her presence. He therefore remained standing, when her majesty, perceiving it, careless of the ceremonial customs of Versailles, ordered a chair to be brought to him. The rigid and old courtiers groaned at this violation of formality and precedence.

Play rose so high, that they were obliged to invent a new mode of managing their accounts. It was impossible for a person to bring four or five thousand louis in gold; boxes were contrived which were filled with pieces of mother of pearl, engraved with their name, and on the other side the sums for which they were meant to pass. The following day these bills of exchange were immediately paid. M. de la Vaupalliere having desired his lady to arrange some pieces for this purpose, she ingeniously had her portrait with those of her two children engraved on them, with these words, *Remember us.* When this gentleman opened his box at the table, it occasioned a momentary surprise; he applauded the invention, laughed, played, and was ruined.

In 1786, a young man of the first fortune in France lost at the queen's table the enormous sum of twelve hundred thousand livres. Returned home,

home, and even ignorant of the amount he had loſt, he wrote letters to his friends; intreated them to ſave his honour; to remember his wife and child; for that he, plunged into an abyſs of miſery, and unworthy to appear before honeſt men, would never be heard of more, and that he had gone to hide his ſhame and his deſpair in ſome obſcure corner, or fly while he could find earth to walk on. This affecting incident was not eaſily forgotten, and excited murmurs, among the thinking part of the Pariſians, at the horrid gaming encouraged at her majeſty's table.

Gaming cannot long exiſt without frequent violations of honeſty. This obvious reflection is ſufficiently exemplified by attending to the private anecdotes of the queen's Pharaoh-table at this moment. It offers a dreadful leſſon for the lovers of gaming. We obſerve many of the moſt amiable women, and many of the diſtinguiſhed nobility, reduced to the baſeneſs of the loweſt adventurers. Rouleaux of counterfeit louis ſubſtituted for true ones, was a trick not unfrequently practiſed. To deter others from this cheat, a mouſquetaire was at length arreſted. But it was the ducheſſes, who daily ſwindled the credulous and young players of the money which was entruſted to them; and this, openly before their face. None, indeed, was more impudent than a female courtier; hardened and ſhameleſs, they continued their mal-practices with impunity. This ſharping of the court was ſo notorious, that it became the topic of ordinary converſation; and facts, which would have excited indignation and horror in England, among the diſſolute courtiers of Verſailles and frivolous citizens of Paris were the ſubject of a laugh. Madame once ſaid to the bankers of the queen's table,—"They greatly cheat you, gentlemen."—The bankers, too poliſhed courtiers to confeſs the truth, and not deſirous of contradicting it, replied, that they did not perceive it.

The bankers at length, to obviate the daily cheating and ſharping of the ladies of the court, obtained permiſſion of her majeſty, that, before play began, the table ſhould be bordered with a broad ribband, and that no money ſhould be conſidered as played for, but what appeared on the cards, on its outſide. This certainly prevented much cheating; excepting that ſome of the ducheſſes, receiving ſmall ſums from thoſe credulous punters who ſtood near them, aſſured them that they had loſt; and latterly, ſome had the hardineſs even to deny having received any! The king was ſeen ſo rarely at this table, that when he once appeared it excited aſtoniſhment. His majeſty ever diſcountenanced this fury of play, and frequently amuſed himſelf at crowns, while the queen and moſt of the company, at the royal viſits, were playing for enormous ſums.

Among thoſe of her majeſty's favourites, who were indebted for this honour to their adminiſtration in the offices of frivolity, was her milliner, Mademoiſelle Bertin. This woman was admitted into the moſt familiar habits with the queen, and roſe into eminence by more than one public diſtinction. When the queen entered Paris in 1779, ſhe placed herſelf in a balcony, with thirty work-women, and her majeſty as ſhe paſſed was pleaſed to wave her hand, and cry "There is Mademoiſelle Bertin!"—which the milliner was obliged to notice by a moſt obſequious curtſey. It is probable that the king's good ſenſe was not pleaſed at his entrance into Paris to obſerve that her majeſty's firſt attention was paid to her milliner.—Perhaps to humour the joke, he applauded her by clapping his hands, which occaſioned another obedience—all the royal family did the ſame, and ſo many curtſies—at length, the faithful apes of their maſter, every courtier ſaluted the milliner, which likewiſe coſt her ſo many more curtſeys. She ſunk at length exhauſted, full of honour and fatigue.—But this public diſtinction made her fortune; ſhe afterwards became the faſhionable Marchande de Modes.

The milliner, indeed, acquired ſuch importance from her interviews with her majeſty, that ſhe employed in her ſhop the ſame language the miniſter uſed concerning thoſe he had with his

majeſty

majeſty in the cabinet. When a faſtidious lady could not be pleaſed with various ſamples of caps offered to her, Mademoiſelle Bertin ſaid, *Preſentez donc à madame des echantillons de mon dernier travail avec ſa majeſté.* "Shew the lady ſome ſpecimens of my laſt conſultation with her majeſty." Her majeſty's protection became neceſſary; for, having quarrelled with one of her late apprentices for oppoſing her in buſineſs, ſhe attacked her with the fury of an irritated virago, tore her hair, and ſpit in her face. Immediately aroſe a law-ſuit, and the firſt counſellors were feed, who certainly amuſed themſelves at the coſt of their clients. The damages, however, were ſerious. But the queen, the day before judgment was paſſed, addreſſed a letter to the preſident of the court, that he ſhould firſt inform her of the whole affair. It was not ſufficient to inſult the public by thus arreſting the courſe of the law for a milliner, but it appears that a penſion was alſo to be the reward of the ſplendid talents of Mademoiſelle Bertin. In the Livre Rouge we find the following article. "Bertin, Demoiſelle Jules, Marchande de Modes de la Reine de France———2400 livres." It was thus, ſays the obſerver, that the "Poufs Anglais; the caracos, or peten-l'air; de Philadelphie; the feathers and cotillons à la ſultane; and above all the enamelled nets;" were to be rewarded.

At the birth of the princeſs, when their majeſties viſited Paris, the queen did an act of benevolence which awakened the affection of the Pariſians. And, ſince we have few ſuch anecdotes to give, it would be unjuſt to paſs over this pleaſing ſcene. The queen deſired that a part of the money reſerved for the public rejoicings, might be employed in marrying one hundred poor and virtuous girls with honeſt tradeſmen; a choice was made from each pariſh. The future ſpouſes formed two rows when their majeſties paſſed the nave of the church of Notre Dame. The new-married couples appeared uniformly dreſſed. The portion of each was five hundred livres; and the queen engaged to pay for the nurſing of the firſt fruits of their marriages; and promiſed a greater benefit to thoſe mothers who would ſuckle their own children:—and the whole exhibition was crowned by the marriage of an honeſt couple, who had lived together above half a century, and who now renewed their vows of affection, which they had ſworn at ſo diſtant a period. This venerable pair was attended by all their children, grand-children, and great grand-children; they wore the ſame uniform as the younger ones, and they received the ſame portion. The marriages were celebrated before their majeſties; and the ſcene melted the ſympathetic Pariſians into tears.—It is curious to add, that Mademoiſelle Guimard, the queen of the theatre, reſolved to give an entertainment at the Vauxhall, and to imitate her majeſty in forming, in that public aſſembly, a marriage. Every one haſtened to purchaſe a ticket; the benevolence was rendered doubly attractive by its frivolity. The portion was to conſiſt not only of twenty-five louis by a contribution from the opera-dancers, but alſo by the ſale produced of the entertainment; of which the number of tickets ſold amounted to thirty thouſand livres. The rigorous Archbiſhop of Paris would not permit the celebration of this marriage at Vauxhall, pretending that it would be a public offence to decency and morals; and he procured in conſequence an order from the court to hinder the celebration of the marriage in this temple of pleaſure. Mademoiſelle Guimard, however, would not loſe the glory of this wedding; and it took place at her palace, which was always in a proper ſtate to exhibit a feſtival. This is a curious inſtance of the levity of the nation, and the aſpiring genius of Mademoiſelle Guimard. *(To be continued.)*

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF PHILIP II. KING OF SPAIN.

PHILIP II. ſon of Charles V. and of Iſabella of Portugal, was born at Valladolid on the 21ſt of May 1527, and became King of Naples and Sicily by his father's abdication in 1554. He aſcended the throne of Spain on the 17th of January 1556 by the ſame means. Charles had made a truce with the French, but his ſon broke it; and, having formed an alliance with England, poured into Picardy an army of forty thouſand men. The French were cut to pieces at the battle of St. Quintin, which was fought on the 20th of Auguſt 1557. That town was taken by aſſault, and the day on which the breach was mounted Philip appeared armed cap-a-pee in order to animate the ſoldiers. It was the firſt and laſt time that he was obſerved to wear this military dreſs. It is well known, indeed, that his terror was ſo great during the action that he made two vows; one, that he would never again be preſent in a battle; and the other, to build a magnificent monaſtery dedicated to St. Lawrance, to whom he attributed the ſucceſs of his arms, which he executed at Eſcurial, a village about ſeven leagues from Madrid. After the engagement, his general, the Duke of Savoy, wanted to kiſs his hand; but Philip prevented him, ſaying, "It is rather my duty to kiſs your's, who have the merit of ſo glorious a victory;" and immediately preſented him with the colours taken during the action. The taking of Chatelet, Ham, and Noyon, were the only advantages which were derived from a battle which might have proved the ruin of France. When Charles V. was informed of this victory, it is ſaid he aſked the perſon who brought him the intelligence, "if his ſon was at Paris?" and, being anſwered in the negative, he went away without uttering a ſingle word. The Duke of Guiſe, having had time to aſſemble an army, repaired the diſgrace of his country by the taking of Calais and Thionville. While he was animating the French, Philip gained a pretty conſiderable battle againſt Marſhal de Thermes near Gravelines. His army was, on this occaſion, commanded by Count Egmont, whom he afterwards cauſed to be beheaded. The conqueror made no better uſe of the victory of Gravelines than he had done of that of St. Quintin; but he reaped conſiderable advantage from the glorious peace of Chateau-Cambreſis, the maſter-piece of his politics. By that treaty, concluded the 13th of April 1559, he gained poſſeſſion of the ſtrong places of Thionville, Marienbourg, Montmedi, Heſdin, and the country of Charollois. This war, ſo terrible, and attended with ſo much cruelty, was terminated, like many others, by a marriage. Philip took for his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. who had been promiſed to Don Carlos.

After theſe glorious atchievements, Philip returned in triumph to Spain, without having drawn a ſword. His firſt care, upon his arrival at Valladolid, was to demand of the grand inquiſitor the ſpectacle of an *auto-da-fé*. This was immediately granted him; forty wretches, ſome of whom were prieſts or monks, were ſtrangled and burnt, and one of them was burnt alive. Don Carlos de Seza, one of thoſe unfortunate victims, ventured to draw near to the king, and ſaid to him, "How, ſir, can you ſuffer ſo many wretches to be committed to the flames? Can you be witneſs of ſuch barbarity without weeping?" To this Philip coolly replied, "If my own ſon were ſuſpected of hereſy, I would myſelf give him up to the ſeverity of the inquiſition. Such is the horror which I feel when I think of you and your companions, that, if an executioner were wanting, I would ſupply his place myſelf." On other occaſions he conducted himſelf agreeably to the ſpirit which had dictated this anſwer. In a valley of Piedmont, bordering on the country of the Milaneſe, there were ſome heretics; and the governor of Milan had orders to put them all to death by the gibbet. The new opinions having found

found their way into ſome of the diſtricts of Calabria, he gave orders that the innovators ſhould be put to the ſword, with the reſervation of ſixty of them, of whom thirty were afterwards ſtrangled, and the reſt committed to the flames.

This ſpirit of cruelty, and ſhameful abuſe of his power, had the effect to weaken that power itſelf. The Flemings, no longer able to bear ſo hard a yoke, revolted. The revolution began with the fine and large provinces of the continent; but the maritime provinces only obtained their liberty. In 1579 they formed themſelves into a republic, under the title of the United Provinces. Philip ſent the Duke of Alva to reduce them; but the cruelty of that general only ſerved to exaſperate the ſpirit of the rebels. Never did either party fight with more courage, or with more fury. The Spaniards, at the ſiege of Haerlem, having thrown into the town the head of a Dutch officer who had been killed in a ſkirmiſh, the inhabitants threw to them the heads of eleven Spaniards, with this inſcription: "Ten heads for the payment of the tenth penny, and the eleventh for intereſt." Haerlem having ſurrendered at diſcretion, the conquerors cauſed all the magiſtrates, all the paſtors, and above fifteen hundred citizens, to be hanged.

The Duke of Alva being at length recalled, the grand commander of the Requeſnes was ſent in his place, and after his death Don John of Auſtria; but neither of thoſe generals could reſtore tranquillity in the Low Countries. To this ſon of Charles V. ſucceeded a grandſon no leſs illuſtrious, namely, Alexander Farneſe duke of Parma, the greateſt man of his time; but he could neither prevent the independence of the United Provinces, nor the progreſs of that republic which aroſe under his own eye. It was then that Philip, always at his eaſe in Spain, inſtead of coming to reduce the rebels in Flanders, proſcribed the Prince of Orange, and ſet twenty-five thouſand crowns upon his head. William, ſuperior to Philip, diſdained to make uſe of that kind of vengeance, and truſted to his ſword for his preſervation.

In the mean time the King of Spain ſucceeded to the crown of Portugal, to which he had a right by his mother Iſabella. This kingdom was ſubjected to him by the Duke of Alva, in the ſpace of three weeks, in the year 1580. Antony, prior of Crato, being proclaimed king by the populace of Liſbon, had the reſolution to come to an engagement; but he was vanquiſhed, purſued, and obliged to fly for his life.

A cowardly aſſaſſin, Balthazar Gerard, by a piſtol-ſhot killed the Prince of Orange, and thereby delivered Philip from his moſt implacable enemy. Philip was charged with this crime, it is believed without reaſon; though, when the news was communicated to him, he was imprudent enough to exclaim, "If this blow had been given two years ago, the Catholic religion and I would have gained a great deal by it."

This murder had not the effect to reſtore to Philip the Seven United Provinces. That republic, already powerful by ſea, aſſiſted England againſt him. Philip, having reſolved to diſtreſs Elizabeth, fitted out, in 1588, a fleet called the Invincible. It conſiſted of one hundred and fifty large ſhips, on which were counted two thouſand ſix hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, eight thouſand ſeamen, twenty thouſand ſoldiers, and all the flower of the Spaniſh nobility. This fleet, commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, ſailed from Liſbon when the ſeaſon was too far advanced; being overtaken by a violent ſtorm, a great part of it was diſperſed. Twelve ſhips, driven upon the coaſt of England, were captured by the Engliſh fleet, which conſiſted of one hundred ſhips; fifty were wrecked on the coaſts of France, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Denmark. Such was the ſucceſs of the Invincible.

This enterpriſe, which coſt Spain forty millions of ducats, twenty thouſand men, and one hundred ſhips, was productive only of diſgrace. Philip ſupported this misfortune with an heroic reſolution. When one of his

his courtiers told him, with an air of conſternation, what had happened, he coolly replied, "I ſent to fight the Engliſh, and not the winds. God's will be done." The day after Philip ordered the biſhops to return thanks to God for having preſerved ſome remains of his fleet; and he wrote thus to the pope: "Holy father, as long as I remain maſter of the fountain-head, I ſhall not much regard the loſs of a rivulet. I will thank the Supreme Diſpoſer of empires, who has given me the power of eaſily repairing a diſaſter which my enemies muſt attribute ſolely to the elements which have fought for them."

At the ſame time that Philip attacked England, he was encouraging in France the Holy League; the object of which was to overturn the throne and divide the ſtate. The leaguers conferred upon him the title of Protector of their aſſociation; which he eagerly accepted, from a perſuaſion that their exertions would ſoon conduct him, or one of his family, to the throne of France. He thought himſelf ſo ſure of his prey, that, when ſpeaking of the principal cities in France, he uſed to ſay, "My fine city of Paris, my fine city of Orleans," in the ſame manner as he would have ſpoken of Madrid and Seville. What was the reſult of all thoſe intrigues? Henry IV. embraced the Catholic religion, and by his abjuration of Proteſtantiſm made his rival loſe France in a quarter of an hour.

Philip, at length, worn out by the debaucheries of his youth, and by the toils of government, drew near his laſt hour. A ſlow fever, the moſt painful gout, and a complication of other diſorders, could not diſengage him from buſineſs, nor draw from him the leaſt complaint. "What!" ſaid he to the phyſicians who heſitated about letting blood of him; "What! are you afraid of drawing a few drops of blood from the veins of a king who has made whole rivers of it flow from heretics?" At laſt, exhauſted by a complication of diſtempers, which he bore with an heroic patience, and being eaten up of lice, he expired the 13th of September 1598, aged ſeventy-two years, after a reign of forty-three years and eight months. During the laſt fifty days of his illneſs he ſhewed a great ſenſe of religion, and had his eyes almoſt always fixed towards heaven.

No character was ever drawn by different hiſtorians in more oppoſite colours than that of Philip; and yet, conſidering the length and activity of his reign, there is none which it ſhould ſeem would be more eaſy to aſcertain. From the facts recorded in hiſtory, we cannot doubt that he poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, penetration, vigilance, and a capacity for government. His eyes were continually opened upon every part of his extenſive dominions. He entered into every branch of adminiſtration; watched over the conduct of his miniſters with unwearied attention; and in his choice both of them and of his generals diſcovered a conſiderable ſhare of ſagacity. He had at all times a compoſed and ſettled countenance, and never appeared to be either elated or depreſſed. His temper was the moſt imperious, and his looks and demeanor were haughty and ſevere; yet among his Spaniſh ſubjects he was of eaſy acceſs; liſtened patiently to their repreſentations and complaints; and, where his ambition and bigotry did not interfere, was generally willing to redreſs their grievances. When we have ſaid thus much in his praiſe, we have ſaid all that truth requires or truth permits. It is indeed impoſſible to ſuppoſe that he was inſincere in his zeal for religion. But, as his religion was of the moſt corrupt kind, it ſerved to increaſe the natural depravity of his diſpoſition; and not only allowed, but even prompted, him to commit the moſt odious and ſhocking crimes. Although a prince in the bigotted age of Philip might be perſuaded that the intereſt of religion would be advanced by falſehood and perſecution; yet it might be expected, that, in a virtuous prince, the ſentiments of honour and humanity would on ſome occaſions triumph over the dictates of ſuperſtition: but of this triumph there occurs not a ſingle inſtance in the reign of Philip; who without heſitation violated his moſt

ſacred obligations as often as religion afforded him a pretence, and under that pretence exerciſed for many years the moſt unrelenting cruelty without reluctance or remorſe. His ambition, which was exorbitant; his reſentment, which was implacable; his arbitrary temper, which would ſubmit to no controul—concurred with his bigotted zeal for the Catholic religion, and carried the ſanguinary ſpirit, which that religion was calculated to inſpire, to a greater height in Philip than it ever attained in any other prince of that or of any former or ſucceeding age.

Though of a ſmall ſize, he had an agreeable perſon. His countenance was grave, his air tranquil, and one could not diſcover from his looks either joy in proſperity or chagrin in adverſity. The wars againſt Holland, France, and England, coſt Philip five hundred and ſixty-four millions of ducats; but America furniſhed him with more than the half of that ſum. His revenues, after the junction of Portugal, are ſaid to have amounted to twenty-five millions of ducats, of which he only laid out one hundred thouſand for the ſupport of his own houſehold. Philip was very jealous of outward reſpect; he was unwilling that any ſhould ſpeak to him but upon their knees. The Duke of Alva having one day entered this prince's cabinet without being introduced, he received the following harſh ſalutation, accompanied with a ſtormy countenance: "An impudence like this of your's would deſerve the hatchet." If he thought only how to make himſelf be feared, he ſucceeded in doing ſo; for few princes have been more dreaded, more abhorred, or have cauſed more blood to flow, than Philip II. of Spain. He had ſucceſſively, if not all at once, war to maintain againſt Turkey, France, England, Holland, and almoſt all the Proteſtants of the empire, without having a ſingle ally, not even the branch of his own houſe in Germany. Notwithſtanding, ſo many millions employed againſt the enemies of Spain, Philip found in his economy and his reſources wherewith to build thirty citadels, ſixty-four fortified places, nine ſea-ports, twenty-five arſenals, and as many palaces, without including the Eſcurial. His debts amounted to one hundred and forty millions of ducats, of which, after having paid ſeven millions of intereſt, the greateſt part was due to the Genoeſe. Moreover, he had ſold or alienated a capital ſtock of one hundred millions of ducats in Italy. He made a law, fixing the majority of the kings of Spain at fourteen years of age. He affected to be more than commonly devout; he ate often at the refectory with the monks; he never entered their churches without kiſſing all the relics; he cauſed his bread to be kneaded with the water of a fountain which was thought to poſſeſs a miraculous virtue; he boaſted of never having danced, and of never wearing breeches after the Grecian faſhion. Grave and ſolemn in all his actions, he drove from his preſence a woman who had ſmiled while he was blowing his noſe. One great event of his domeſtic life is the death of his ſon Don Carlos. The manner of this prince's death, and the cauſes which led to his condemnation, are fully related in page 432 of the firſt volume of this work.

It was Philip II. who cauſed to be printed at Anvers, between 1569 and 1572, in 8 vols folio, the fine Polyglot Bible, which bears his name; and it was he who ſubjected the iſlands afterwards called the Philippines. He married ſucceſſively, 1ſt, Mary daughter of John III. King of Portugal; 2dly, Mary daughter of Henry VIII. and queen of England; 3dly, Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry II. 4thly, Anne, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II. Don Carlos was the ſon of his firſt wife, and Philip III. of the laſt.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

AGATHIAS AND ELIZA.

A WIDOW lady was left by her husband, a gentleman of small estate, but fine accomplishments, in moderate circumstances, with the care of two sons and an only daughter, all under age. To give them a good education was her chief business and delight. In all other respects she was thrifty, and even parsimonious; but in this she was what the generality would call profuse: for she esteemed a good education the best and most lasting patrimony. Accordingly she was at pains to introduce them into the best company, and to teach them all those accomplishments, which it would be unbecoming the character of a gentleman or a lady to be ignorant of: she taught both her sons herself to read and write, and her daughter to use her needle. As she had seen much of the world, she instructed them from life, and her own experience; drew characters; painted different scenes of life, those she had been engaged in herself, or had seen and heard from the relation of others; and this in so entertaining a manner, that the young creatures were all ear; and, as Shakespeare says, their spirits would fly out into her stories. She made each of them, in their turns, read to the others, and all of them to give their sentiments afterwards; opening their tender conception by the familiar and easy questions she put to them. At other times she set them to writing letters to one another, and, after they had made a visit, or rather excursion from home, she drew out their little observations on all they had seen or heard. But what was of most advantage to them, she went before them in every virtue, and was a strict pattern of that decency and prudent conduct which she recommended. After this sober education at home, she sent her daughter to one of the genteelest boarding-schools, and often went thither herself to inspect her manners more nearly. Her eldest son, after he had learned his Latin, and was master of figures and book-keeping, she put out apprentice to a considerable merchant in the metropolis.

The other son, whom I shall call Eubulus, had fine natural parts, joined to an uncommon sweetness of temper, and an affability that endeared him to every body. He went to the university of ***, where, by his indefatigable application to his studies, he made great proficiency in learning, and, by his conversation and polite manners, gained the favour of his superiors, and the esteem of all who knew him. His company was courted by those of the best rank, but especially by all true lovers of learning and virtue. Among others he contracted a particular intimacy with a young gentleman of a large fortune, and a mind still larger, who chose him to be his companion, rather than tutor, on his travels. This proposal, how advantageous soever, he would not accept till he should consult with his mother and sister, both whom he loved with an uncommon tenderness: their consent being obtained, he went to take his leave of them; the parting was tender on both sides. "My dear Eubulus," said the good woman, taking him by the hand, with her eyes full, "you are going a long journey; I fear I shall never see you again." She could not proceed; her sighs and tears were the only farther expressions of her inward grief. He then bade his sister farewell. Her heart was oppressed with sorrow at the tender parting, and that was heightened by sad reflections, and melancholy forebodings she had that her mother would not long survive.

Soon after he and his friend, whom I shall call Agathias, went abroad, and did not, like most of our raw young travellers, only traverse provinces, gape after wonders and curiosities, and throw away their time in gallantry; they stayed long enough in places of note to get acquainted with the men the most eminent for capacity and learning, who are generally the

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more eaſy of acceſs to ingenious ſtrangers, and to learn whatever was moſt curious and worthy their notice. In their progreſs through Italy their curioſity led them to Venice in the time of the carnival; but they were ſpectators rather than actors in the diverſions of it.

One evening as Eubulus was returning home alone, he ſaw two fellows in maſks attacking a ſingle gentleman, who made a ſtout reſiſtance, but was preſſed to the wall, and ſeemed reduced to the laſt extremity. Eubulus immediately drew in defence of the ſingle combatant, and obliged the villains to retire after they were deeply wounded. He led the gentleman to his own lodgings, and ſent immediately for a ſurgeon to dreſs his wounds. When the ſtranger's maſk was taken off, how was he ſurpriſed to ſee his friend Agathias, whom he had reſcued from ſuch imminent danger; and how overjoyed was Agathias to find the friend and deliverer united in the ſame perſon!

While they continued at Venice, a letter came by way of Genoa to Eubulus, from his ſiſter Eliza, to this effect:

"My dear brother,

"WHAT ſhall I tell you? How will you be able to bear the news of the death of our much-honoured mother, whoſe loſs is to me more bitter than death, and will plunge you, I fear, into the deepeſt ſorrow? But the other night ſhe called me to her bed-ſide, and taking me by the hand, ſaid, 'My dear child, I am juſt going to leave you. A few hours will bear me to the world of ſpirits. I willingly reſign you, my dear charge, and your brothers, if they are yet alive, to the care of a good God, who will always befriend the virtuous. I rejoice you are of that number. If you continue as you have ſet out, you cannot fail of being happy. When you have an opportunity to write to your brothers, or ſhall ſee them, tell them I died with them on my heart, left them a mother's bleſſing, and had no higher wiſh on earth than to hear they were wiſe and good. I hope Eubulus will return to you, and heaven make you happy in each other. Farewell, my deareſt child! may heaven preſerve you wiſe and good; and, when you drop a tear to the memory of a loving mother, be excited thereby to imitate whatever you thought good in her. Oh! farewell!' With theſe words the dear woman reſigned her ſoul into her Maker's hands, and ſmiled in the agony of death. Oh! my dear brother, grief overwhelms me, I can add no more, but that I long exceedingly to ſee you; that will be my only cordial, to alleviate the heavy loſs of your affectionate ſiſter, ELIZA."

This mournful news cut Eubulus to the heart; he grew impatient to return home: he hoped his preſence might help to lighten his ſiſter's grief. Agathias, perceiving his friend's uneaſineſs, inclined to indulge him, by haſtening his return.

Eliza, after her mother's death, lived retired from the world: ſhe kept company with only a few ſelect friends. It was a ſweet retreat where ſhe lived; there was a pretty garden and farm belonging to it, the ſmall remainder of the family-eſtate. At the foot of the garden runs a clear brook, clothed on each ſide with little tufts of wood, and buſhes growing wildly up and down. This ſtream, after watering the farm, loſes itſelf in a neighbouring wood. Her time was generally divided between the œconomy of her family, and the management of the farm, reading, viſiting the ſick, and doing kind offices about her. Her knowledge of ſimples qualified her to be uſeful to her neighbours in moſt ordinary illneſſes; and a frugal well-judged management of her ſmall revenue put it in her power frequently to reach out her friendly hand to the aſſiſtance of the indigent, whom ſhe uſed to employ in different kinds of manufactures: and, at the ſame time that ſhe relieved their wants, ſhe encouraged their induſtry, ſo that her houſe was a little ſanctuary to the painful poor. It was always open to them, and the beneficent miſtreſs of it at all times acceſſible. Her ſervants almoſt adored her, and her amiable and wiſe deportment rendered her equally the delight and admiration of the whole neighbourhood. In this manner did this innocent and virtuous

maid paſs her time, when it pleaſed heaven to interrupt, for a while, the calm ſhe enjoyed, and put her virtues to a new and ſevere trial.

A gentleman who lived at no great diſtance, lately returned from his travels, ſtruck with the high and very ſingular character he had heard of her, contrived this ſtratagem to ſee her. It was Eliza's ordinary cuſtom to walk out every morning and evening round the farm, and along the banks of the little rivulet that watered it, and often with a book in her hand. Sometimes ſhe would lay herſelf down by this ſtream, and with a delighted mind enjoy thoſe ſimple and unvarniſhed pleaſures which virtue, joined with contemplation, never fails to give in thoſe rural ſcenes; neither envying nor railing at the pleaſures and amuſements of gayer life. One evening, as Eliza was taking her uſual walk, this curious gentleman, having got near the place, diſmounted from his horſe and caſt himſelf on the ground, as if he had been ſeized with a ſudden illneſs. Eliza, overhearing a faint ſound, not unlike a perſon in diſtreſs, immediately gave way to the ſuggeſtions of her compaſſionate breaſt; ſhe roſe and went to the place where the gentleman, Lothario, was lying on the ground. No ſooner did ſhe learn his misfortune, than ſhe ran home to call for aſſiſtance, and ſoon returned with ſome of her ſervants. Finding him to appearance in great agonies, they carried him to the houſe, where ſhe made him an offer of an outer apartment, till he ſhould be a little recovered. He thanked her kindly for her generous hoſpitality, and told her that he hoped to be well with a night's reſt. Her perſon, converſation, and whole behaviour, charmed him beyond expreſſion; but that modeſty which appeared ſo unaffectedly graceful, and that kind concern ſhe ſhewed for his health, which ought to have extinguiſhed every ungenerous ſentiment, ſerved only to inflame a criminal paſſion. At firſt he only expreſſed the warmeſt acknowledgments of her generoſity; he took advantage after of the tenderneſs of her concern for his illneſs, and grew bolder, profeſſed love in the ſtrongeſt terms, and began to uſe ſuch familiarities in his diſcourſe as were too ſhocking for a modeſt ear. This rouſed Eliza's nobler paſſions, and, with eyes flaſhing a generous diſdain and indignation, ſhe ſaid to Lothario, "Preſumptuous man! though I cannot blame myſelf for doing an act of hoſpitality for a ſtranger, yet I am ſorry it happened to be ſo ill-placed, on an ungenerous man, who dares to abuſe it in ſo ungentleman-like a manner. I thought my own houſe would have been a ſufficient protection to me againſt all indecency, eſpecially from you; but, ſince it is not, you are now at liberty to go where you pleaſe." She then quitted the room with an emotion ſhe could not conceal. Before he departed he deſired to ſee and take leave of his benefactreſs, but ſhe would not permit him; ſo he rode off, unattended and unobſerved. He was not a little vexed at his diſappointment; and the repulſe he had met with, inſtead of diſcouraging, redoubled his paſſion. Lured therefore by ſo fair a prey, he thought of various ſtratagems to get her in his power, and reſolved to uſe force, if ſhe would not yield to perſuaſion. He lay in ambuſh for her one day in the wood I formerly mentioned, adjoining to the houſe. Eliza happened to wander farther off than uſual, and, being intercepted by his ſervants, Lothario carried her off, in ſpite of all her cries and ſtruggles. He ſtopped not day or night till he had brought her to a very private country-ſeat of his, where he kept but few ſervants, to which he uſed ſometimes to retire when he deſired to have little communication with his neighbours. It was a double affliction to poor Eliza, when ſhe knew that Lothario was the author of it. Finding, however, that ſhe was entirely in his power, ſhe forbore thoſe bitter invectives and uſeleſs exclamations, which many of her ſex would have indulged on ſo juſt an occaſion, and truſted that heaven would ſend her ſome ſpeedy ſuccour. To alleviate her grief and reſentment, which he ſaw ſwell high, he told her it was nothing but an exceſs of the moſt tender

der paſſion that had forced him to this extremity.—That ſhe might expect ſuch uſage as was ſuited to her merit and character, and might command his houſe, and all that was in it; for he was abſolutely at her devotion. She deigned no other reply than what he might draw from looks, which darted the utmoſt averſion and contempt. He allowed her indeed all manner of liberty in this priſon; permitted her to walk or ride out as ſhe choſe, though never out of the reach of attendants. But ſhe made no attempts of that kind, in order to lull them into the deeper ſecurity; and after ſome time affected an air of frankneſs and eaſineſs to which ſhe was quite a ſtranger.

Lothario, mean while, left no arts of inſinuation and flattery untried, to win her conſent to his deſigns; he made her an offer of a conſiderable ſettlement for life, and a handſome proviſion for her brother. She ſtill kept him at bay; but he began to conceive ſome better hopes from her more ſoftened appearance, and did not doubt to gain his point, when he had melted her by his ſuppliant importunities and proteſtations of love. It would be tedious to relate the methods he tried during the courſe of ſome months. He did not, indeed, come to direct force, though he would ſometimes break into her apartment, and talk to her in a manner that highly provoked her; but ſhe endeavoured to conceal her reſentment.

One morning, when Lothario was from home, ſhe got up much earlier than her uſual hour, and, having ſtolen a key of the garden, ſhe ſlipped out unperceived by any of the ſervants After ſhe had croſſed the garden, ſhe leapt the ſunk fence, and with difficulty ſcrambled up the oppoſite ſide of the ditch. She paſſed over ſeveral fields, forcing her way through the hedges. Fear adding wings to her ſpeed, ſhe went on till ſhe thought herſelf out of danger, and then ſat down by the ſide of a hedge, quite tired with fatigue and want of ſleep. She now began to think of the dangers ſhe had run, the trials and inſults ſhe had borne, the greater ones ſhe had feared, but eſpecially the dreadful ſuſpence ſhe was in about what might ſtill befal her. All theſe things came crowding into her thoughts, and filled her with a variety of ſtrong emotions. She looked up to heaven for relief, and committed herſelf and the ſucceſs of her eſcape to a good Providence. Nature being at length overcharged and quite ſpent, ſhe ſunk into ſleep on the green turf. It happened that a number of gentlemen were out that morning a fox-hunting. The chace had been long; and one of the party, being thrown out, chanced to come to the place where Eliza lay. He ſtarted at the ſight of a lady faſt aſleep, and looſely dreſſed, with her face and arms ſtrangely ſcratched, and the blood drawn in many places. But, amidſt all the diſorder of her dreſs and looks, he was ſtruck with the amiableneſs of her appearance, and fineneſs of her ſhape, which ſpoke ſtrongly in her favour, and confuted in ſome meaſure the diſadvantageous circumſtances in which he ſaw her. He ſtood for ſome time gazing at her with pleaſure and aſtoniſhment, and was afraid to awake her. But how much more was Eliza alarmed when ſhe opened her eyes upon a gentleman in a hunting-dreſs, gazing at her, with his horſe in his hand! Aſhamed to be ſurpriſed in ſuch diſorder, ſhe ſtarted up on her feet: her firſt thought was to have run off directly, without ſpeaking a word; but thinking it in vain to fly from one in whoſe power ſhe was, or to betray an inſignificant diſtruſt, ſhe choſe rather to try his generoſity. She ſaid ſhe doubted not that he was a little ſurpriſed at finding a woman at that place, and in ſuch an odd condition, but begged he would ſuſpend his wonder till ſhe had an opportunity of informing him more particularly of the occaſion: that juſt then ſhe could only tell him that an extraordinary accident had brought her into thoſe circumſtances; and, as he had the appearance of a gentleman, ſhe did not doubt but he had the honour of one; ſhe would therefore put herſelf under his protection, and begged that he would conduct

her

her to ſome place of ſafety. He told her that he would moſt cheerfully undertake ſo agreeable a charge; that a lady of his acquaintance lived hard by, to whoſe houſe he would conduct her, where ſhe might be ſure of a hearty welcome, and to be treated with that honour ſhe appeared to deſerve, till ſhe was recovered of her fatigue, and in a condition to remove elſewhere. His open countenance, and gentleman-like mein, gave her ſome degree of confidence in him, though unknown; and, ſhould ſhe be deceived, ſhe did not ſee how ſhe could ſecure a civil uſage by any means ſo effectual as by expreſſing an entire truſt in her protector. She frankly accepted his offer, and returned him thanks in ſo graceful a manner, that made him think himſelf the debtor. By this time ſome of the ſervants came up. He ordered one of them to take the lady up behind him, and conducted her himſelf directly to his mother's, who lived at ———, ſome few miles off. There Eliza found herſelf among a very different ſet of people from thoſe ſhe had met with at Lothario's, and was entertained in quite another manner. The gentleman informed his mother of the diſtreſs he found the lady in, and deſired ſhe would lend her friendly aid to recover her of the fright and fatigue ſhe had undergone. The ladies, like two kindred ſouls, ſoon diſtinguiſhed each other, and no ſooner ſaw than they eſteemed, at leaſt formed the moſt agreeable ideas the one of the other. Eliza being left in good hands, the young gentleman took his leave, and returned to his own houſe, full of the image of the lovely ſtranger, whoſe aſpect and whole behaviour raiſed in him high admiration and delight. He imagined a thouſand excellencies lay concealed under ſo fair a form, and a demeanor ſo ſingularly graceful. He was no ſooner at home, than ruſhing into his friend's apartment, who lodged with him, he immediately told him his uncommon adventure; expatiated much on the charms and outward accompliſhments of the diſtreſſed ſtranger, and added, that, if her character and merit correſponded to ſuch fair appearances, he thought her a treaſure worth purchaſing at any rate. He was not a little impatient till he returned next day to ſee her, and enquire after her health. But how troubled and confounded was he when he heard that Eliza was ſeized with a fever! It was, however, of the ſlighteſt kind; and when it went off, ſhe appeared to him with new charms: ſhe had now recovered her natural looks, and, though paler than uſual, yet that paleneſs had ſomething ſo languiſhing and ſoft in it, and ſo different from that overheated fluſh which a conflict of various paſſions had given her, that the young gentleman was quite in raptures. Eliza renewed her acknowledgments to him for his generous deliverance and protection of her, freely confeſſed ſhe had at firſt ſome ſuſpicions and diſtruſt of him, as ſhe had ſo late a proof of the falſehood and treachery of the ſex; but ſhe was now convinced, by his means, that men were not all alike. He thanked her for the compliment ſhe made him, and told her that he was repaid for what he had done, by the ſatisfaction ſhe expreſſed with his conduct, and the pleaſure he felt in having contributed to the eaſe and ſafety of ſo deſerving a lady; and deſired ſhe would condeſcend to inform him of her misfortunes. "You have a right, ſir," anſwered Eliza, "to know my ſtory, and it is fit I ſhould remove any ſuſpicions which my being found in ſuch unfavourable circumſtances may have raiſed." Upon hearing her ſtory, her ſolitary condition, and way of life before ſhe was carried off, and particularly the account of her family and relations, how much was he ſurpriſed and delighted to find the young lady the ſiſter of his friend and fellow-traveller, Eubulus, who had returned with him not above a month before! Joy flowed ſo full upon him, that Agathias was going to have taken Eliza in his arms, and to have made a full diſcovery; but he checked himſelf, and only congratulated her upon her happy eſcape; and he made no doubt but that, as heaven had already appeared very ſeaſonably for her relief,

it would at laſt crown her virtue with a happineſs proportioned to it.

When Agathias and Eubulus returned from their travels, Eubulus was extremely troubled to find the manſion-houſe deſolate, and his dear ſiſter, his chief joy in life, gone, and nobody could tell whither.

Agathias told that friend I mentioned before, who was Eubulus himſelf; (for he had been moſtly with him ſince his return, not being able bear the ſolitude of his own houſe, where every apartment and field recalled ſome mournful image of his heavy loſs;) I ſay he told Eubulus that the lady's converſation and manners juſtified, and even increaſed, the high eſteem he had conceived for her. And, added he, with a kind of tranſport of joy, you yourſelf, Eubulus, ſhall judge to-morrow, whether I have been haſty in my opinion.

Next day, he took Eubulus with him, to ſee the unfortunate ſtranger. The mother of Agathias had concerted it with her ſon not to reveal any thing to either of them; and had only prepared Eliza thus far, as to tell her, ſhe was to introduce to her a particular friend of her ſon.

As Eubulus had been ſeveral years abroad, both his and his ſiſter's looks were pretty much altered. He could not, however, help feeling ſome ſtrange ſympathies at his firſt ſeeing her, which he did not know, or indeed endeavour to account for. Eliza's concern was reciprocal, and ſhe was obſerved to ſteal ſeveral attentive glances at him, which drew ſome bluſhes from her when ſhe perceived they were taken notice of. Agathias, mean while, and his mother, were greatly delighted with thoſe kindlings of mutual ſympathy, and a growing tenderneſs which they ſaw flaſhing like harmleſs lightning from eye to eye. In the afternoon they led them into the garden, where, in a retired harbour, Agathias's mother begged of Eliza to entertain them with an account of her ſtory, and the late accident; for perhaps, added ſhe, the ſtranger we have introduced to you is more intereſted in your fortune than you are aware of. Eliza would have gladly declined the taſk; but, as ſhe could not refuſe her benefactreſs ſo ſmall a boon, ſhe, with modeſt down-caſt eyes, began her ſtory from the time of her firſt acquaintance with Lothario, and told what had befallen her ſince, till her fortunate meeting with Agathias, her generous deliverer. She told her ſtory ſo gracefully, repreſented the villainy of Lothario in ſuch ſoft terms, and paſſed over her own behaviour with ſuch a modeſt baſhfulneſs and humility, as wonderfully moved and charmed Agathias and his mother. Eubulus felt an uncommon tenderneſs, mixed with admiration; the tears ſtarted from his eyes. "Madam," ſays he, "give me leave to aſk your name and family?" "Alas! ſir," ſhe replied, "you deſire me to renew my grief; but that part of my ſtory is but ſhort; my parents are both dead, my dear mother laſt. I had once two brothers; they went abroad ſeveral years ago, but whether they are dead or alive, I have not lately heard. One of them had been very unhappy; with the other, I had formed a tender and inviolable friendſhip: he is now upon his travels with a gentleman of fortune and great merit. I wiſh for nothing to repair the loſs of the beſt of mothers, and make me completely happy, but to ſee him again. If my dear Eubulus be ſtill alive, and it pleaſe heaven to reſtore him to my ſight, O how happy."—She could proceed no farther, ſighs denied a paſſage to her words. Eubulus, whoſe mind had been all along ſhaken with a thouſand emotions of tenderneſs and paſſion, could contain no longer. He ſtarted from his ſeat, and ran to her in the tendereſt tranſports, and claſping her in his arms, burſt out, "Then, my deareſt ſiſter, be as happy as your virtue."—Words failed him to ſay more; a flood of tears ſucceeded, the effect of inexpreſſible delight. This unexpected recovery of her brother raiſed in Eliza's breaſt ſuch a conflict of agreeable paſſions, that ſhe continued ſome time ſpeechleſs. Nor were Agathias and his mother leſs melted with ſo tender a ſcene. Eliza, having at length given vent to the joy which overpowered her in a liberal

beral flood of tears, broke out: "O, my deareſt Eubulus, my brother! Is it you? Am I indeed ſo happy as to ſee you again? Has heaven reſtored you to me to part no more? Behold there, in the ſon of my benefactreſs, my deliverer and guardian, to whom I owe more than life, my honour, and my all! You muſt acknowledge the immenſe debt I owe him; I have an heart to feel, but want words to expreſs it." "O madam," replied Agathias, "your brother and my friend, as well as fellow-traveller, has already repaid me more ſubſtantially than by words. To his bravery I owed my life, which heaven has prolonged to give me an opportunity of preſerving what is infinitely dearer to me. I am more than ſufficiently rewarded in the pleaſure of having contributed to the eaſe of one ſo deſerving in herſelf, and ſo dear to him. If you, madam, think there is any thing yet owing, it is you only who can pay it. It is yourſelf I aſk as the full reward. To poſſeſs ſuch a treaſure is all I wiſh to crown my happineſs. My fortune is not equal to your merit, but it will be more than enough, if I can ſhare it with you."—The high generoſity of ſuch a propoſal, ſo ſurpriſed and confounded Eliza, that ſhe could make no reply; but her ſilent bluſhes ſignified her conſent, with a modeſt and expreſſive eloquence, tranſcending all the pomp of words. The match was concluded in a few days, with the entire approbation of all their friends. Agathias found that treaſure he deſerved, in the poſſeſſion of one of the moſt virtuous and accompliſhed of her ſex; and Eliza's tranſient ſufferings, which ſhe bore ſo gracefully, were rewarded with a happineſs that ſtill continues undecaying, in conjunction with one of the beſt of men.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ICE-ISLANDS.

THE Ice-Iſlands is a name given by ſailors to great quantities of ice, collected into huge ſolid bodies, and floating about upon the ſeas near or within the Polar circles.—Many of theſe fluctuating iſlands are met with on the coaſts of Spitzbergen, to the great danger of the ſhipping employed in the Greenland fiſhery. In the midſt of thoſe tremendous maſſes navigators have been arreſted and frozen to death. In this manner the brave Sir Hugh Willoughby periſhed with all his crew in 1553; and in the year 1773, Lord Mulgrave, after every effort which the moſt finiſhed ſeamen could make to accompliſh the end of his voyage, was caught in the ice, and was near experiencing the ſame unhappy fate. The ſcene, diveſted of the horror from the eventful expectation of inevitable deſtruction, was the moſt beautiful and picturesque:—two large ſhips becalmed in a vaſt baſon, ſurrounded on all ſides by iſlands of various forms: the weather clear: the ſun gilding the circumambient ice, which was low, ſmooth, and even; covered with ſnow, excepting where the pools of water on part of the ſurface appeared chryſtalline with the young ice: the ſmall ſpace of ſea they were confined in perfectly ſmooth. After fruitleſs attempts to force a way through the fields of ice, their limits were perpetually contracted by its cloſing; till at length it beſet each veſſel till they became immoveably fixed. The ſmooth extent of ſurface was ſoon loſt: the preſſure of the pieces of ice, by the violence of the ſwell, cauſed them to pack; fragment roſe upon fragment, till they were in many places higher than the main-yard. The movements of the ſhips were tremendous and involuntary, in conjunction with the ſurrounding ice, actuated by the currents. The water ſhoaled in fourteen fathoms. The grounding of the ice or of the ſhips would have been equally fatal: the force of the ice might have cruſhed them to atoms, or have lifted them out of the water and overſet them, or have left them ſuſpended on the ſummits of the pieces of ice at a tremendous height, expoſed to the fury of the

the winds, or to the riſk of being daſhed to pieces by the failure of their frozen dock. An attempt was made to cut a paſſage through the ice; after a perſeverance worthy of Britons, it proved fruitleſs. The commander, at all times maſter of himſelf, directed the boats to be made ready to be hauled over the ice, till they arrived at navigable water (a taſk alone of ſeven days), and in them to make their voyage to England. The boats were drawn progreſſively three whole days. At length a wind ſprung up, the ice ſeparated ſufficiently to yield to the preſſure of the full-ſailed ſhips, which, after labouring againſt the reſiſting fields of ice, arrived on the 10th of Auguſt in the harbour of Smeeringberg, at the weſt end of Spitzbergen, between it and Hackluyt's Headland.

The forms aſſumed by the ice in this chilling climate are extremely pleaſing to even the moſt incurious eye. The ſurface of that which is congealed from the ſea-water (for we muſt allow it two origins) is flat and even, hard, opake, reſembling white ſugar, and incapable of being ſlid on, like the Britiſh ice. The greater pieces, or fields, are many leagues in length: the ſmaller are the meadows of the ſeals, on which thoſe animals at times frolic by hundreds. The motion of the ſmaller pieces is as rapid as the currents: the greater, which are ſometimes two hundred leagues long, and ſixty or eighty broad, move ſlow and majeſtically; often fix for a time, immoveable by the power of the ocean, and then produce on the horizon that bright white appearance called the *blink*. The approximation of two great fields produces a moſt ſingular phenomenon; it forces the ſmaller (if the term can be applied to pieces of ſeveral acres ſquare) out of the water, and adds them to their ſurface: a ſecond and often a third ſucceeds; ſo that the whole forms an aggregate of a tremendous height. Theſe float in the ſea like ſo many rugged mountains, and are ſometimes five hundred or ſix hundred yards thick; but the far greater part is concealed beneath the water. Theſe are continually increaſed in height by the freezing of the ſpray of the ſea, or of the melting of the ſnow, which falls on them. Thoſe which remain in this frozen climate receive continual growth; others are gradually wafted by the northern winds into ſouthern latitudes, and melt by degrees, by the heat of the ſun, till they waſte away, or diſappear in the boundleſs element.

The colliſion of the great fields of ice, in high latitudes, is often attended with a noiſe that for a time takes away the ſenſe of hearing any thing elſe; and the ſmaller with a grinding of unſpeakable horror. The water which daſhes againſt the mountainous ice freezes into an infinite variety of forms; and gives the voyager ideal towns, ſtreets, churches, ſteeples, and every ſhape which imagination can frame.

PATRIOTISM OF A NEGRO PRINCE.

SUCH regard is paid to the royal blood in Fouli, a negro kingdom of Africa, that no man can ſucceed to the crown, but one who is connected with the firſt monarch by an uninterrupted chain of females. A connection by males would give no ſecurity, as the women of that country are prone to gallantry.

In the laſt century, the Prince of Sambaboa, the king's nephew by his ſiſter, was inveſted with the dignity of Kamalingo, a dignity appropriated to the preſumptive heir. A liberal and generous mind, with undaunted courage, rivetted him in the affections of the nobility and people. They rejoiced in the expectation of having him for their king. But their expectation was blaſted. The king, fond of his children, ventured a bold meaſure, which was to inveſt his eldeſt ſon with the dignity of Kamalingo, and to declare him heir to the

crown.

crown. Though the Prince of Sambaboa had, in his favour, the laws of the kingdom, and the hearts of the people, yet he retired in ſilence to avoid a civil war. He could not, however, prevent men of rank from flocking to him; which being interpreted a rebellion, the king raiſed an army, vowing to put them all to the ſword.

As the king advanced, the prince retired, reſolving not to draw his ſword againſt an uncle whom he was accuſtomed to call father. But, finding that the command of the army was beſtowed on his rival, he made ready for battle. The prince obtained a complete victory; but his heart was not elated. The horrors of a civil war ſtared him in the face. He bade farewell to his friends, diſmiſſed his army, and retired into a neighbouring kingdom; relying on the affections of his people to be placed on the throne after his uncle's death.

During his baniſhment, which continued thirty tedious years, frequent attempts upon his life put his temper to a ſevere trial; for, while he exiſted, the king had no hopes that his ſon would reign in peace. He had the fortitude to ſurmount every trial; when, in the year 1702, beginning to yield to age and misfortunes, his uncle died. His couſin was depoſed; and he was called, by the unanimous voice of the nobles, to reign over a people who adored him.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from our laſt.

THE commons of England, having thus ſeriouſly entered into a conſideration of Eaſt-India affairs, ſoon found ſtill more abundant reaſon for cenſure. It was diſcovered, that corruption, fraud, and injuſtice, had pervaded every department. It had become an object with the ſervants of the company to oppreſs the natives by every poſſible method. They monopolized every article of trade, and ſeemed to have no other principle of commerce but lawleſs violence: the court of directors ſent out inſtructions; but, for the moſt part, without any effect. Though the delegated adminiſtration of India ought to have preſerved the ſtricteſt obedience to that of Britain; yet, being at ſo great a diſtance from the ſeat of ſupreme authority, and being poſſeſſed of endleſs means of abuſe, it had become corrupt in an extreme degree. Inſtead of being ſubſervient to government at home, the adminiſtration of India affected independence. The maxims of Mr. Haſtings were arbitrary; and he ſeemed to have no inclination to obey. He treated with ſovereign contempt the authority of the court of directors: and the confuſion produced by the diſputes between them were foſtered by the body of India proprietors, who were diſpoſed to act as a check upon the directors. The neceſſity of new regulations in the government of India was univerſally admitted; and a bill for this purpoſe was accordingly brought in by Mr. Dundas. His propoſitions were, that the governor and council of Bengal ſhould have a controuling power and juriſdiction over the inferior preſidencies of India; and he was of opinion, that the governor-general ſhould be inveſted with a power to act even againſt the will and opinion of the council, whenever he ſhould imagine that, by ſo doing, he could contribute to the public good; though, in theſe caſes, he alone ſhould be reſponſible for the event. With regard to the inferior governors, though he did not think it proper that they ſhould be authoriſed to act contrary to the advice of the council, he was of opinion, that they ought to have a right of negativing every propoſition, until application was made to the governor-general and council of Bengal. With regard to the zemindaries, and other tenures of land, he obſerved, that when Hindoſtan had been conquered by the Moguls, a tribute was impoſed upon the zemindars; and, while they

continued to pay this tribute, they accounted themſelves to be the real proprietors and maſters of the lands they poſſeſſed. The people called Ryots, to whom theſe zemindaries were let out, conſidered themſelves likewiſe as ſecure in their poſſeſſions while they performed the articles of their reſpective contracts. Of late, however, theſe rights had been infringed; and the mogul came to conſider himſelf as the abſolute maſter of all the ſoil of Hindoſtan: which maxim he was inclined to deſtroy, and erect upon it another, that might ſecure the land-holders in their property. He propoſed to ſecure the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore in their territories, by making an act of parliament in favour of the latter; but was of opinion, that the debts of theſe princes ought not to be too nicely inquired into, as the greateſt part of them originated in corruption. He was clearly of opinion, however, that Governor Haſtings ought to be recalled; and that ſteps ought to be taken to prevent the court of proprietors from preſuming to act in contradiction to parliament. Lord Cornwallis appeared to be the moſt proper ſucceſſor to Mr. Haſtings. His perſonal honour, and that of his anceſtors, were pledges for his good behaviour; and, being independent in his fortune, he could have no view of repairing his eſtate out of the ſpoils of India; and, from his profeſſion, he could add to the character of governor that of commander in chief; he would not, however, inſiſt on his name being filled up in the bill, as that would reſt more properly with government.

Mr. Haſtings was defended by Governor Johnſtone, who endeavoured to ridicule the arguments and propoſals of Mr. Dundas. He obſerved, to the honour of the former, that he had been able to conclude a peace with the Mahrattas; and, while he enlarged on his talents for negociation, he admired the reſources with which he had ſupplied the expences of the war. It ought to be conſidered, that Mr. Haſtings was in a ſituation the moſt difficult, and that no man could have ſuſtained it with more fortitude and ability. His enemies had dealt in inſinuation and invective; but, when the hour of trial came, they would find that their charges would be refuted with equal eaſe. He was defended alſo by Mr. Dempſter, who adviſed the houſe ſeriouſly to think before they paſſed a vote for the removal of Mr. Haſtings. His exertions had been extraordinary; and it would then be as ridiculous to ſuperſede him, as it would have been to recall General Elliot when the Spaniſh batteries were playing againſt Gibraltar. He was not, however, an advocate for all the meaſures of Mr. Haſtings; his errors might be numerous: but no cenſure of him ſhould be eſtabliſhed before they were pointed out and explained.

Mr. Dundas having now obtained leave to bring in his bill, another was moved for by Sir Henry Fletcher, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to diſcharge and indemnify the united company of merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies, from all damages, intereſt, and loſſes, in reſpect to their not making regular payment of certain ſums due to the public, and to allow farther time to ſuch payment; to enable the company alſo to borrow a certain ſum of money, and to make a dividend for the proprietors of four per cent. at midſummer 1783." He endeavoured to ſhew, that the public had derived very conſiderable advantages from the company; that their dividend had been 8l. 4s. annually during the time of peace, and 7l. 15s. per cent. during war; they were by no means in a ſtate of inſolvency, as ſome members had endeavoured to prove, their preſent application proceeding only from a temporary embarraſſment. A new diſpute took place concerning Mr. Haſtings, who was warmly attacked by Mr. Burke, and defended by Governor Johnſtone. The former enlarged on the bloodſhed, ravages, and rapacity, which had taken place in India. The eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of the ſervants of the company, he ſaid, was rapine and robbery. The Mahratta war was occaſioned by their refuſal

to

to be robbed; the famine at Madras was occaſioned by the miſconduct of the Engliſh government in India; and he ſet forth in ſtrong colours the manner in which the Indian princes and princeſſes had been plundered. He inſtanced, that Mr. Haſtings had raiſed 800,000l. in Bengal by private loan; and uſed it as an argument, that the company had ceaſed to exiſt, and that their commerce was nothing more than an inſtrument for procuring immenſe fortunes to individuals, totally deſtitute of conſcience or principle.

All this was defended by Governor Johnſtone. He regarded the ſum of 800,000l. as merely trifling, when the number of civil and military ſervants on the Bengal government was conſidered. The famine at Madras was owing to the modes of war which prevailed in the Eaſt; as the enemy there marked their courſe by deſolation. He concluded with cenſuring the manner in which Mr. Haſtings had been ſpoken of; and inſiſted that his high reputation ought to have guarded him from ſuch inſults. Mr. Burke replied by an intimation of his deſign to impeach Mr. Haſtings on his return; whom he called the greateſt delinquent that had ever violated in India the rights of humanity and juſtice.

It was obſerved by Lord John Cavendiſh, that the territorial acquiſitions of the company were a fruitful ſource of robbery and grievance; and it would have been more for their advantage to have confined themſelves to their original character of merchants. However, as the territorial acquiſitions had been obtained, it was proper to take means for their preſervation; as otherwiſe they would not revert to the natives, but fall into the hands of our natural enemies the French.

In the houſe of peers the cauſe of the company was ably defended by Earl Fitzwilliam. He maintained, that their ſituation was deſperate, and bankruptcy inevitable, unleſs relief was inſtantly afforded. A report of their being in an inſolvent ſtate had gone abroad; and nothing was better calculated to preſerve and ſupport their credit than a large dividend ſanctioned by act of parliament. The expenditure on their ſettlements had far exceeded their revenue; of conſequence their ſervants had drawn bills, which they were unable to anſwer without a temporary ſupply. Thus the exiſtence of company might be ſaid to depend on the bill; and he hoped no objections could be raiſed ſtrong enough to deſtroy it.

On the 18th of November 1783, Mr. Fox propoſed his celebrated Eaſt-India bill, which for ſome time attracted the attention of the nation at large in a very conſiderable degree. By this it was intended to take from the India proprietors and directors the entire adminiſtration of their territorial and commercial affairs. It took from them alſo their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, together with all books, papers, and documents, veſting the entire management, the appointment of all officers and ſervants, the rights of peace and war, and the diſpoſal of the whole revenue, in the hands of certain commiſſioners. Theſe were, in the firſt inſtance, to be appointed by the whole legiſlature, but afterwards by the crown; and were to hold their offices by the ſame tenure as the judges in England, viz. during their good behaviour; and could be removed only by an addreſs from one of the houſes of parliament. They were required to come to a deciſion upon every queſtion within a limited time, or to aſſign a ſpecific reaſon for their delay. They were never to vote by ballot; and, almoſt in every caſe, were to enter the reaſon of their vote in their journals. They were alſo to ſubmit, once every ſix months, an exact ſtate of their accounts to the court of proprietors; and, at the beginning of every ſeſſion, a ſtate of their accounts and eſtabliſhments to both houſes of parliament. Their number was limited to ſeven; but they were to be aſſiſted by a board of nine perſons, each of them poſſeſſed of 2,000l. company's ſtock; who, as well as the commiſſioners, were to be appointed in the firſt inſtance by parliament, and ever afterwards by the court of proprietors. They were alſo to be removeable at the pleaſure of any five commiſſioners, and were diſqualified from ſitting in the houſe of commons. The whole ſyſtem of government

government thus propoſed, was to continue for the ſpace of three or five years.

This was accompanied with another bill, the profeſſed deſign of which was to preclude all arbitrary and deſpotic proceedings from the adminiſtration of the company's territorial poſſeſſions. By this the powers of the governor-general and ſupreme council were aſcertained more exactly than had hitherto been done; it deprived the governor-general of all power of acting independent of his council; proſcribed the delegation of any truſt; and declared every Britiſh power in the Eaſt incompetent to the acquiſition or exchange of any territory in behalf of the company, to the acceding to any treaty of partition, the hiring out of the company's troops, the appointing to office any perſon removed for miſdemeanour, or to the hiring out any property to a civil ſervant of the company. By this alſo monopolies were entirely aboliſhed; and illegal preſents recoverable by any perſon for his ſole benefit. The principal part of the bill, however, related to the zemindars, or native landholders, who were now to be ſecured by every poſſible means in the poſſeſſion of their reſpective inheritances, and defended in all caſes from oppreſſion. Laſtly, a mode was preſented for terminating the diſputes between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjour; diſqualifying every perſon in the ſervice of the company from ſitting in the houſe of commons during his continuance in their ſervice, and for a certain ſpecified time after his diſmiſſion.

During the courſe of the debates on this bill, Mr. Fox ſet forth the affairs of the company as in the moſt deſperate ſituation. They had aſked leave, he ſaid, the year before, to borrow 500,000l. upon bonds; had petitioned for 300,000l. in exchequer-bills; and for the ſuſpenſion of a demand of 700,000l. due to government for cuſtoms. He took notice alſo, that, according to an act of parliament ſtill in force, the directors could not, by their own authority, accept bills to the amount of more than 300,000l. under which circumſtances it would no doubt ſurpriſe the houſe to be informed, that bills were now coming over for acceptance to the amount of 2,000,000l. It was evidently, therefore, and indiſpenſably neceſſary, that government ſhould interfere in the affairs of the company to ſave them from certain bankruptcy. He ſtated their actual debt at no leſs than 11,200,000l. while their ſtock in hand did not exceed 3,200,000l. There was therefore a deficiency of 8,000,000l. a moſt alarming ſum when compared with the company's capital. Unleſs ſpeedily aſſiſted, therefore, they muſt inevitably be ruined; and the ruin of a company of merchants ſo extenſive in their concerns, and of ſuch importance in the eyes of all Europe, could not but give a very ſevere blow to the national credit. On the other hand, the requiſite aſſiſtance was a matter of very extenſive conſideration. It would be abſolutely neceſſary to permit the acceptance of the bills to the above-mentioned amount; and to do this without regulating their affairs, and reforming the abuſes of their government, would only be to throw away the public money.

The conduct of the company's ſervants, and of the company itſelf, was now arraigned by Mr. Fox in the moſt ſevere terms; and their miſconducts were pointed out under the following heads:

With regard to Mr. Haſtings.—The chairman of the committee had moved in the houſe of commons, that it was the duty of the company to recall that gentleman; to which motion the houſe had agreed. In obedience to this reſolution, the directors had agreed that Mr. Haſtings ſhould be recalled; but, ſuppoſing this to be a matter rather beyond their juriſdiction, they had ſubmitted their determination to a court of proprietors, who reſcinded the reſolution of the directors; and after this the whole affair came to be laid before the houſe of commons. In the mean time every thing was anarchy and confuſion in the Eaſt, owing to this unſettled conduct with regard to the

governor; as the whole continent had been made acquainted with the reſolution of the houſe for recalling him, while that of the proprietors for continuing him in his office was kept a ſecret. The proprietors had alſo been guilty of another contradiction in this reſpect, as they had voted their thanks to Mr. Haſtings for his conduct in India. Hence Mr. Fox was led to comment on the nature of the company's connections with their ſervants abroad, as well as on the character of the company themſelves. Among the former, he ſaid, there were a few, who, being proprietors themſelves, endeavoured to promote the trade of the company, and increaſe its revenues. The views of the reſt were otherwiſe directed; and from the difference in ſpeculation between the two parties, the former were inclined to ſupport that governor who enabled them to make large dividends; and who, for that reaſon, after having peculated for his own advantage, was obliged to do the ſame for the benefit of the proprietors. The latter, therefore, could not better gratify their wiſhes, than by ſupporting a governor who had in his power ſo many opportunities of fraudulently providing for his friends.

The next charge was againſt the ſervants of the company, whom he accuſed of a regular and ſyſtematic diſobedience to the orders of the proprietors.—The ſupreme council of Bengal, he ſaid, had reſolved, in oppoſition to Mr. Haſtings, to ſend two gentlemen, Mr. Fowke and Mr. Briſtow, the one to reſide with the Nabob of Oude, the other at Benares. Mr. Haſtings, however, refuſed to ſend them: the directors tranſmitted the moſt poſitive orders to carry the vote of the ſupreme council into execution; but ſtill Mr. Haſtings diſobeyed; alleging in his defence, that he could not employ perſons in whom he had no confidence. Afterwards, however, Mr. Haſtings ſeemed to contradict himſelf in a very curious manner. He granted Mr. Fowke a contract, with a commiſſion of fifteen per cent. which, he obſerved, was a great ſum, and might operate as a temptation to prolong the war: "but (added he) the entire confidence I have in the integrity and honour of Mr. Fowke, amounts to a full and perfect ſecurity on that head."

To this Mr. Fox added ſome other inſtances of a ſimilar kind; but, tho' he ſupported theſe and the projected bill with all the argument and eloquence for which he is ſo remarkable, he found it impoſſible to make his ſcheme agreeable to the majority of the houſe. The ſtrongeſt opponent was Mr. William Pitt, who inſiſted chiefly on the two following topics. 1. Its infringement, or rather annihilation, of the company's charter; and, 2. The new and unconſtitutional influence it tended to create.—He owned indeed, that India ſtood in need of a reform, but not ſuch a one as broke through every principle of juſtice and reaſon. The charter of the company was a fair purchaſe from the public, and an equal compact for reciprocal advantages between the proprietors and the nation at large; but, if it was infringed in the manner propoſed by the bill, what ſecurity could other trading companies have that they ſhould not be treated in the ſame manner? nay, what ſecurity could there be for Magna Charta itſelf? The bill, he ſaid, amounted to a confiſcation of property. It had been ſuggeſted indeed, that it was not a bill of diſfranchiſement, becauſe it did not take from the proprietors their right to an excluſive trade; but this was not the only franchiſe of the proprietors. A freehold might have a franchiſe annexed to it, the latter of which might be taken away, and yet the property of the former remain; in which caſe it could not be denied that the freeholders would have great cauſe to complain. The cauſe was exactly parallel with the India ſtock. Perſons poſſeſſed of this to a certain amount, were intitled to a vote upon every important queſtion of the company's affairs; and on this account the purchaſe-money was more conſiderable. But, by the bill in queſtion, this privilege was to be taken away; which plainly amounted to a diſfranchiſement.

The great objection to this bill, however, ſeemed to be a ſuſpicion

that it was a ſcheme of Mr. Fox to gratify his own perſonal ambition as a miniſter, he being at that time ſecretary of ſtate. On this account he was deſerted even by the patriotic members, who, upon former occaſions, had ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported his cauſe.—Mr. Dundas accuſed him of attempting to create a fourth eſtate in the kingdom, the power and influence of which might overturn the crown and ſubvert the conſtitution of Britain. A petition was preſented from the proprietors, and another from the directors of the company, repreſenting the bill as ſubverſive of their charter, and confiſcating their property, without either charge of delinquency, trial, or conviction. They prayed, therefore, that the acts of delinquency preſumed againſt them might be ſtated in writing, and a reaſonable time allowed them to deliver in their anſwer; and that they might be heard by counſel againſt the bill. About the ſame time the directors gave in a ſtate of the company's affairs, differing in the moſt extraordinary manner from that given by Mr. Fox. In this they repreſented the creditor ſide of the account as amounting to 14,311,173l. and they brought themſelves in debtors to the amount of 10,342,692l. ſo that of conſequence there was a balance in their favour of 3,968,481l. This was vehemently conteſted by Mr. Fox, who ſaid he could bring objections to the ſtatement of the directors to the amount of more than 12,000,000l. ſterling. He then entered into a particular diſcuſſion of the articles ſtated in the directors' account, and made good his aſſertion. Objections to his method of calculation, however, were made on the part of the company; ſo that nothing could certainly appear to the public but that the company were at that time much diſtreſſed, and would fail entirely unleſs powerfully ſupported by government.

Mr. Fox now proceeded to a particular refutation of the arguments brought againſt the bill; in which indeed he diſplayed an aſtoniſhing force of argument and acuteneſs of reaſoning. The objection drawn from the validity of the company's charter, he ſet aſide, by ſhewing that the company had abuſed their power, and that it was therefore neceſſary to take it from them. This he ſaid always had been the caſe, and muſt be the caſe, in a free nation; and he brought the example of James II. who, on account of the abuſe of his power, had been deprived of it by the nation at large. The caſe was the ſame with the company. They had made a bad uſe of their power, and therefore the nation at large ought to deprive them of it. It had been objected by the country gentlemen, that the bill augmented the influence of the crown too much; and by Mr. Dundas, that it reduced it to nothing. Both theſe objections, he ſaid, were overturned by the circumſtance of making the commiſſioners hold their office only during good behaviour. Thus, when conſcious that they were liable to puniſhment if guilty, but ſecure in caſe they faithfully diſcharged their truſt, they would be liable to no ſeduction, but would execute their functions with glory to themſelves, and for the common good of their country and of mankind. He then drew a compariſon betwixt his own bill and that of Mr. Dundas already mentioned. The bill of the latter, he ſaid, had created a deſpotic authority in one man over ſome millions of his fellow-creatures; not indeed in England, where the remedy againſt oppreſſion was always at hand; but in the Eaſt Indies, where violence, fraud, and miſchief, every where prevailed. Thus the bill propoſed by Mr. Dundas afforded the moſt extenſive latitude for malverſation, while his own guarded againſt it with every poſſible care; as was inſtanced in its confiding in no integrity; truſting in no character; and annexing reſponſibility not only to every action, but even to the inaction of the powers it created.

After having expatiated for a conſiderable time, Mr. Fox was now ſeconded by Mr. Burke, whoſe force of oratory was chiefly directed, as indeed it uſually has been when ſpeaking of India affairs, on the monſtrous abuſe of the company's power in that quarter,

quarter. He affirmed that there was not in India a ſingle prince, ſtate, or potentate, with whom the company had come into contact, whom they had not ſold; that there was not a ſingle treaty they had ever made which they had not broken; and that there was not a ſingle prince or ſtate that had ever put any confidence in the company who had not been ruined. With regard to the firſt article, Mr. Burke inſtanced the ſale of the Great Mogul himſelf; of the Rohillas; the Nabob of Bengal; the polygars of the Mahratta empire; Ragobah the pretender to that empire; and the Subah of Decan.—The ſecond article was proved by a review of the tranſactions from the beginning to the end of the Mahratta war. With regard to the third, viz. the ruin of ſuch princes as put any confidence in the company or their ſervants, he deſired them to look into the hiſtory and ſituation of the Nabob of Oude. In the year 1779, his country had been viſited by a famine; a calamity which had been known to relax the ſeverity even of the moſt rigorous government: yet in this ſituation the preſident of Bengal had put an abſolute negative upon the repreſentation of the prince; adding, that perhaps expedients might be found for affording him a gradual relief; but their effects muſt be diſtant. This diſtant relief, however, never arrived, and the country was ruined.

Our limits cannot allow a particular detail of the charges againſt the company on the one hand, or the defences on the other. In general, it muſt appear, that ſuch ſevere and heavy charges could not be advanced without ſome foundation, though perhaps they may have been conſiderably exaggerated by the orators who brought them. The picture drawn by Mr. Burke on this occaſion indeed was ſhocking. "The Arabs, Tartars, and Perſians, had conquered Indoſtan with vaſt effuſion of blood; while the conqueſts of the Engliſh had been acquired by artifice and fraud, rather than by open force. The Aſiatic conquerors, however, had ſoon abated of their ferocity; and the ſhort life of man had been ſufficient to repair the waſte they had occaſioned. But with the Engliſh the caſe had been entirely different. Their conqueſts were ſtill in the ſame ſtate they had been twenty years ago. They had no more ſociety with the people than if they ſtill reſided in England; but, with the view of making fortunes, rolled in one after another, wave after wave; ſo that there was nothing before the eyes of the natives but an endleſs proſpect of new flights of birds of prey and paſſage, with appetites continually renewing for a food that was continually waſting. Every rupee gained by an Engliſhman in India was for ever loſt to that country. With us there were no retributory ſuperſtitions, by which a foundation of charity compenſated, for ages, to the poor, for the injuſtice and rapine of a day. With us no pride erected ſtately monuments, which repaired the miſchiefs pride had occaſioned, and adorned a country out of its own ſpoils. England had erected no churches, no hoſpitals, no palaces, no ſchools (the trifling foundation at Calcutta excepted); England had built no bridges, made no high-roads, cut no navigations, dug no reſervoirs. Every other conqueror of every other deſcription had left ſome monument either of ſtate or beneficence behind him; but, were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been poſſeſſed, during the inglorious period of our dominion, by any thing better than the ouran-outang or the tiger!" All this eloquence, however, was at preſent entirely ineffectual, and the bill was finally rejected: much confuſion and altercation enſued, which terminated in a change of miniſtry and diſſolution of parliament.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

AT the very moment the government was ſuppreſſing ancient and uſeful offices, on the plea of economy, it was obſerved, that the queen was creating uſeleſs and expenſive ones. Mademoiſelle de la Borde happened to find ſuch favour in her majeſty's eyes, that, not ſatisfied with having made her her reader, ſhe created a new office in her favour, called *Dame du Lit* (lady of the bed), and whoſe duties conſiſted in opening and ſhutting the curtains of her majeſty, and to ſleep at the feet of the bed, when her majeſty ſhould judge neceſſary! This lady was handſome enough to occaſion a fit of jealouſy to the Ducheſs of Polignac.

It is very needleſs to give anecdotes of the queen's expences. Too many have been recorded in the moſt public manner, to require any further inveſtigation. It may be curious to notice, that when her majeſty, after her lying-in, received company, ſhe aſked a lady, ſtudded over with diamonds, why ſhe was as brilliantly ornamented as a ſhrine? The ladies in waiting caught the idea, and ſuppoſed that her majeſty was not pleaſed with diamonds. None in conſequence were longer worn, but by the vulgar Pariſians. When her majeſty's jeweller waited on her, and complained that his buſineſs went very ill ſince her majeſty diſcountenanced the uſe of diamonds, ſhe conſoled him with the promiſe of renewing the faſhion, and immediately gave an order for a pair of girandoles of the value of a million of livres. For the advantage of having the opera removed at her pleaſure, to act wherever ſhe choſe, it was agreed, in 1780, to pay 150,000 livres per annum. St. Cloud coſt ſix millions. We ſhall not conſume our pages with ſimilar prodigalities. Her majeſty always had recourſe to the comptrollers general, and her demands always overturned the beſt ſyſtem which they had planned for the national benefit. The comptrollers became favourites, or were diſliked, according to their readineſs in complying with her deſires. No honeſt man, therefore, could long remain in office. In 1775, ſhe aſked Turgot for 300,000 livres, which was, indeed, a moderate demand. But the comptroller, not expecting ſuch a call which deranged his economical ſyſtem, begged for a few hours conſideration. He haſtened to his majeſty, and expreſſed his anxiety. The king ordered him to bring him all the money in gold. His majeſty then, laying the treaſure before the queen, aſſured her that thoſe who attended her diſguiſed the truth; he intreated her to reflect that all the money ſhe ſaw before her was drawn from the mere ſubſiſtence of the people, and which to exhauſt in frivolous diſſipation muſt be regarded as criminal.

Such were the philoſophic ſentiments of Louis XVI. when under the conduct of an honeſt comptroller. But it was very different in the year 1784; the queen grew bolder, the comptroller Calonne was her creature, and the king was probably weary of ſermonizing her. In April 1784, her majeſty applied for no leſs a ſum than 900,000 livres, to pay ſome ſmall debts ſhe had contracted. —Calonne only intreated time. This miniſter, it is not difficult to ſuppoſe by what means, became a great favourite with her majeſty, and of courſe with Louis XVI. He was the ornament of her levees, and, whenever he was wanting in her circles, a marked anxiety was expreſſed. When the queen aſked Calonne for money, he more than once made uſe of this ſingular expreſſion: "If it is poſſible, madam, the affair is done; if it is impoſſible, it ſhall be done!" Appropriate language for a French petit-maitre addreſſing his miſtreſs, but not for a financier in whoſe hands was repoſed the proſperity of an oppreſſed people!

Louis XV. like ſo many other monarchs, would have been an amiable

citizen, and was an execrable king. Perhaps this even is too favourable an idea; for, though in ſpite of a vitiated education, he, in his early years, and ſo late as his malady at Metz, gave frequent indications of a happy diſpoſition, he afterwards wallowed in the mire of debauchery, and ſuddenly ſeemed (particularly after his infamous attachment to the vile Du Barré) to loſe the faculties of his head, and the feelings of his heart. When he lay in a dying ſtate at Metz, in 1744, an univerſal alarm was felt throughout the nation. Hitherto he had not ſhewn an habitual diſſolution of manners, and had ſometimes given proofs of an amiable ſenſibility. The courier who brought to Paris the news of his recovery was ſurrounded, and almoſt ſtifled by the careſſes of the people. He was carried along in triumph, and every where reſounded, "The king is cured!" Te Deums were ſung in crouded churches, and Louis obtained by the ſpontaneous voice of the nation the uncommon epithet of the Well-beloved.

But in the year 1757, the moſt oppoſite change is obſerved in the nation. In this year his aſſaſſination was attempted by the fanatic Damien. The firſt rumour was that he had been aſſaſſinated. The Pariſians were not ſlow in their enquiries. But what a difference in this epocha (ſays the author of the private life of Louis XV.) to that of his malady at Metz. In a word, they were enquiries of curioſity, not of ſympathy; they were more alarmed than afflicted; the heart took no ſhare in the event; no tears were ſhed; and the churches were empty.

It was not the French people who had changed, it was the monarch himſelf. Once he had been ſeen at the battle of Fontenoy, and had more than once ſhewn a ſolicitude for the happineſs of the nation. Now, he was a voluptuous and feeble prince, placed in a narrow circle of adulative and corrupt courtiers. Shut up in his *petis appartemens* and infamous *parc-aux-cerfs*, acceſſible only to the moſt diſſolute of the nation. Now the moſt innocent moments of Louis XV. were thoſe in which with an apron and a ſpoon he condeſcended to cook ragouts and boil coffee under the direction of the Counteſs Du Barré! Such are the ſublime ſouls which too often have caſt an indelible diſgrace on a throne!

In the Private Life, the following anecdote reveals the diſpoſitions of the monarch and the nation in 1754. When his majeſty went to Compeigne, it was cuſtomary to viſit Paris in his way. He was made to believe that this city was rebellious, becauſe a mob had lately inſulted a lieutenant of police, and that therefore he ſhould puniſh the inhabitants by not honouring them with his preſence. It is certain, though not eaſily to be credited, that a new road was haſtily conſtructed from Verſailles to St. Dennis, for the purpoſe of his majeſty's not appearing at Paris; and, what is not leſs extraordinary, it was called *le chemin de la revolte*—the road of rebellion; as if it were to perpetuate the remembrance of an imaginary crime, and the ſhameful weakneſs of the monarch!

The verſatile genius of the French forms, however, in this, as in many other ſubjects, a curious contraſt. When that enormous collection of the Memoires Secrets is examined, it will be found that while one part of the nation were adulating the monarch, the others were prepared to lampoon him. In 1763, we find (June 6,) that a dreadful paper had been faſtened to the new ſtatue of Louis XV. It bore this conciſe and energetic inſcription:

STATUA STATUÆ,
A STATUE TO A STATUE!

Several perſons were taken up on ſuſpicion, and the ſpies were buſy. But two years afterwards (1765) we find a pleaſing deſcription of a fine monument erected in honour of the king, which bore a very different kind of inſcription:

TO LOUIS XV.
THE BEST OF KINGS,
WHO BY THE MILDNESS OF HIS REIGN
RENDERS HIS PEOPLE HAPPY.

And this happy people were ſtarving! If every monarch would acquire the true knowledge of the ſentiments

timents of his people, let him freely permit every one to place an inſcripon his ſtatue. Such an impartial ſtatue might be a moſt uſeful miniſter of ſtate!

The following anecdote is very ſtriking; and, for the ſake of the reflections which accompany it, we tranſlate it as it ſtands, in Bachaumont's Memoires Secrets, vol. vi. p. 15. We premiſe that the parliaments were remonſtrating at every hour with Louis XV. who was employing the moſt deſpotic methods to intimidate them.

October 22, 1771. The public converſation has lately turned on the whole-length painting of Charles I. king of England, by Vandyke, which was bought ſeveral months ſince, by the Counteſs Du Barré, for the ſum of thirty thouſand livres. This lady had placed it in her apartment, near his majeſty's, and it appears not without deſign. We are informed that whenever his majeſty is returning to his natural benevolence, and his exhauſted rage melts into clemency, ſhe points out to him the example of that unfortunate monarch; ſhe gives him to underſtand that perhaps *his parliaments* would have attempted on his perſon the *ſame things*, if the chancellor (Maupaou) had not diſcloſed to him their criminal and mad plots, and had not ſtopt them before they had reached to that degree of blackneſs and atrocity to which they would have attained.—However abſurd, however wicked, may be the imputation, ſhe inflames the prince for the moment, and it is from under this picture that proceed thoſe deſtructive thunders which are ready to ſtrike the repreſentative of the law and to pulveriſe thoſe who are at the extremities of the kingdom.

The counteſs is not capable of inventing a calumny ſo malicious, ſo well combined, and ſo terrible; the alarms with which ſhe inſpires the king muſt be from other politicians as ſkilful as they are infernal.

This anecdote (which the events confirmed) is atteſted by courtiers, whoſe teſtimonies are of the greateſt weight.

This anecdote affords a great ſcope for reflection. Had the parliaments at that moment been permitted to proceed, it is more than probable that the revolution would then have taken place; and that Louis XV. and not Louis XVI. had periſhed on a ſcaffold. The counteſs little expected, while ſhe was gazing on the picture of Charles, that ſhe was contemplating not the fate of her royal lover, but her own.

Some people have not ſcrupled to ſay, that Louis XV. oppreſſed his people by *ſtock-jobbing*; we now find in his private life that he was alſo a *corn-chandler*. It was the monarch who was the great monopoliſer of wheat in his kingdom, and who made a ſcarcity or abundance as beſt ſuited his ſpeculations. The author of the Private Life, vol. iv. p. 153, ſays, Louis XV. was ſo ſeriouſly occupied by theſe ſpeculations, that thoſe who were admitted into his private cabinet, ſaw in his deſk the daily price currents of flour and corn in the different markets throughout the kingdom!

And to what purpoſes were theſe criminal accumulations devoted? to the forming his *petits appartemens*, in which art was exhauſted, and the groſſeſt debauchery triumphed; a luxury, that was brilliant with the ruins of a nation. But the moſt dreadful inſtitution of this modern Sardanapalus was his *parc-aux-cerfs*, a royal ſeraglio of the moſt abominable nature. It was one great ſource of the ruin of the morals and finances of the kingdom. Its immenſe expences exceed calculation. We refer the curious reader for a minute deſcription of theſe horrors to the *Vie privée*, vol. iii. p. 17. From this inſtitution the treaſury was overwhelmed by bills, called *acquits du comptant*; ſums delivered by the mere ſignature of the king, without any mention made of their object. The treaſurer needed no other juſtification in his own accounts than theſe orders; and Louis XV. intoxicated with love at his *petits ſoupers*, was willing to ſign whatever was propoſed!

The ſame author gives an anecdote of wanton prodigality which is too curious

curious to paſs by. Louis XV. had a cluſter of fire-works, which was compoſed of thirty thouſand fuſees, and which, at a crown a-piece, formed a ſum of four thouſand Louis; and (he adds) we know that a cluſter of fire-works occupies exactly the ſpace of the twinkling of an eye!

On the day which Louis XV. died the Abbé Terrai had the audacious imprudence to publiſh a decree of the king's council which announced a new tax. Under the ſignature of Louis, a cauſtic wit wrote the following verſe, from Greſſet's farewel to the Jeſuits: *C'eſt ainſi qu'en partant je vous fais mes adieux!* "'Tis thus in parting that I bid farewel!"

It was under the government of Louis XIV. that the abſolute deſpotiſm of the French monarchy was eſtabliſhed, and which ſince that time had ever been increaſing. It was his miniſter Louvois, and his Madame de Maintenon, who rendered him ſo odious to Europe and his ſubjects. Had he been conducted by ſuch men as Colbert, he would have died with glory. D'Argenſon was the inſtitutor of that inquiſitorial police which aimed in the moſt fatal manner at the liberty of all citizens without diſtinction. The miniſters of Louis XV. found this method ſo convenient, that they rigorouſly adopted it. Since the beginning of the regency to the death of this monarch, France offers the moſt diſguſting inſtances of the abuſes of arbitrary power. A ſimple magiſtrate, a lieutenant of police, made all Frenchmen tremble, from the loweſt of the ſubjects even to the princes of the blood. A Berrier, a Sartine, a Le Noir, and their chief, the Count de St. Florentine, afterwards the Duke de la Vrilliere, committed every horror with impunity. Thoſe who ſhall read in hiſtory all that theſe odious perſons have done, will not eaſily conceive how a great nation, like the French, could ſuffer themſelves to have been thus perſecuted and cruſhed during two reigns which laſted one hundred and thirty-ſix years. Under the reign of Louis XVI. affairs bore a more favourable aſpect. The king had the beſt intentions poſſible; and the demoliſhing of the Baſtile has furniſhed an incontrovertible truth, that he had rarely permitted himſelf to conſign unhappy men to its dungeons. His death has at leaſt produced a different effect than that of his predeceſſors; it was not unattended with tears. But Louis XIV. called the Great, and Louis XV. the Well-beloved, who had both been extolled into divinities during their lives, had no ſooner departed, but the voice of popular execration was heard over their tombs.

Louis XVI. had exerciſed the royal functions ſince the death of his grandfather; but had not, though a year had already elapſed, been conſecrated at Rheims. This conſecration was an ancient ceremony, which could only have been inſtituted by the clergy, ſince every part of it tended to their exaltation, more than to that of the monarch or the people. This ceremony was of the moſt expenſive kind; and the age was too enlightened to regard it with that holy reſpect with which the eyes of former times contemplated it. Mr. Turgot, who ſaw its inconvenience in the deplorable ſtate of the finances, and who was at the head of the ſect of economiſts, was deſirous of aboliſhing a ceremony, which, though puerile, was ruinous. But the other miniſters, who were more religious and more gay, controuled in this reſpect the controuler general. Turgot then attempted to have this conſecration at Paris, which would be much leſs expenſive than travelling to a diſtant province, with an equipage which brought a heavy tax on the cultivators of lands, and ruined the lands themſelves. But the clergy, rigidly attached to their ancient rites, declared this innovation to be dangerous; and the economic project of Turgot was ſacrificed to a ſuperſtitious journey, which, being performed at the ſeaſon when the earth is covered with harveſts, ruined the hopes of agriculture; and the firſt act of the conſecrated monarch was to ſpread a temporary deſolation through one part of his kingdom!

In

In April 1775, all was in motion for this ceremony. The curious went to examine the ſingular pomp and luxury employed on this occaſion; the dreſſes, the ornaments, and the king's coach, which employed the artiſts during a year, and coſt above twelve thouſand pounds ſterling!

A catalogue was alſo publiſhed of the riches drawn from the treaſury of the abbey of St. Dennis, to be employed for the conſecration of Louis XVI. Among other things, they conſiſted of the crown of Charlemagne, the ſceptre, the hand of juſtice, the ſword of Charlemagne, the claſp for faſtening the royal robes, the ſpurs, and the prayer-book, uſed on this occaſion. This precious treaſury is augmented by many other ornaments; but the moſt ſingular curioſity, was the crown itſelf; a new load of diamonds was added on the occaſion, among which were the Regent and the Sancy, the two moſt famous ſtones in the world; the crown only was valued at eighteen millions of livres! This enormous prodigality did not paſs unobſerved by ſome, who were more cynical than frivolous. At Soiſſons, one of the city gates was obliged to be pulled down, for the entrance of the king's coach, which, by its immenſe ornaments, was raiſed to the height of eighteen feet, and the greater part of the bridges, which his majeſty was to paſs, were rebuilt! The miſerable peaſants, who hourly laboured under their Egyptian taſk-maſters, whenever they beheld a traveller, would, ſometimes, demand charity on their knees, and, raiſing their eyes to heaven, would draw their hands to their mouths, as a ſign of their wanting a little bread. To ſuch a nation was Louis XVI. haſtening to ſwear ſurety and protection.

In June, this conſecration was the faſhionable topic. To inſtruct the public in all its formalities, there was diſtributed, "The order of the proceſſion, and ceremonies to be obſerved." It is throughout a collection of the moſt puerile etiquettes.

Among other things it is *ordered*, that the king ſhall be received in every town, by a ringing of bells, by a firing of cannon, by the acclamations of the people, and the compliments of the chief magiſtrate. To command the future acclamations of the people, was then, it ſeems, one of the unjuſt uſurpations of the French court. We hear our king command a play; but an Engliſh monarch, to command public applauſe, muſt firſt merit it. His virtues muſt animate the national voice.

One of theſe puerile ceremonies is the following: the eccleſiaſtical peers were to occupy the moſt honourable ſeats on the right hand of the altar; two of them were to ſeek for the king; but, having twice in vain called out for him at the door, were, at length, at the third time to cry aloud, we aſk for Louis XVI. whom God has given to us for our king; and then they were to lead the monarch into the church.

It is a fact, not incurious to obſerve, that although there appeared a national anxiety on this occaſion, and that it was imagined at the time that the confluence of people would be exceſſive at Rheims, it by no means anſwered the expectations of the court. Notwithſtanding that the nobility had invited the Pariſian ladies, and every other means had been practiſed to attract the people; it is certain, that tickets were not only plentiful, but many remained on hand without any demand. If the nobility were diſappointed, ſo likewiſe were the inn-keepers, who found, when they caſt up their accounts, that their proviſions remained unſold, and their lodgings unhired. Great precautions, indeed, had been taken at Rheims, to prevent tumult and confuſion; it had been reſolved, that no carriages ſhould be allowed to enter the city ſeveral days before the conſecration; a very prudent, but as it appeared a very unneceſſary, precaution. So ſmall, indeed, was the crowd, that the gates of the city were left open for their admiſſion as uſual. It appears very clear by this, that the nation at large did not pay the ſame idolatrous devotion to their king as in the preceding reigns; the Pariſians did not think it worth their while to travel as far as Rheims on this awful occaſion. *(To be continued.)*

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR,

By Hen. James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

AGAIN the swift revolving hours
Bring January's frozen car;
Still Discord on the nations low'rs,
Still reigns the iron power of war.
Hush'd be awhile the tumult's storm,
Awhile let Concord's milder form
Glide gently o'er each smiling plain,
While, as they weave the myrtle wreath,
The sportive Loves and Graces breathe
The Hymeneal strain.

From parent-Elbe's high-trophied shore,
Whence our illustrious chiefs of yore
Brought that blest code of laws their sons revere,
And bade the glorious fabric flourish here,
The Royal Virgin comes—ye gales
Auspicious! fill the swelling sails,
And, while ye gently curl the azure deep,
Let every ruder blast in silence sleep!
For not from Afric's golden sands,
Or either India's glowing lands,
Have e'er the favouring Nereids brought
A prize to us so dear, a bark so richly fraught.

Bright maid, to thy expecting eyes
When Albion's cliffs congenial rise,
No foreign forms thy looks shall meet,
Thine ear no foreign accents greet:
Here shall thy breast united transports prove
Of kindred fondness and connubial love.
O that amid the nuptial flow'rs we twine,
Our hands the olive's sober leaves might join!
Thy presence teach the storm of war to cease,
Disarm the battle's rage, and charm the world to peace!

Yet if the stern vindictive foe
Insulting aim the hostile blow;
Britain, in martial terrors dight,
Lifts high th' avenging sword, and courts the fight:
On every side, behold her swains
Croud eager from her fertile plains;
With breasts undaunted, lo, they stand,
Firm bulwark of their native land;
And proud, her floating castles round
The guardians of her happy coast,
Bid their terrific thunder sound
Dismay to Gallia's scatter'd host:
While still Britannia's navies reign
Triumphant o'er the subject main.

THE TELEGRAPHE

From Dibdin's "*Great News, or a Trip to the Antipodes.*"

IF you'll only just promise you'll none of you laugh,
I'll be after explaining the French telegraphe,
A machine that's endow'd with such wonderful pow'r,
It writes, reads, and sends news fifty leagues in an hour.
Then there's watch-words, a spy-glass, an index or hand,
And many things more none of us understand;
But which like the nose in your face will be clear,
When we have as usual improv'd on them here.

Oh! the dabblers in lott'ries will grow rich as Jews;
'Stead of flying of pigeons to bring them the news,
They'll a telegraphe place upon old Ormond quay,
Put another 'board ship in the midst of the sea,
And so on to town, each to tell through the rank
The first thousand pound was that morn drawn a blank;
And thus, if the air should but chance to be clear,
In two hours will the news of dear Dublin fly here.

When the Newmarket squad to the races go down,
By confed'rates and telegraphes, station'd in town,
They'll get news long before the mail-coaches come in,
Plates, matches, and sweepstakes, who lose and who win,
And how, after a crossing and jostling dead heat,
That Blacklegs and Rook were by Belzebub beat.
Ah! just let them alone—by my soul there's no fear
But the turf will improve on the telegraphe here.

Ah! then, what a sure guide will the telegraphe prove
To promote their designs who are dying for love!

If an old married lady ſhould court a young man,
Can't ſhe make a ſpy-glaſs of the ſticks of her fan.
Then ſuppoſe an appointment, the hour to be two;—
Can't the index point thus, and the watch-word be boo?
Sure did n't I tell you I'd make it appear
'Twill be mighty convenient improv'd upon here!

Adieu, penny-poſts; mails and coaches, adieu;
Your occupation is gone, 'tis all over wid you.
In your place telegraphes on our houſes we'll uſe,
To tell time, conduct lightning, dry ſhirts, and ſend news.
Thus, while ſignals and flags ſtream on top of each ſtreet,
The town to a bird will appear a grand fleet,
And, ſince England's grand fleet to the French conveys fear,
Sure ſhant we improve on the telegraphe here!

GAFFER GRAY.

By Mr. Holcroft.

HO! why doſt thou ſhiver and ſhake,
Gaffer Gray!
And why doth thy noſe look ſo blue?
"'Tis the weather that's cold;
'Tis I'm grown very old,
And my doublet is not very new;
Well-a-day!"

Then line thy worn doubet with ale,
Gaffer Gray;
And warm thy old heart with a glaſs.
"Nay, but credit I've none,
And my money's all gone;
Then ſay how may that come to paſs?
Well-a-day!"

Hie away to the houſe on the brow,
Gaffer Gray;
And knock at the jolly prieſt's door.
"The prieſt often preaches
Againſt worldly riches;
But ne'er gives a mite to the poor;
Well-a-day!"

The lawyer lives under the hill,
Gaffer Gray;
Warmly fenc'd both in back and in front.
"He will faſten his locks,
And will threaten the ſtocks,
Should he ever more find me in want;
Well-a-day!"

The ſquire has fat beeves and brown ale,
Gaffer Gray;
And the ſeaſon will welcome you there.
"The fat beeves and his beer,
And his merry new year,
Are all for the flufh and the fair;
Well-a-day!"

My keg is but low, I confeſs,
Gaffer Gray;
What then, while it laſts, man, we'll live;
The poor man alone,
When he hears the poor moan,
Of his morſel a morſel will give.
Well-a-day!

WINTER. *An Ode.*

By Dr. Johnson.

NO more the morn, with tepid rays,
Unfolds the flower of various hue;
Noon ſpreads no more the genial blaze,
Nor gentle eve diſtils the dew.

The lingering hours prolong the night,
Uſurping darkneſs ſhares the day;
Her miſts reſtrain the force of light,
And Phœbus holds a doubtful ſway.

By gloomy twilight half reveal'd,
With ſighs we view the hoary hill,
The leafleſs wood, the naked field,
The ſnow-topt cot, the frozen rill.

No muſic warbles thro' the grove,
No vivid colours paint the plain;
No more with devious ſteps I rove
Thro' verdant paths now fought in vain.

Aloud the driving tempeſt roars,
Congeal'd, impetuous ſhowers deſcend;
Haſte, cloſe the window, bar the doors,
Fate leaves me Stella, and a friend.

In nature's aid let art ſupply
With light and heat my little ſphere;
Rouze, rouze the fire, and pile it high,
Light up a conſtellation here.

Let muſic ſound the voice of joy!
Or mirth repeat the jocund tale;
Let love his wanton wiles employ,
And o'er the ſeaſon wine prevail.

Yet time life's dreary winter brings,
When mirth's gay tale ſhall pleaſe no more;
Nor muſic charm—tho' Stella ſings;
Nor love, nor wine, the ſpring reſtore.

Catch then, O! catch the tranſient hour,
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a ſhort ſummer—man a flower,
He dies—alas! how ſoon he dies!

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Dec.* 13.

BY diſpatches received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Martinique, the 16th, 19th, and 24th, of Oct. it appears, that the enemy from Point à Petre, in the Iſland of Guadaloupe, made a landing at Goyave and Lamentin on the ſame iſland, on the 27th of September, and proceeded to attack the camp of Berville, under the command of Brigadier-general Graham, who defended this poſition, with the utmoſt gallantry and ſpirit, until the 6th of October, when finding his proviſions nearly exhauſted, and that he was cut off from all communication with the ſhipping, and without hopes of relief, he was obliged to ſurrender, his force being reduced to one hundred and twenty rank and file fit for duty.

By this unfortunate event the whole of the Iſland of Guadaloupe, except Fort Matilda, where Lieutenant-general Preſcot commands, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The following are the terms of capitulation granted by the enemy to Brigadier-general Graham.

Articles of Capitulation for the Poſt of Berville, and its dependencies.

Article I. That, in conſideration of the gallant defence the garriſon has made, they ſhall be allowed the honours of war. Anſwer. Granted.

Article II. That the inhabitants of the iſland now co-operating with the army, whether white or free people of colour, being Britiſh ſubjects, having taken the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be conſidered and treated as ſuch. Anſwer. Not admiſſible: but a covered boat ſhall be allowed to the general, which ſhall be held ſacred.

Article III. That the troops, and ſuch of the inhabitants as do not wiſh to become ſubjects of the French republic, ſhall be ſent to Great Britain, as ſoon as tranſports can be provided for that purpoſe. Anſwer. The troops ſhall be ſent to England as ſoon as tranſports are ready: but as to the inhabitants, it is anſwered in article II.

Article IV. That the baggage of the officers and inhabitants in camp ſhall be allowed to them. Anſwer. The troops ſhall be allowed their baggage.

Article V. That the ſick and wounded, who cannot be ſent on-board tranſports, ſhall be allowed Britiſh ſurgeons to attend them. Anſwer. Agreed to.

Article VI. That the ordnance and ſtores of every denomination ſhall be given up in their preſent ſtate. Anſwer. Agreed to.

Article VII. If any difficulties in ſettling the above ſhall happen hereafter, they ſhall be amicably adjuſted by the reſpective commanders. Anſwer. Admitted. (Signed)

VICTOR NUGUES.
COLIN GRAHAM.

The Britiſh forces, which were taken at Berville camp, conſiſt of flank companies from Ireland, and the 39th, 43d, and 65th, regiments. Their loſs in the different actions between the 27th of September and 6th of October, as nearly as could be aſcertained, amounts to two officers killed, five wounded, twenty-five non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed, and fifty-one ditto wounded.

Officers Killed.

Major Forbes. Lieutenant Cochran, of the 39th.

Officers Wounded.

Captain Hutton, of the artillery. Captain Cameron of the 43d. Lieutenant Keating, of the 33d. Enſign Paris, of the 65th, and Quarter-maſter Clements, of the 39th.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Dec.* 13. By diſpatches received from Lieutenant-colonel James Grant, commanding officer of Cape Nicolas Mole in the Iſland of St. Domingo, dated the 21ſt of October, it appears that the town and poſt of Leogane, in the ſame iſland, had fallen into the hands of the forces of the convention, aided by a numerous corps of revolted negroes.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Dec.* 20.

The following report has been received from General Walmoden by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and tranſmitted by his Royal Highneſs to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Arnheim, Dec. 11.

The movement of the enemy, and the works carried on at Nimeguen and ſeveral other points of their line, appeared to indicate an attack; when the march of a ſtrong column yeſterday, from the environs of Emerick, to Nimeguen, left me little doubt that they had ſome immediate enterprize in view.

At ſix o'clock this morning, about eighty boats of various ſizes, with troops on-board, came down a branch of the Waal, and were carried by the ſtream to our ſide of the river, near the poſt of Ghent, where, favoured by a thick fog, they effectuated a landing, and made a vigorous attack on our battery there, which returned their fire, but could not be defended againſt their numbers, covered by a very heavy fire of ſhot and ſhells from the ſtrong batteries they had erected on the other ſide of the river.

Major Thiele, with the regiment of Stockhauſen, a battalion of that of Saxe-Gotha, and the pickets which he had called in, made an attempt to recover the battery, but he was repulſed in the attack.

In the mean time the general of infantry, Buſche, arrived, and led theſe troops to a ſecond attack, without being able to drive away the enemy, but, on receiving a reinforcement, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 3d battalions of grenadiers, he ordered a third attack to be made with the bayonet; it was executed without firing a ſingle ſhot; and the enemy, having previouſly ſpiked ſome guns in the battery, and ſet fire to a few houſes, fled with great precipitation to their boats.

General Buſche, on his return from this ſucceſsful attack, was ſtruck in his arm and cheſt by a ball from an eight-pounder, which proved fatal in a very few minutes. His loſs is very much to be regretted. Major Bachmeiſter, of the regiment of Saxe-Gotha, a very deſerving officer, fell alſo in the action.

No exact return has been received of our loſs; that of the enemy is not known, as they carried off with them their wounded, and even ſome of their dead.

The attack appears to have been made on ſeveral poſts of our line, particularly Fort St. André, Douvert, Panderon, and the Iſle of Byland.

Lieutenant-general Werneck reports, that at Byland ſome of their boats were ſunk by the fire of their batteries in attempting the paſſage of the river, and that the greateſt part of the troops on-board were drowned.

(Signed) WALMODEN.

By a letter from Lieutenant-general Harcourt to his royal highneſs, of the ſame date, it appears that the enemy were repulſed at Fort St. André by the Dutch troops, and that they had not ſucceeded in forcing any one of the points againſt which their attacks were directed.

Particulars of the Storming of Praga, and the Surrender of Warſaw.

The circumſtances attending the ſtorming of Praga, and thoſe which preceded the ſurrender of Warſaw, have as yet been imperfectly related: we have now received the particulars, which make humanity ſhudder.

The ſuburb of Praga, ſeparated from Warſaw by the Viſtula, was defended by more than a hundred cannon, diſpoſed upon thirty-three batteries. It was under the fire of this terrible artillery that General Suwarrow made his troops mount to the aſſault, in the ſame manner as he had done at the taking of Iſmael. It will be recollected that it was General Suwarrow who commanded at the taking of this Turkiſh fortreſs, where the Ruſſians entered only by climbing over the dead bodies of their comrades as well as their enemies. The general gave the ſame orders in the aſſault of the ſuburbs of Praga: he enjoined his ſoldiers to give quarter to no one. The engagement laſted two hours, and this memorable day, the 4th of November, will be numbered among thoſe in which human blood was ſhed in moſt abundance, even in theſe unhappy times in which we live. The number of unfortunate Poles who periſhed by the ſword, the fire, and the water, the bridge over the Viſtula having been broken during the action, are eſtimated at 20,000. In the ſuburbs of Praga, 12,000 inhabitants of both ſexes, and all ages, were the victims of the firſt fury of the Ruſſians, who maſſacred all whom they met, without diſtinction of age, ſex, or quality. After this dreadful execution, no more hopes remained of ſaving Warſaw. The principal chief of the inſurrection, Count Potocki himſelf, adviſed to treat with the Ruſſian general, and for that purpoſe repaired to the head quarters of the Ruſſians with propoſitions of peace, in the name of the republic. But Count Suwarrow refuſed to hear him; obſerving haughtily, that the empreſs, his ſovereign, was by no means at war with the republic; that the only object of his coming before Warſaw, was to reduce to obedience thoſe Poliſh ſubjects who, by taking up arms, had diſturbed the repoſe of the ſtate. He at the ſame time inſinuated, that he ſhould treat with none of the chiefs of the inſurrection, but only with perſons who, inveſted with legitimate authorities, ſhould come to ſpeak in the name and on the part of his Poliſh majeſty.

Count

Count Potocki being ſent back with this anſwer, it was reſolved to ſend deputies from the magiſtracy of Warſaw to the Ruſſian commander. During all this time the fire of the city did not ceaſe playing upon the Ruſſians in the ſuburb of Praga, who anſwered it but feebly. The deputies, Buzakowſki, Strazakowſki, and Makarowicz, having repaired to the head quarters, and the night of the 4th being ſpent under the acuteſt anxiety, they returned about noon on the 5th. They had been conſtrained to ſurrender the city at diſcretion into the hands of Count Suwarrow, under the ſingle condition that the inhabitants ſhould be ſecure in their lives and property. The general, having conſented to this, added, "That, beſides ſafety to their perſons, and the preſervation of their property, there was a third article, which, without doubt, the magiſtrates had forgotten to aſk, and which he granted, PARDON FOR THE PAST."

The deputies being returned into the city, a proclamation was publiſhed to this effect:

"The Magiſtracy of the *free City* of Warſaw.

"The deputies of the city of Warſaw, ſent to Gen. Suwarrow, commanding the Ruſſian troops under the city, having reported to the magiſtracy that they were received amicably by his excellency the ſaid general, who had declared his diſpoſition for a capitulation; and alſo that they had obtained ſome preliminary articles, ſigned by him, by which he had promiſed the citizens ſafety to their perſons and property, and oblivion of all paſt wrongs—the magiſtracy notifies the ſame to the citizens, wiſhing them to keep themſelves quiet till the entire concluſion of the capitulation, and that they will ceaſe their fire, his excellency having ordered his men not to fire on their part."

In conſequence of this ſubmiſſion of the city, the magiſtracy alſo informed the inhabitants of the deſire of General Suwarrow that all perſons, inhabitants, ſhould ſurrender all their arms, of every kind, before the ſigning of the capitulation, under promiſe of all arms of value, and fowling-pieces, being returned to the proprietors, after the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity. All the inhabitants obeyed this order, but the ſoldiery then in the city refuſed. Their chief, Wawrzewſki, and many members of the ſupreme council, refuſed to take part in the capitulation. This difficulty gave occaſion for more parleys, which laſted all the 6th. The king demanded a week to complete a pacification: but Count Suwarrow would grant no more than two or three days, during which time they laboured to repair the bridge over the Viſtula. In fine, it was agreed that thoſe of the military who refuſed to lay down their arms ſhould have liberty to go out of Warſaw. But the Ruſſian general added this declaration, that "all who choſe this alternative might be ſure of not eſcaping any where elſe; and then, when overtaken, no quarter would be granted."

After the agreement was ſigned, the members of the ſupreme council, and Generaliſſimo Wawrzewſki, waited upon the king, in the morning of the 7th of November, and remitted into his hands the authority they had exerciſed in Warſaw. The ſame day the magiſtrates informed the inhabitants, that, the capitulation having been ſigned, the Ruſſian troops were about to enter the city: that, the Ruſſian general having promiſed obſervance of the moſt exact diſcipline, the burgeſſes were enjoined to preſerve order and tranquillity on their part; and, the more ſecurely to preſerve tranquillity, they ordered all houſes to be kept ſhut, &c. &c.

The entry of the Ruſſians followed on the 9th of November.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

LONDON, *Dec.* 17.

HIS majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Hon. David Earl of Mansfield lord preſident of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and his lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly.

His majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the privy ſeal to the Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham, the oath of keeper of the privy ſeal was this day adminiſtered to him, and his lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly.

Dec. 24. Died, in the 75th year of his age, at his ſeat at Hackwood, Hants, the moſt noble Harry, Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Winchester, and Premier Marquis of England; Vice-admiral of Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire, and Admiral of the White.—His grace ſucceeded to the title and eſtates on the 5th day of July, 1765; and, in the month of April in the ſame year, intermarried with Catherine Lowther, ſiſter to the Earl of Lonſdale, who ſurvives him, and by whom he has left two daughters, Catherine now Counteſs of Darlington, and Lady Amelia Powlett.

—His

—His grace having died without male iſſue, the title of Duke of Bolton is extinct; that of Marquis of Wincheſter devolves on G. Powlett, Eſq.

Dec. 26. This morning the adjourned court under the ſpecial commiſſion for the trials for high treaſon was held at the Old Bailey, when the attorney-general and other law-officers attended, but no priſoner was brought to the bar, nor did either of the two who are at large (Warble and Hodgſon) appear to ſurrender and plead to their indictment, as was expected; upon which the court adjourned to the 14th of January next, the day appointed to hold the general quarter ſeſſion of gaol delivery of Newgate for London and Middleſex. The priſoners yet remaining in cuſtody on privy council commitments are, Meſſ. Stone, Rouſſel, Smith, Higgins, Le Maitre, and Upton, (none of whom are indicted.) The order for the liberation of Martin, the attorney, was ſigned on Saturday in the privy council.

Dec. 30. This afternoon the king went in the uſual ſtate from St. James's Palace to the Houſe of Peers, where, the commons being ſent for and come, his majeſty opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

After the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the intereſts of my people, it is a great ſatisfaction to me to recur to your advice and aſſiſtance at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wiſdom.

Notwithſtanding the diſappointments and reverſes which we have experienced in the courſe of the laſt campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the neceſſity of perſiſting in a vigorous proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmneſs and perſeverance that we can hope for the reſtoration of peace on ſafe and honourable grounds, and for the preſervation and permanent ſecurity of our deareſt intereſts.

In conſidering the ſituation of our enemies, you will not fail to obſerve, that the efforts which have led to their ſucceſſes, and the unexampled means by which alone thoſe efforts could have been ſupported, have produced among themſelves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has paſſed in the interior of the country has ſhewn the progreſſive and rapid decay of their reſources, and the inſtability of every part of that violent and unnatural ſyſtem, which is equally ruinous to France and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The ſtates general of the united provinces have nevertheleſs been led, by a ſenſe of preſent difficulties, to enter into negociations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country—No eſtabliſhed government or independent ſtate can, under the preſent circumſtances, derive real ſecurity from ſuch negociations: on our part, they could not be attempted, without ſacrificing both our honour and ſafety to an enemy whoſe chief animoſity is avowedly directed againſt theſe kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to uſe the moſt effectual means for the further augmentation of my forces; and I ſhall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with ſuch of the powers of Europe as are impreſſed with the ſame ſenſe of the neceſſity of vigour and exertion. I place the fulleſt reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public ſpirit of my people, in whoſe behalf I am contending, and whoſe ſafety and happineſs are the objects of my conſtant ſolicitude.

The local importance of Corſica, and the ſpirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themſelves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they ſought for, and I have ſince accepted the crown and ſovereignty of that country, according to an inſtrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleaſure in informing you that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the united ſtates of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as poſſible, all grounds of jealouſy and miſunderſtanding, and to improve an intercourſe beneficial to both countries. As ſoon as the ratifications ſhall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may conſider of the propriety of making ſuch proviſions as may appear neceſſary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the concluſion of a treaty for the marriage of my ſon the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunſwick: the conſtant proofs of your affection for my perſon and family perſuade me that you will participate in the ſentiments I feel on an occaſion ſo intereſting to my domeſtic happineſs, and that you will enable me to make proviſion

for

for ſuch an eſtabliſhment as you may think ſuitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of theſe kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The conſiderations which prove the neceſſity of a vigorous proſecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, the eſtimates for which I have directed to be laid before you—while I regret the neceſſity of large additional burthens on my ſubjects, it is a juſt conſolation and ſatisfaction to me to obſerve the ſtate of our credit, commerce, and reſources, which is the natural reſult of the continued exertions of induſtry under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings now ſo long enjoyed by this country will, I am perſuaded, encourage you to make every effort, which can enable you to tranſmit thoſe bleſſings unimpaired to your poſterity.

I entertain a confident hope that under the protection of Providence, and with conſtancy and perſeverance on our part, the principles of ſocial order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be ſucceſsful, and that my faithful people will find their preſent exertions and ſacrifices rewarded by the ſecure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greateſt danger with which it has been threatened ſince the eſtabliſhment of civilized ſociety.

Some time ſince, as Mr. F——, a farmer at Iſleworth, was coming to town on foot, he was overtaken at Hyde-park-corner by a well-dreſſed man, who informed him he had juſt dropped his pocket book; at the ſame time preſenting a black leather book, apparently very full of papers. Mr. F. declared he had loſt no ſuch article, and produced his own as a convincing proof; on this the ſharper ſaid, whatever were the contents of the book, he certainly ſhould have half of it for the very generous manner in which he had acted; but, that they might have an opportunity of examining their prize, propoſed adjourning to the neareſt public houſe, where, having obtained a private room, they opened the book, which contained a variety of papers of no conſequence; three bills of exchange, to the amount of four hundred pounds, but not accepted, and two country-bank bills, for thirty pounds each, payable to bearer, on demand, and drawn on a banker in Lombard-ſtreet, with a guinea and a half and ſome ſilver: to divide the treaſure then became the object of conſideration; when it was at laſt agreed, that the finder ſhould receive forty pounds, all the money Mr. F. had about him, on delivering up the book and its contents to his care, under a promiſe, that, in caſe he received any of the bills of exchange, he ſhould hereafter receive a ſhare of them; this was accordingly done, and, after exchanging addreſſes, they parted. The farmer immediately poſted off to the city to get the notes paid; when, to his great mortification, he was detained for attempting to negociate forged notes, beſides diſcovering, that all the value he had got for his forty pounds was the guinea and a half and the ſilver. On the appearance of ſome friends to prove his reſpectability, he was liberated.

Laſt week a melancholy accident happened at Noman's Heath, near Whitchurch: ſome words having ariſen between two brothers, blackſmiths, relative to the effects of a deceaſed father, the younger brother demanding his ſhare, and the elder not complying therewith, the former became ſo irritated as to threaten revenge on the latter. The elder brother ran from the ſhop into the dwelling-houſe, and locked the door, which the younger man endeavoured to break open with a large hammer, but could not; he therefore broke the window, and, forcing out the iron bars, attempted to ſpring through; when the elder, through fright, endeavouring to keep him back with an iron poker, the young man unluckily received a wound in his neck, which burſt a blood veſſel, and terminated his exiſtence in about two hours. The coroner's inqueſt, after ſitting on the body near twenty hours, brought in their verdict Self Defence. The ſurviving brother is ſaid to have been in a melancholy ſtate ever ſince the accident happened.

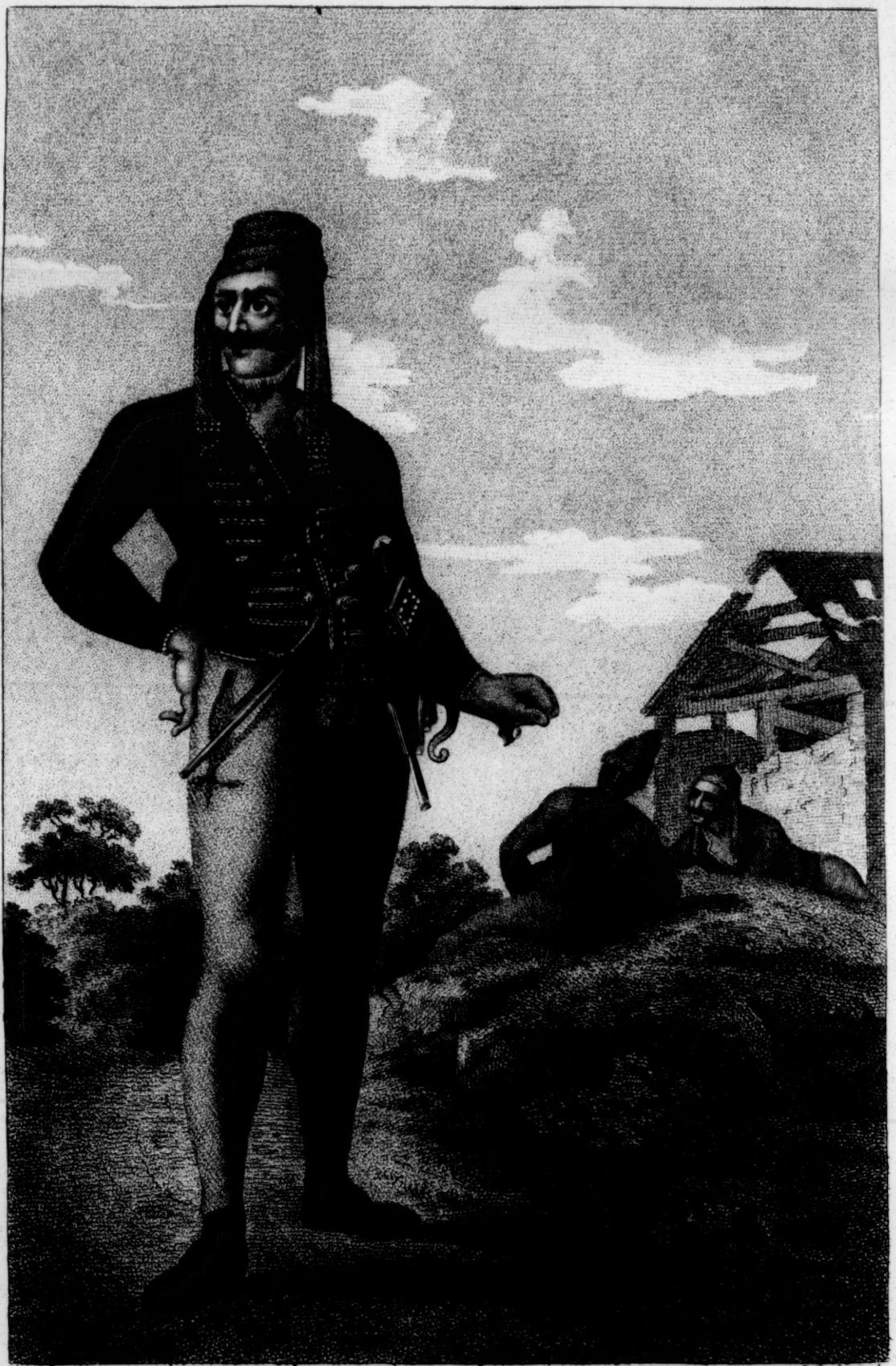
A moſt melancholy inſtance of the hydrophobia has recently occurred, the particulars of which are as follow:—— Mr. Henry Waylin, apothecary, of North Audley-ſtreet, ſo long ago as June laſt was bitten in the hand by a ſmall dog that he attempted to take up near his own door, ſuppoſing it to be loſt. He applied, in conſequence, to a ſurgeon in the ſame ſtreet, who aſked if he had any reaſon to ſuppoſe the dog was mad. He ſaid, None at all;—and the wound was treated as an ordinary bite, and cured in the regular courſe, without any untoward ſymptom whatever.—On Sunday the 14th of December the ſurgeon was called in,

in, to attend Mr. Waylin in what the family ſuppoſed to be a violent ſore throat. He found his patient perfectly cool and intelligent, and received the following account of his complaint: On the Friday preceding he had dined out, and found in himſelf an uncommon averſion to any liquor when he attempted to drink it; this ſurpriſed him a little, but created no alarm. In the evening he returned home with ſome general ſymptoms of a ſlight indiſpoſition, which, with the averſion to liquids, rather increaſed in the courſe of the next day; and very early on Sunday morning he was attacked with violent ſpaſms, attended with the greateſt horror, if any thing, whether liquid or ſolid, approached his mouth.—From this deſcription it was directly ſuſpected that he was ſeized with the hydrophobia: Sir Lucas Pepys was called in, and he was treated accordingly. The ſymptoms of this diſeaſe, however, ſoon increaſed to the utmoſt degree of violence. He was at times ſo frantic and outrageous, that it became neceſſary to have him put into a ſtrait waiſtcoat, and ſtrapped down in bed.—In this deplorable ſtate he continued till Monday evening at ſix o'clock, when he expired in great agony.

On Wedneſday the 24th an inqueſt was taken, by the coroner for the borough of Portſmouth, on the body of Suſannah Kimber, who was found dead on Tueſday night.—This unfortunate woman, about ten o'clock, went and laid herſelf down under the archway near the Point Gates; having lain there about three quarters of an hour, ſhe crawled on her hands and knees towards the ſentinel at the New Sally-port, and begged him to let her go into the guard-room, ſaying ſhe was almoſt dead with the cold; but he poſitively refuſed, it being againſt orders. By the aſſiſtance of a ſailor ſhe got to the Quay guard-houſe, where the ſentinel likewiſe refuſed to admit her, ſaying ſhe might lie down under the oppoſite archway; ſhe did ſo, and died there.—The humane tar, (William Rew, of the Queen Charlotte,) who had in vain endeavoured to perſuade the ſentinels at each of the guard-houſes to admit this unfortunate female, was found ſtanding by her when ſhe was taken up dead. He was taken into cuſtody, but ſoon after liberated, and a ſmall collection was made for him among the jury as a reward for his humanity.—The verdict returned was, That the deceaſed died by the inclemency of the weather, and for want of the common neceſſaries of life.

A few mornings ago a child about four years old was found frozen to death near the Five Chimneys in Tothill-fields, Weſtminſter, ſuppoſed to have loſt its way the preceding evening, and periſhed from the inclemency of the weather.—The child of a ſailor's wife was frozen to death in arms of its mother, on the outſide of the Portſmouth coach, between Liphook and Portſmouth.

CHELMSFORD, *Dec.* 27. On the 7th inſtant, an inquiſition was taken at Horndon on the Hill, before William Reynolds, Eſq. on the body of Mary Killingworth, a poor travelling woman, aged eighty years, who was found with her head in a ditch of water, by the road ſide, in the ſaid pariſh, where ſhe had accidentally fallen in: the jury brought in their verdict, Accidentally drowned.—On the 10th inſtant another inquiſition was taken before the ſaid coroner, at Great Wakering, on the body of Edward Daniels, a poor lad, who had crept into a ſtable, in the ſaid pariſh, where he was found ſpeechleſs, and died without being able to give any account of himſelf: the jury brought in their verdict, Natural death.—On the 20th, another inquiſition was taken before the ſaid coroner, at Southminſter, on the body of John Townſend, who was found dead in his bed: the jury brought in their verdict, Natural death.---On the 21ſt, another inquiſition was taken before the ſaid coroner, on the body of Philemon Sewell, about ſixty years of age, who had been drinking too freely at the ale-houſe, and in going home fell into a brook of water, in a field near the foot-path, and, although he got out again, was not able to get home, but was found frozen to death within a few yards of the water: the jury brought in their verdict, Died by the ſeverity of the weather.---On Tueſday laſt, another inquiſition was taken on Edward Love, a labouring man, at Waltham Abbey, who, having drank too much, fell into a pit of water, where he lay two days before he was found: the jury brought in their verdict, Accidentally drowned.---On Wedneſday laſt, an inquiſition was taken at Great Leighs, before the ſaid coroner, on the body of Amy Holland, a child about eight years old, who went to a well to dip ſome water, and unfortunately fell in: the jury brought in their verdict, Accidentally drowned.---And yeſterday an inquiſition was taken before the ſaid coroner, at Ramſdon Crays, on the body of William Iſaacſon, a labourer, who was found dead in his bed: it appeared that he was well when he went to bed, and, no marks of violence appearing on the body, the jury brought in their verdict, Natural and ſudden death.



Godefrey delin. J. Paja sculp.

AN AUSTRIAN SOLDIER
of the Emperors Turkish Regiment.

HISTORY OF THE MODERN GERMANS.

THE modern Germans in their perſons are tall and ſtrong built. The ladies have generally fine complexions; and ſome of them, eſpecially in Saxony, have all the delicacy of features and ſhape that are ſo bewitching in a certain iſland of Europe.

Both men and women affect rich dreſſes, which in faſhion are the ſame as in France and England; but the better ſort of men are exceſſively fond of gold and ſilver lace, eſpecially if they are in the army. The ladies at the principal courts differ not much in their dreſs from the French and Engliſh, only they are not ſo exceſſively fond of paint as the former. At ſome courts they appear in rich furs; and all of them are loaded with jewels, if they can obtain them. The female part of the burghers families, in many German towns, dreſs in a very different manner, and ſome of them inconceivably fantaſtic, as may be ſeen in many points publiſhed in books of travels; but in this reſpect they are gradually reforming, and many of them make quite a different appearance in their dreſs from what they did thirty or forty years ago. As to the peaſantry and labourers, they dreſs as in other parts of Europe, according to their employment, conveniency, and opulence. In Weſtphalia, and moſt other parts of Germany, they ſleep between two feather-beds, or rather the upper one of down, with ſheets ſtitched to them, which by uſe becomes a very comfortable practice. The moſt unhappy part of the Germans are the tenants of little needy princes, who ſqueeze them to keep up their own grandeur; but, in general, the circumſtances of the common people are far preferable to thoſe of the French.

The Germans are naturally a frank, honeſt, hoſpitable, people, free from artifice and diſguiſe. The higher orders are ridiculouſly proud of titles, anceſtry, and ſhow. The Germans, in general, are thought to want animation, as their perſons promiſe more vigour and activity than they commonly exert, even in the field of battle. But when commanded by able generals, eſpecially the Italians, ſuch as Montecuculi and Prince Eugene, they have done great things, both againſt the Turks and the French. The imperial arms have ſeldom made any remarkable figure againſt either of thoſe two nations, or againſt the Swedes or Spaniards, when commanded by German generals. This poſſibly might be owing to the arbitrary obſtinacy of the court of Vienna; for in the two laſt wars the Auſtrians exhibited prodigies of military valour and genius.

There is no fixed ſtanding army of the empire; but the various ſtates furniſh their quotas purſuant to the agreement of 1681, when called upon by the diet in caſe of war, viz.

	Foot.	Horſe.
Upper Saxony –	2707	1321
Lower Saxony –	2707	1321
Weſtphalia – –	2707	1321
Upper Rhine – –	2853	491
Lower Rhine – –	2707	600
Burgundy – –	2707	1321
Franconia – –	1902	980
Auſtria – –	5507	2521
Bavaria – –	1494	800
Swabia – –	2707	1321
Total	27,998	11,997

The whole number of forces in the ſervice of the ſeveral German princes have been ſtated at half a million; others calculate, that the eccleſiaſtical princes can furniſh 74,500 men, the the temporal princes 379,000, and the emperor 90,000, as head of the houſe of Auſtria. Total 543,500.

The emperor has one corps, which he calls his Turkiſh Regiment, being accoutred in the Turkiſh military uniform, as exemplified in the Plate; and they are a body of prodigious fine troops, having manifeſted, on many arduous occaſions during the two laſt campaigns, a degree of military proweſs, and a ſhare of courage and ſkill, ſuperior to every other corps in the allied armies.

The revenue accruing to the emperor as ſuch in time of peace, is very trifling,

triſking, only about 20,000 crowns, being the contributions of a few imperial towns; but, in caſe of war, extraordinary aids, called Roman months, laid on by the diet, are contributed by the different circles at the following rate for raiſing 1⅛ million of florins, viz.

	Florins	Xtr.
Upper Saxony –	156,360	15
Lower Saxony –	156,360	15
Weſtphalia – –	156,360	15
Upper Rhine – –	101,411	30
Lower Rhine – –	105,654	5
Burgundy – –	156,360	15
Franconia – –	113,481	25
Auſtria – –	306,390	20
Bavaria – –	91,261	5
Swabia – –	156,360	15
Total	1,499,999	40

The actual revenue of all Germany has been calculated at nearly 18,000,000l. ſterling, or 100 million of dollars.

From the great extent of the empire, every variety of ſoil is to be met with; but it is upon the whole more fertile than otherwiſe. The middle parts are moſt productive in corn and cattle; the ſouthern abound with excellent wines and fruits. The northern parts, from their coldneſs, are rather unfavourable to vegetation; however, agriculture thoughout improves exceedingly. Their mines, though early explored, ſtill continue great ſources of wealth. They produce, excepting tin, almoſt every mineral. Of quickſilver, one mine alone is computed to yield fifty thouſand pounds weight a-year. They furniſh the fineſt ſort of clay for porcelain, and have excellent and extenſive ſalt-works.

From the central ſituation of Germany, its commerce with the reſt of Europe is very extenſive. Its minerals are decidedly the firſt native articles for trade; after which its medicinal waters, ſalt, hemp, flax, linen, ſilk, wines, fruits, corn, cattle, ſtuffs, cloths, timber, porcelain, wrought iron and ſteel, drugs, oil, and colours, are the principal. The artizans furniſhed by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, enable Germany no longer to ſtand in need of the wrought ſilks of other countries. Great commercial fairs ſtill exiſt in Germany, and it is conſidered upon the whole that the balance of trade is in its favour.

Induſtry, application, and perſeverance, are the great characteriſtics of the German nation, eſpecially the mechanical part of it. Their works of art would be incredible were they not viſible, eſpecially in watch and clock making, jewellery, turnery, ſculpture, drawing, painting, and certain kinds of architecture. The Germans have been charged with intemperance in eating and drinking; and perhaps not unjuſtly, owing to the vaſt plenty of their country in wine and proviſions of every kind. But thoſe practices ſeem now to be wearing out. At the greateſt tables, though the gueſts drink pretty freely during dinner, yet the repaſt is commonly finiſhed by coffee after three or four public toaſts have been drunk. But no people have more feaſting at marriages, funerals, and birth-days.

The German nobility are generally men of ſo much honour, that a ſharper in other countries, eſpecially in England, meets with more credit if he pretends to be a German than of any other nation.

The merchants and tradeſmen are very civil and obliging. All the ſons of noblemen inherit their fathers' titles, which greatly perplexes the heralds and genealogiſts of that country. This perhaps is one of the reaſons why the German huſbands are not quite ſo complaiſant as they ought otherwiſe to be to their ladies, who are not intitled to any pre-eminence at the table; nor indeed do they ſeem to affect it, being far from either ambition or loquacity, though they are ſaid to be ſomewhat too fond of gaming. From what has been premiſed, it may eaſily be conceived, that many of the German nobility, having no other hereditary eſtate than a high-ſounding title, eaſily enter into their armies, and thoſe of other ſovereigns. Their fondneſs for title is attended with many other inconveniences. Their princes think that the cultivation of their lands, though it may treble their revenue, is below their attention;

attention; and that, as they are a ſpecies of beings ſuperior to labourers of every kind, they would demean themſelves in being concerned in the improvement of their grounds.

The domeſtic diverſions of the Germans are the ſame as in England; billiards, cards, dice, fencing, dancing, and the like. In ſummer, people of faſhion repair to places of public reſort, and drink the waters. As to their field-diverſions, beſides their favourite one of hunting, they have bull and bear beating, and the like. The inhabitants of Vienna live luxurioufly, a great part of their time being ſpent in feaſting and carouſing; and in winter, when the ſeveral branches of the Danube are frozen over, and the ground covered with ſnow, the ladies take their recreations in ſledges of different ſhapes, ſuch as griffins, tygers, ſwans, ſcollop-ſhells, &c. Here the lady ſits, dreſſed in velvet lined with rich furs, and adorned with laces and jewels, having on her head a velvet cap; and the ſledge is drawn by one horſe, ſtag, or other creature, ſet off with plumes of feathers, ribbons, and bells. As this diverſion is taken chiefly in the night-time, ſervants ride before the ſledge with torches, and a gentleman ſitting on the ſledge behind guides the horſe.

The Reformation firſt ſpread in Germany to moſt advantage; and, ſince the religious peace of 1555, there have been eſtabliſhed the Roman Catholic, prevailing moſtly in the ſouth; the Lutheran in the north; and the Calviniſt, called alſo the Reformed, near the Rhine. Civil wars conſiderably deranged this ſettlement: it was, however, eſtabliſhed by the celebrated peace of Weſtphalia, that the religion of the ſeven ſtates ſhould remain as in 1624. The Romiſh ſuperior clergy conſiſt of eight archbiſhops, forty biſhops, and many abbots. The Proteſtant clergy are governed by conſiſtories under the ſovereign of each ſtate. The *Corpus Catholicorum* is under the direction of the archbiſhop, elector of Mentz; and the *Corpus Evangelicorum*, or Proteſtants, under the elector of Saxony; who have the care of the public concerns of their reſpective bodies.

Literature is at preſent in a very advanced ſtate throughout almoſt all Germany, but particularly in the Proteſtant ſtates. It is but about half a century ſince the German language has been purified and cultivated; ſince which various works of taſte and elegance, as well as ſuperior productions in different walks of ſcience, have appeared in it.—There are thirty-eight univerſities in Germany; nineteen Proteſtant, ſeventeen Catholic, and two which partake of both; beſides a number of literary ſocieties and academic inſtitutions: and education in general is particularly attended to even in the very loweſt ranks.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 297.

ON the 26th of May 1784 a petition from the company was preſented to the houſe of commons, praying for ſuch relief as the nature of their affairs might ſeem to demand. This was followed on the 24th of June by a bill for allowing the company to divide four per cent. for the half year concluding with midſummer 1784. This having paſſed, after ſome debate, a new bill was propoſed by Mr. Pitt for relieving the company in the mean time, and regulating their affairs in time to come. A bill to this purpoſe had been brought in during the laſt ſeſſion of the former parliament by the ſame gentleman, which he wiſhed to bring to a compariſon with that of Mr. Fox, of which an account has already been given. In this bill he began with laying it down as a principle, that "the civil and military government of India, or, in other words, the imperial dominion of our territories in the Eaſt, ought to be placed under other controul than that of the merchants in Leaden-hall ſtreet: and this

this controul could be no other than the executive branch of the conſtitution. The commerce of the company, however, ought to be left as free from reſtrictions as poſſible; and, laſtly, capricious effects from the government of India upon the conſtitution of Britain were to be carefully avoided. A controul in the executive branch of the legiſlature over the government of India had indeed been eſtabliſhed by the regulation-bill of 1773; but the former interference of miniſters had not been beneficial, becauſe it had not been active and vigilant. He now propoſed, therefore, that a board ſhould be inſtituted expreſsly for the purpoſe. This board was to be appointed by the king, and to conſiſt of the ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, the chancellor of the exchequer, and a certain number of the privy council. To this board the diſpatches of the company were to be ſubmitted, and were not to be ſent to India until they were counterſigned by them. To prevent queſtions concerning the commercial and political concerns of the company, it was propoſed, that the diſpatches upon the former ſubject ſhould be ſubmitted to the board; and that, in caſe of any difference, an appeal ſhould be made to the king in council. Though he (Mr. Pitt) had not thought proper to accept of the propoſal of the company to yield the appointment of foreign councils to the crown, he was nevertheleſs clearly of opinion, that the commander in chief ought to be appointed by the king. He propoſed alſo that this commander ſhould have a vote in council next to the preſident; that the king ſhould be empowered to beſtow the reverſion of his office; that the king might recal the governor-general, the preſidents, and any members of their councils. He yielded the appointment of all officers, with the ſingle exceptions he had ſtated, to the court of directors, ſubject, however, to the approbation of the king; and that, in caſe of a negative, the directors ſhould proceed to a ſecond choice, and ſo on. He deprived the court of proprietors of their privilege of reſcinding or altering the proceedings of their court of directors; and with reſpect to the foreign government, he was of opinion, that their authority ſhould compriſe in it a conſiderable diſcretion, accompanied with the reſtraint of reſponſibility. He propoſed, that there ſhould be a reviſion of the eſtabliſhments in India with a view to retrenchments; that appointments ſhould take place by gradation; and that a new and ſummary tribunal ſhould be erected for the trial of offences committed in that country. With regard to the zemindaries, though he could not help paying a compliment to Mr. Fox, on his intention of reſtoring them to their proper owners, he yet thought that a general and indiſcriminate reſtitution was as bad as an indiſcriminate confiſcation. He therefore propoſed, that an inquiry ſhould be inſtituted for the purpoſe of reſtoring ſuch as had been irregularly and unjuſtly deprived, and that they ſhould in time to come be ſecured againſt violence.

In the bill of 1784 few alterations were made; and theſe uniformly tended to enlarge the powers of the board of controul. They were permitted, in caſes of emergency, to concert original meaſures, as well as to reviſe, correct, and alter, thoſe of the directors. In matters relative to peace or war, where ſecrecy was a principal object, they were allowed to ſend their orders directly to India, without any communication with the directors; to the commander in chief, without any communication with the preſidencies; and the number of perſons conſtituting the different councils of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, was determined.—The governor-general and council of Bengal were to have an abſolute power to originate orders to the inferior preſidencies, in ſuch caſes as did not interfere with the directions already received from Britain; adding a power of ſuſpenſion in caſe of diſobedience. The ſupreme council were forbidden, unleſs any of the Indian princes ſhould have firſt commenced or meditated hoſtilities, to enter upon war, or form an offenſive treaty, without orders from home. The inferior

councils

councils were forbidden in all cases to form alliances; and, in cases of urgency, were commanded to insert a provisional clause, rendering the permanence of the alliance dependent on the confirmation of the governor-general.

Various salutary regulations were proposed concerning the behaviour of the company's servants, against whom so great complaints had been made. Inquiry was ordered to be made by the different presidencies into the expulsions that might have been made of any of the hereditary farmers, and of the oppressive rents and contributions that might have been extorted from them; and measures were directed to be taken for their relief and future tranquillity. A similar examination was ordered into the different establishments in the Indian settlements; a report of which was to be laid annually before parliament. The company were prohibited from sending out a greater number of cadets or writers than what were absolutely necessary; and it was likewise provided, that the age of such as were sent out should not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty-two years. It was likewise provided, that promotions should be made in the order of seniority, unless in extraordinary cases; for which the presidencies should make themselves specifically responsible. Crimes committed by English subjects in any part of India were made amenable to every British court of justice, in the same manner as if they had been committed in Britain. Presents, unless such as were absolutely ceremonial, or given to a counsellor at law, a physician, a surgeon, or a chaplain, were absolutely prohibited, under the penalty of confiscation of the present, and an additional fine at the discretion of the court. Disobedience of orders, unless absolutely necessary, and pecuniary transactions prejudicial to the interests of the company, were declared to be high crimes and misdemeanors. The company were forbidden to interfere in favour of any person legally convicted of any of the above crimes, or to employ him in their service for ever. The governors of the different presidencies were also permitted to imprison any person suspected of illicit correspondence, and were ordered to send them to England with all convenient speed. Every person serving, or who should hereafter serve, in India, was also required, on his return to England, to give an exact account, upon oath, to the court of exchequer, of his property, within two months after his arrival; one copy of which was to be kept in the court of exchequer, and the other at the India-house. The board of controul, the court of directors, or any three of the proprietors whose stock should amount together to one thousand pounds, were allowed to move the court of exchequer to examine the validity of the account. In case of an apparently well founded accusation, the court of exchequer were allowed to examine the party upon oath, and even to imprison him until the interrogatories proposed to him should be answered. The whole property of a person who should neglect to give in such an account within the time limited, or who should have been guilty of a misrepresentation in that account to the amount of two thousand pounds sterling, was ordered to be confiscated; ten per cent. to be paid to the accuser, and the remainder to be equally divided between the public and the company. Every person who had once been employed in India, but had afterwards resided in Europe for five years, unless such residence had been expressly on account of his health, was declared incapable of ever being sent out to India again.

As a farther curb on the company's servants, the attorney-general or court of directors, was authorised to file an information in the court of King's-bench against any person for crimes committed in India. That court was empowered also to imprison or admit the accused to bail immediately. It was then ordered, that within thirty days a certain number of peers should be chosen by the house of lords, and of the members of the house of commons by that house, to constitute a court for the trial of the accused. The court was finally to

consist

conſiſt of three judges appointed by the crown, four peers, and ſix members of the houſe of commons; and the accuſed had a right to a peremptory challenge. From this court there was no appeal; and it was empowered to adjudge the party incapable of ever ſerving the company; to puniſh by fine or impriſonment; and, in order to proportion the fine to the property of the convict, the court of exchequer might, at the requiſition of the attorney-general, or of the company, examine him upon oath concerning the ſum he was worth. A refuſal to anſwer was to be puniſhed with confiſcation of property, and impriſonment during pleaſure.

With regard to the treatment of delinquents in India, Mr. Pitt obſerved, that at that time we had it not in our power to puniſh them. Either a new proceſs muſt therefore be inſtituted, or offences, equally ſhocking to humanity, and contrary to every principle of religion and juſtice, muſt be permitted to continue unchecked. Every perſon therefore who went hereafter would know the predicament in which he ſtood; and would underſtand, that by ſo doing he agreed to give up ſome of the moſt valuable privileges of an Engliſhman: yet in this he would do no more than a very numerous and honourable body of men, the military, did daily, without the leaſt heſitation, or the ſmalleſt impeachment of their character.

This bill, ſo tremendous it its appearance to the company's ſervants, was vehemently oppoſed by the minority. Mr. Francis obſerved, that it went upon two principles, viz. the abuſe of power abroad, and the want of it at home. To remedy theſe, Mr. Pitt had propoſed to augment the power abroad, and to diminiſh that at home. He condemned the unlimited power of the commiſſioners, and even pretended to ſuppoſe that there muſt have been ſome miſtake in the ſtructure of the clauſe; it being impoſſible to think that it was intended to ſet aſide the directors at home and the government abroad, in order to throw the whole power into the hands of a military commander. Though he approved of the clauſe by which ſchemes of conqueſt and extenſion of territory were condemned, he remarked, that it was eſſentially defective in other reſpects; as alluding to facts and offences which were not deſcribed, and to criminals whom, ſo far from puniſhing, it did not venture to deſcribe. With reſpect to the affair of preſents, he confeſſed that his opinion was rather ſingular. He was for an unlimited prohibition to men in high ſtations; but in the ordinary tranſactions of buſineſs, he was of opinion that they were uſeful, without giving room for any juſt apprehenſions. The government of India, as it was now conſtituted, was a government of favour, and not of juſtice; and nothing would be done for the natives unleſs the perſons who forwarded their affairs were gratified. In the mean time, however, the exception in favour of preſents of ceremony was founded upon ideas which he knew to be fallacious, and was even calculated to render the prohibition itſelf uſeleſs and ineffectual. For the purpoſe of receiving preſents of ceremony, all occaſions would be ſufficiently ſolemn. He warmly cenſured alſo the power of impriſonment given to the reſpective preſidencies, and he condemned the inſtitution of the new court of judicature as unneceſſary, arbitrary, and dangerous.

By Mr. Fox the bill was ſo highly diſapproved of, that he objected to the houſe going into a committee upon it. He endeavoured to ſhew, that, inſtead of diminiſhing, it was calculated to increaſe the calamities of the Eaſt; and, inſtead of reforming, to perpetuate the abuſes ſo much complained of. The board of controul, he ſaid, provided for a weak government at home by a diviſion of power; and, if there were a receipt or a noſtrum for making a weak government, it was by giving the power of contriving meaſures to one, and the nomination of the perſons who were to execute them to another. The negative given to the commiſſioners operated as a complete annihilation of the company, and the chartered rights ſo much

much vaunted of. The bill was a ſcheme of dark and deluſive art, and took away the rights of the company by ſlow and gradual ſap. The firſt ſtep was originally to contrive meaſures without the knowledge of the company; and the next, to convey orders ſecretly to India, at the very time perhaps that the commiſſioners were openly giving countenance to orders of a quite different tendency ſent from the directors. With regard to the new tribunal, he conſidered it as in truth a ſcreen for delinquents; ſince no man was to be tried but on the accuſation of the company or of the attorney-general; in which caſe he had only to conciliate government in order to remain in perfect ſecurity.

The oppoſition of Mr. Fox's party againſt this bill proved as fruitleſs as their efforts had been in favour of the other. The houſe divided on the ſpeaker's leaving the chair; when the motion was carried by a majority of two hundred and fifteen. Still, however, all parts of the bill were warmly debated. In the courſe of converſation upon this ſubject, Mr. Dempſter expreſſed a wiſh that the king could be requeſted to ſend over one of his ſons to become ſovereign of that country. We might then enter into a federal union, and enjoy all the benefits that could be derived from the inhabitants of the Eaſt by Europeans, viz. thoſe of commerce. The clauſes relative to the native princes and hereditary farmers were all withdrawn on the motion of Mr. Dundas; and under the head of preſents, the exception in favour of thoſe of ceremony was withdrawn. That clauſe, which inſiſted on all perſons returning from India to give an account of the value of their eſtates upon oath, was ſeverely cenſured by Mr. Dempſter and Mr. Eden; and after ſome debate was entirely withdrawn, as was alſo the idea of making the perſon take the oath when required by the board of controul. Mr. Pitt then propoſed, that perſons who had paſſed five years in India, and accumulated no more than five thouſand pounds for that time, or double that ſum for the next five years, ſhould be exempted from all proſecution on the ſcore of their fortunes. But on a ſuggeſtion by Mr. Atkinſon, that, in caſe of ſickneſs, it might not be practicable for a perſon arriving from India to give in an account upon oath in the ſpace of two months; on which ſuggeſtion, a power was granted to the court of exchequer for extending the term from time to time as they ſhould think proper. It had been the original idea of the chancellor, that this juriſdiction ſhould take place in twelve months; and it had been objected, that thus perſons would be deprived of the trial by jury, without time being granted them to chooſe whether they would ſubmit to the condition. Mr. Pitt now moved, that no account upon oath ſhould be required of any perſon who ſhould arrive from India before the firſt of January 1787. This amendment was likewiſe cenſured by oppoſition, as holding out an indemnity to peculators, and a warning for them to return within the aſſigned period. It was remarked by Mr. Sheridan, that, by the bill before the houſe, a perſon who took the oath would be liable all his lifetime to a proſecution for perjury. He could therefore make no ſettlement of his fortune; he could not ſell or mortgage his eſtate, as nobody would have any thing to do with a property which was ſtill liable to conteſt and forfeiture. This repreſentation produced another amendment, limiting the commencement of a proſecution to the period of three years. The clauſe prohibiting the return of any perſon to India under certain conditions, was alſo mitigated by two amendments from the chancellor; one of them exempting the officers of the king from its operation; and the other permitting the reſtoration of any perſon with the conſent of the directors and three-fourths of the court of proprietors.

With theſe amendments the bill finally paſſed the houſe of commons on the 28th of July. On being carried up to the houſe of lords, it met with a very vigorous oppoſition; the principal ſpeakers againſt it being Lord Stormont and the Earl of Carliſle.

liſle. The former animadverted upon the principle of ſeniority eſtabliſhed by it; which his lordſhip ſaid was particularly ill-ſuited to the critical poſture of affairs and our preſent ſituation in India; and he aſſerted, that, had ſuch a clauſe been in effect at the time that Lord Clive firſt entered into the company's ſervice, there would not have been an inch of the territorial poſſeſſions at preſent belonging to this country. It would damp the ardour of emulation, check the riſing ſpirit of the youth now in Aſia, and that at a time when the moſt extraordinary talents were neceſſary to raiſe us from our inauſpicious and ruined condition. He objected alſo to the power of recal in the board of controul; which, he ſaid, was by no means a ſufficient check upon the company's ſervants in India. The diſtance of time and place, he ſaid, were ſo great, that a recal from India could not have the leaſt effect. But theſe remonſtrances had very little weight with the houſe; the bill being finally paſſed on the 9th of Auguſt.

Some time after this, however, a declaratory law was found neceſſary, in conſequence of a controverſy which had ariſen between the board of controul and the company. It had been reſolved, in the month of October 1787, when his majeſty had reaſon to be alarmed, and to look with more than common anxiety to the ſafety and preſervation of every part of the Britiſh dominions, to ſend out four additional regiments for the better protection of our Indian poſſeſſions; nor was the deſign taken up as a temporary, but with a view to a permanent, eſtabliſhment of his majeſty's troops in India. At that time, no unwillingneſs to receive the regiments on-board the company's ſhips, and provide for their ſupport in India, had been intimated by the court of directors; but, on the contrary, the meaſure had been conſidered as a wiſe one, and the ſuggeſtion of it had given univerſal ſatisfaction. Since, however, the threatening ſtorm had been diſperſed, far different ſentiments prevailed. Some of the directors, at leaſt, were of opinion, that, unleſs they made a requiſition to government for further military aſſiſtance, they had it in their option to bear, or to refuſe to bear, the expence of any additional regiments of his majeſty's army which might be ſent to India; and this opinion ſeemed to be, in a great meaſure, grounded on the act of 1781, by which the Eaſt-India company were bound to pay for ſuch of his majeſty's troops as had, by their requiſition, been ſent to India. This idea had been much agitated without doors, and the directors had thought proper to conſult different counſel of eminence on the ſubject.

In this buſineſs two queſtions naturally aroſe.—Firſt, Whether the king had a right to ſend his troops to any part of his dominions? and, ſecondly, If he ſent them to India, who ought to defray the expence? That his majeſty had an undoubted right, by his royal prerogative, to direct the diſtribution of his army, no one could, with any colour of reaſon, diſpute. The only point, therefore, which offered itſelf for diſcuſſion was, whether, if his majeſty, by virtue of his prerogative, thought proper to ſend four additional regiments to India, the expence of ſending them, and their ſupport, ought to be provided for out of the revenues of India, which they protected? It was certainly the opinion of miniſters, that, by the act of 1784, the authority and power of the court of directors, touching the military and political concerns of India, and alſo the collection, management, and application, of the revenues of the territorial poſſeſſions, was transferred to the board of controul, which might direct the appropriation of theſe revenues in the manner that to them ſhould appear to be moſt for the public advantage; but as doubts had been entertained by others, and the opinions of counſel, confirming thoſe doubts, had been taken, all of which had gone abroad into the world, it was conſidered as a neceſſary meaſure to call upon the different branches of the legiſlature to remove thoſe doubts in the moſt effectual way by a bill. It was certainly very evident, that, on the

the preſent occaſion, the four regiments might, on-board the company's ſhips, be ſent out to India at a very inconſiderable expence; whereas, if tranſports had been ſpecially provided for that purpoſe, the expence muſt have been enormous. To oblige the company, therefore, to pay the expence out of their Indian revenues, as had already been intimated to them by the commiſſioners of controul, the chancellor of the exchequer moved, on the 5th of February 1788, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for removing any doubts reſpecting the power of the commiſſioners for the affairs of India."

In explanation of this bill, and in anſwer to the remarks of oppoſition, Mr. Pitt deſired to remind the houſe that he had provoked the diſcuſſion of the bill, and had earneſtly ſolicited them to bring it to the teſt of the moſt ſevere and ſcrupulous inveſtigation. He found that it would be diſputed, whether by the act of 1784 the board of controul had any right of ſuperintendence over the revenue? Would it be contended that parliament meant to leave the finances in the hands of the company, who had been declared unfit to be truſted with them? Was it likely, that, when they provided for the better management of the political and military concerns, they had paid no attention to the circumſtance upon which theſe concerns inſeparably depended? The board of controul had already proceeded to reduce the enormous eſtabliſhments in India; their right of interference in that reſpect had never been queſtioned; and what indeed would be the conſequence of denying this right? The court of directors, if they had it in their power, as the expiration of their charter drew near, and it was doubtful whether their monopoly would be renewed, would certainly make it their firſt object to ſwell the amount of their imports, and would neglect the care of the territorial and political ſtate of India. The duty of adminiſtration was to look, firſt, to the proſperity and happineſs of the natives; ſecondly, to the ſecurity of the territorial poſſeſſions; thirdly, to the discharge of the debts due to the perſons who had advanced their money, and enabled the company to ſtruggle with their late difficulties; and, in the laſt place, to the commercial benefit of the proprietors. Was it probable that the court of directors would act upon that ſcale? Could it have been intended to confide in their diſcretion? It had been ſaid, that the powers attributed to the board of controul were the ſame in ſubſtance as had before been given to the ſecretaries of ſtate and the lords of the treaſury. But the fact was otherwiſe. The court of directors had been obliged to communicate their diſpatches previous to their going to India; but there was no obligation upon the ſecretary of ſtate to give any directions concerning them. The reſponſibility had ordinarily reſted, under the former government, with the court of directors; under the preſent it was wholly veſted with the board of controul.

An objection had been ſtated, that the declaratory bill conveyed to the king the power of maintaining an army without the conſent of parliament. No propoſition (Mr. Pitt obſerved) could be more adverſe to his intentions than that which was thus imputed to him. But in reality the troops in queſtion had already been recogniſed by parliament when they voted the eſtimate for raiſing them; and the number of king's regiments ſerving in India would always be to be aſcertained by the company belonging to each which remained in England for the purpoſe of recruiting, and the expence of which would be to be provided for by parliament.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged, that it had been the object of the act of 1784 to aſſume the power of ſuperintendence of controul, without aſſuming the power of patronage. In the preſent bill he declared, that every thing had been done which his underſtanding had ſuggeſted for the diminution of patronage. The regiments in queſtion belonged to the crown; and of courſe it could not be ſuppoſed that the ſovereign could entirely depart from his prerogative of naming his

own officers. But the king had acted with the moſt gracious attention to the company, and to the merits of the officers who had grown grey in their ſervice; having relinquiſhed nearly half the patronage of the regiments, and leaving the diſpoſal of theſe commiſſions to the court of directors. The company indeed alleged that they had ſix hundred officers unemployed; but the king could not forget that he had twenty-eight hundred officers upon half-pay, not perhaps more meritorious, but certainly not leſs ſo, than thoſe in the company's ſervice, and many of whom had actually ſerved with diſtinction in India. Such had been the forbearance he had thought it proper to exerciſe upon the ſubject of patronage. But if, by the objection that had been ſtarted, it was intended to refer to the great political patronage, this he did not deny that he had at all times intended to aſſume. Men, who were reſponſible for the government of a country, ought undoubtedly to have the appointment of thoſe whom they were to entruſt with the execution of their orders. But it would be admitted that the patronage left to the company was ſtill very conſiderable, when the great extent of their military eſtabliſhment was properly recollected. Mr. Pitt added, that the objections that were ſtarted on this head would poſſibly throw difficulties in the way of the conſolidation of the two armies in India; an object on many accounts deſirable, and which in ſome way or other muſt be attempted. If it ſhould be thought adviſable to make the whole army royal, then undoubtedly the patronage of the crown would be greatly increaſed. He believed, however, that the meaſure was neceſſary; and there was ſcarcely any thing to which he would not aſſent, to remove the apprehenſions of the nation reſpecting the undue uſe of this patronage. For the bill now before the houſe, Mr. Pitt profeſſed himſelf ready to propoſe clauſes that ſhould annihilate every ſuſpicion of danger.

The ſpeech of Mr. Pitt produced a favourable effect upon the country gentlemen; and the clauſes which he had alluded to, being moved, were received without any debate. Theſe provided, That no king's troops, beyond the number which was now propoſed, ſhould be ſent to India under the authority of any exiſting law: that no increaſe of ſalary ſhould be given to any of the ſervants of the company, without the diſpatches for that purpoſe being laid before both houſes of parliament thirty days previous to their being ſent; and that no gratuity ſhould be given, the propoſal for which did not originate with the court of directors. A fourth clauſe was added to theſe by the miniſter, which had not preciſely the ſame object: it directed, that an account of the revenues and diſburſements of the company ſhould be laid before parliament at a certain aſſigned period in the courſe of every year.

The bill was carried up to the houſe of lords on the 14th of March, read a firſt time on the following day, which was Saturday, and propoſed for a ſecond reading on the enſuing Monday. This precipitation was made the ſubject of a petition, offered by certain proprietors, and preſented to the houſe by the Duke of Norfolk, in which they requeſted a delay of three days, till a general meeting could be held of the proprietors of the Eaſt-India company. To this ſuggeſtion it was objected by Lord Thurlow and Lord Hawkeſbury, that the ſhips of the Eaſt-India company were now detained in port at the enormous expence of three or four hundred pounds per diem. By Lord Stormont and Lord Loughborough it was replied, that no expence, however great, ought to weigh in the conſideration of the preſent queſtion. The bill decided upon a matter of private right, and parliament could not juſtly refuſe to hear the petitioners. The houſe divided upon the queſtions: contents thirty-two, not contents ſeventy-five. A motion of Lord Portcheſter was rejected by a ſimilar majority, for referring a queſtion to the twelve judges reſpecting the true meaning and intent of the act which was paſſed in the year 1784.

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The Duke of Richmond ſaid, that he was peculiarly circumſtanced on the preſent occaſion, ſince he had never been pleaſed with any of the bills for the government of India that had yet been brought into parliament. He had ever been of opinion, that the concerns of the eaſt were truſted in the beſt hands when they were veſted in the company itſelf. He had oppoſed the bill of 1783, becauſe it flagrantly violated the charter of the company, and placed an immenſe power in the hands of a commiſſion, that was not reſponſible, ſo far as he could find, either to the king or the parliament. He had oppoſed the act of 1784, becauſe it gave to the crown an enormous addition of power. But he could not admit that that act was in any degree ſo violent and deſpotical as the bill which preceded it. The declaratory meaſure now under conſideration muſt neceſſarily have his complete approbation. It conſiſted of two diſtinct parts; its expoſition of the act of 1784, and certain enacting clauſes, all containing checks and reſtraints upon the extenſive patronage that the government of the Eaſt naturally gave. To the former part he muſt inevitably agree. That the act of 1784 gave to the board of controul complete authority, had always been his opinion. For that reaſon he had oppoſed it: but, entertaining that opinion, he muſt juſtify the preſent bill, which, in his mind, was a true declaration of the fact. He could not but equally approve of the reſtraints that were propoſed upon the exerciſe of patronage. Patronage was inſeparable from power. But when he ſaw the induſtry with which it was limited, and miniſters were tied down from the abuſe of it; when he ſaw that it was not to be uſed otherwiſe than for the good of the ſervice, he could not view the preſent meaſure with the ſame jealouſy, with which he was accuſtomed to regard propoſitions for extending the power of the crown. The bill, however, underwent a ſevere diſcuſſion in this as it had done in the other houſe; but at length paſſed.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

VARIOUS OPINIONS on WOMEN.

THE celebrated pedeſtrian traveller, Mr. Ledyard, who had travelled on foot over moſt parts of the globe, gives the following amiable portrait of benevolence in the fair ſex; and as his teſtimony is ſo highly honourable to them, and founded on extenſive experience, we conceive there can be no doubt of its juſtneſs and truth:

"I have always remarked, that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane; that they are inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous, and modeſt; and that they do not heſitate like men to perform a generous action. Not haughty, nor arrogant, nor ſupercilious, they are full of courteſy, and fond of ſociety; more liable, in general, to err than men; but in general, alſo, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than them. To a woman, whether civilized or ſavage, I never addreſſed myſelf in the language of decency and friendſhip, without receiving a decent and friendly anſwer. With man it has often been otherwiſe.

"In wandering over the barren plains of inhoſpitable Denmark, through honeſt Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churliſh Finland, unprincipled Ruſſia, and the wide-ſpread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or ſick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly ſo; and to add to this virtue, ſo worthy the appellation of benevolence, theſe actions have been performed in ſo free and ſo kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the ſweeteſt draught; and if hungry, I ate the coarſe morſel with a double reliſh."

WOMAN in VERSE.

Oh! form'd alike for virtue and delight,
To reaſon lovely, as to fancy bright,
Angelic ſoothers of the mental ſtorm,
What winds can ruffle, or what waves deform:
When Woman ſmiles, the halcyon of the breaſt,
The toiling thoughts and ſurging paſſions reſt.
Pliant to bind, and yielding to controul,
With ſofteſt art ſhe ſways the rudeſt ſoul;
Her's melting kindneſs, inexpreſſive grace,
The ſpirit beaming through the ſeraph face;
Her's pity for the wretched, prone to grieve,
Awake to ſee, and thoughtful to relieve:
Inſtinctive wiſdom her's, unſtudied ſkill,
And inborn purity that ſhrinks from ill;
And ſportive fancy her's, and taſte refin'd,
The flow'rs and ornaments of blooming mind;
Like vernal bloſſoms, changeful, bright, and gay.
Sudden and ſweet her young ideas play.

WOMAN in PROSE.

By Mr. Sheridan.

Woman is by nature, perhaps, a *paſſionate animal.* I do not ſay that it is a moral obligation to be a ſcold. But, leſs condemned than men to accident and violence, ſhe muſt be leſs apt to cope with when it comes, either with the patience that can be perfect only through ſuffering, or with that active fortitude, which, ſtrengthening while it ſtruggles, ſometimes learns at laſt to check aſſailing fortune, to encounter, to overcome, it! While with woman all is paſſive as to her powers and reſources! Her weapons are words—her aſſaults are in her ſorrows! What ſtrength ſhe has is from weakneſs; her beſt ſecurity is from fear! She eludes, ſometimes, by ſhrinking, the calamity not otherwiſe to be eſcaped. But when all fails, when bruiſed and broken, though in ſpite of bending before the ſtorm, ſhe then is not to be bereft of the laſt ſad conſolation, the cry of nature, the tears that overflow from anguiſh, the groans and exclamations which lighten the overloaded heart!

HINTS FOR THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

(Continued from vol. i. p. 404.)

NO events have been related with more accuracy than thoſe which have happened in France ſince the beginning of the fifteenth century; for it was ever the cuſtom of the monarchs of that kingdom to have each his cotemporary hiſtorian. And it is a true obſervation, that the more troubleſome the times, the more probable it becomes that the real hiſtory of thoſe times will be communicated to poſterity: both parties have their advocates, who, by reciprocally diſcovering the weak ſide of their opponents, generally at laſt unveil the truth. Had we even lived during the factious minorities of the kings of France, we could not have been better acquainted with the tranſactions of thoſe days than we now are.

The firſt book we would recommend a gentleman to procure, as a key to the ancient French writers, is the following: *La Bibliotheque de François Grudé; ou Catalogue general de toutes Sortes d'Autheurs qui ont ecrit en François depuis 500 Ans et plus. Paris,* 1584, *in fol. Tom. I.* The reſt were never publiſhed; the book is now very ſcarce.—And, when to this are added the two following works, little farther aſſiſtance will be wanting to point out the French hiſtorians: Du Cheſne's *Hiſtoriæ Francorum Scriptores, 5 vol. fol.* and Dubouquet's *Rerum Gallicarum et Franciorum Scriptores, 8 vol. fol.* In the mean time we ſhall ſay a few words on the principal of them.

Turpin we ſhall firſt mention, in order to inform the reader, that the Hiſtory

Hiſtory of Charles the Great, publiſhed under his name, is a mere romance, written in the old French language, with this title: *Chronique et Hiſtoire faite et compoſée par Turpin, Archeveque de Rheims, contenant les Proueſſes et Faits d'Armes advenus en ſon Tems du Roi Charles le Grand, dit Charlemagne, et de ſon Neveu Roland. Trad. du Latin, Paris*, 1527, 4to.

Jean Sire de Jouville was a gentleman of diſtinction at the court of St. Louis, and, by the female line, of the houſe of Burgundy. He attended his ſovereign in various campaigns; was brave, wiſe, and honeſt.—In the year 1305, being then upwards of ſeventy, he wrote the hiſtory of his royal maſter's atchievements, and died at the age of ninety. In the year 1748 was found an original MS. of this author, which was purchaſed for the library of the then king of France.

Jean Juvenal des Urſins was born, in 1388, of a noble family in Champagne; he died archbiſhop of Rheims in 1473. This is the Urſins who was ordered by Charles VII. to enquire into the juſtice of the ſentence of Johanna d'Arc, called the Maid of Orleans; but this enquiry was after her execution.—He wrote the Hiſtory of his own Times, from 1380 to 1422, which was re-publiſhed in 1653 at Paris, with Godefroi's notes.

Alain Charties lived in the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. He had the remarkable honour to receive, when aſleep, a kiſs from Margaret of Scotland; who declared it was not Charties ſhe had kiſſed, but the lips from which ſhe had heard ſo many good and pleaſing words. He was held in great eſtimation on account of his learning.—The laſt edition of his works was publiſhed under the following title: *Les Oeuvres d' Alain Charties, Secretaire de Rois Charles VI. et Charles VII. contenans l'Hiſtoire de ſon Tems, l'Eſperence, le Curial, le Quadrilogue, et autres Pieces. Edition revue, corrigée, et augmentée, par André du Cheſne. Paris*, 1617, 4to. In which, it may be proper to obſerve, are found ſeveral pieces aſcribed by Du Cheſne to Charties, which certainly were not his.

Philippe de Comines, ſeigneur d'Argenton, was born of a noble family in Flanders in 1445, and died in 1509. He was lord of the bedchamber to Louis XI. of whom he was a particular favourite, but was diſgraced by Charles VIII. and thrown into a vile priſon; after which he was removed to Paris, into a more tolerable place of confinement; and, after two years impriſonment, was found intirely innocent.—His hiſtory comprehends the events of thirty-four years in the reigns of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. Notwithſtanding the various memoirs which ſince his time have been crowded into the world from various pens, thoſe of Comines retain their original value: *Les Memoires de Philippe de Comines, nouvelle edition, revue ſur les MSS. enrichie de Notes et de Figures, et d'un ample Recueil de Preuves, par l'Abbé Lenglet du Freſnoi. Paris*, 1744, 4 *vol.* 4to.

Jean Froiſſart, canon of Chimay, was born at Valenciennes about the year 1337, and died, as is generally believed, in 1402. He wrote a chronicle of the tranſactions between France, Spain, and England, from the year 1326 to 1400: *Hiſtoire et Chronique de Jhan Froiſſart, contenant les Guerres de France et d'Angleterre, et d'autres Lieux, depuis l'an* MCCCXVI. *juſqu'en* MCCCC. *&c. Lyon*, 1559 and 1590. 2 *vol. fol.*—To this work muſt neceſſarily be added Monſtrelet's Continuation from 1400 to 1467, as alſo that of Denys Sauvage to the year 1516. Theſe laſt are printed together in 2 volumes folio, Paris, 1572. Monſtrelet lived in the times of which he wrote; he was, for ſome time, governor of Cambray.

Michel de Caſtelneau, ſeigneur de Mauviſpere, during the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry II. was five times ambaſſador to England, and may therefore reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have been well acquainted with the ſecret hiſtory of his own times.—His *Memoires* were publiſhed by Jean de Laboureurs at Paris, 1660, 2 vol. fol. To which are ſince added, *Suite des Memoires de Caſtelneau, Tome troiſieme, contenant les nouvelles Additions et les Preuves, &c. avec plus de* 400 *armoires en taille douce. Bruxelles*, 1731, *fol.*

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The reader muſt be content with this ſhort catalogue of ancient French hiſtorians, at leaſt for the preſent. We are now come to the more turbulent times of the League and Minority, when every hand that could hold a pen ſcribbled in defence of ſome party. This therefore would lead us into too large a field for our preſent deſign.

We now come to the ancient hiſtorians of England.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, a very ancient writer of Engliſh hiſtory, biſhop of St. Aſaph, called by ancient biographers *Galloſridus Monumetenſis*. Leland conjectures that he was educated in a Benedictine convent at Monmouth, where he was born; and that he became a monk of that order. Bale, and after him Pitts, call him Archdeacon of Monmouth: and it is generally aſſerted that he was made biſhop of St. Aſaph in the year 1151 or 1152, in the reign of King Stephen. His hiſtory was probably finiſhed after the year 1138. It contains a fabulous account of Britiſh kings, from the Trojan Brutus to the reign of Cadwallader in the year 690. But Geoffrey, whatever cenſure he may deſerve for his credulity, was not the inventor of the ſtories he relates. It is a tranſlation from the manuſcript written in the Britiſh language, and brought to England from Armorica by his friend Gaulter, archdeacon of Oxford. But the atchievements of King Arthur, Merlin's prophecies, many ſpeeches and letters, were chiefly his own addition. In excuſe for this hiſtorian, Mr. Wharton judiciouſly obſerves, that fabulous hiſtories were then the faſhion, and popular traditions a recommendation to his book.

Matthew Paris is one of the beſt hiſtorians from William the Conqueror to the latter end of the reign of Henry III. but of his life few particulars have been tranſmitted to us. Leland, his original biographer, without determining whether he was born in France or England, informs us, that he was a monk of St. Alban's, and that he was ſent by Pope Innocent to reform the monks of the convent at Holm in Norway. Biſhop Bale, the next in point of time, adds to the above relation, that, on account of his extraordinary gifts of body and mind, he was much eſteemed, particularly by King Henry III. who commanded him to write the hiſtory of his reign. Fuller makes him a native of Cambridgeſhire, becauſe there was an ancient family of his name in that county. He alſo mentions his being ſent by the pope to viſit the monks in the dioceſe of Norwich. Matthew Paris died in the monaſtery of St. Alban's in the year 1259. He was doubtleſs a man of extraordinary knowledge for the thirteenth century; of an excellent moral character, and, as an hiſtorian, of ſtrict integrity. His ſtyle is unpoliſhed; but that defect is ſufficiently atoned for by the honeſt freedom with which he relates the truth, regardleſs of the dignity or ſanctity of the perſons concerned. —His works are, 1. *Hiſtoria ab Adamo ad Conqueſtum Angliæ*, lib. i. manuſcript. Moſt of this book is tranſcribed, by Matthew of Weſtminſter, into the firſt part of his Florilegium. 2. *Hiſtoriæ major, ſeu rerum Anglicanarum hiſtoria à Gul. Conqueſtoris adventu ad annum* 43 *Henrici* III. &c. ſeveral times printed. The firſt part of this hiſtory, viz. to the year 1235, is tranſcribed almoſt verbatim from the Chronicle of Roger Wendover; and the Appendix, from the year 1260, is the work of William Raſhinger, who was alſo a monk of St. Alban's. 3. *Vitæ duorum Offarum, Merciæ regum, S. Albani fundatorum.* 4. *Geſta* 22 *abbatum S. Albani.* 5. *Additamenta chronicorum ad hiſt. majorem*; printed. 6. *Hiſtoria minor, ſive epitome majoris hiſtoriæ*; manuſcript. Beſides many other things in manuſcript.

Raphael Holinſhed, famous for the Chronicles under his name, was deſcended from a family that lived at Boſely in Cheſhire; but neither the time of his birth, nor ſcarcely any circumſtances of his life, are known. However, he appears to have been a man of conſiderable learning, and to have had a genius particularly adapted for hiſtory. His Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were firſt publiſhed at London in 1570, in 2 vols folio; and then in

1587,

1587, in 3 vols. In this ſecond edition ſeveral ſheets in the ſecond and third volumes were caſtrated for containing ſome paſſages diſagreeable to Queen Elizabeth and her miniſters; but the caſtrations have ſince been printed apart. Holinſhed was not the ſole compiler of this work, being aſſiſted in it by ſeveral other hands. The time of his death is unknown; but from his will, which is prefixed to Hearne's edition of *Camden's Annals*, it appears to have happened between 1578 and 1582.

Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle of the Kings of England, was born at Seſſinghurſt, in Kent, about the year 1568. After going through the uſual courſe of academical learning at Hart-hall, in Oxford, he travelled into foreign parts; and upon his return home was created maſter of arts, and ſoon after, in 1603, received from King James I. the honour of knighthood. In 1620, he was high ſheriff of Oxfordſhire; but, engaging to pay ſome of the debts of his wife's family, he was reduced to poverty, and obliged to betake himſelf for ſhelter to the Fleet priſon, where he compoſed ſeveral books. It has been obſerved, that his Chronicle of the Kings of England was ever more eſteemed by readers of a lower claſs than by ſuch as had a critical knowledge of hiſtory. The author ſeems to have been ſometimes more ſtudious to pleaſe than to inform, and with that view to have ſacrificed even chronology itſelf to method. In 1658, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton, publiſhed a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been ſeveral times reprinted ſince, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I. Sir Richard alſo tranſlated ſeveral works from the French and Italian; and died very poor, in the Fleet priſon, on the 18th of February 1645.

William Camden, the great antiquarian and hiſtorian, was born in London in the year 1551. His father was a native of Litchfield in Staffordſhire, who ſettling in London, became a member of the company of Painter-ſtainers, and lived in the Old Bailey. His mother was of the ancient family of Curwen, of Wickington in Cumberland. He was educated firſt at Chriſt's hoſpital, and afterwards at St. Paul's ſchool: from thence he was ſent, in 1566, to Oxford, and entered ſervitor of Magdalen college: but, being diſappointed of a demy's place, he removed to Broad-gate hall, and ſomewhat more than two years after to Chriſt-church, where he was ſupported by his kind friend and patron Dr. Thornton. About this time he was a candidate for a fellowſhip of All-Souls college, but loſt it by the intrigues of the popiſh party. In 1570 he ſupplicated the regents of the univerſity to be admitted batchelor of arts; but in this alſo he miſcarried. The following year Mr. Camden came to London, where he proſecuted his favourite ſtudy of antiquity under the patronage of Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter, by whoſe intereſt he was made ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool in 1575. From the time of his leaving the univerſity to this period, he took ſeveral journeys to different parts of England, with a view to make obſervations and collect materials for his *Britannia*, in which he was deeply engaged. In 1581 he became intimately acquainted with the learned preſident Briſſon, who was then in England; and in 1586 he publiſhed the firſt edition of his Britannia; a work which, though much enlarged and improved in future editions, was even then eſteemed an honour to its author, and the glory of its country. In 1593 he ſucceeded to the head maſterſhip of Weſtminſter ſchool on the reſignation of Dr. Grant. In this office he continued till 1597, when he was promoted to be Clarenceux king at arms. In 1607 he publiſhed his laſt edition of the Britannia, which is that from which the ſeveral Engliſh tranſlations have been made; and in 1608 he began to digeſt his materials for a hiſtory of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The firſt part of his Annals of the Queen did not appear till the year 1615, and he determined that the ſecond volume ſhould not appear till after his death. The reign of Queen

Elizabeth

Elizabeth was ſo recent when the firſt volume of the Annals was publiſhed, that many of the perſons concerned, or their dependents, were ſtill living. It is no wonder, therefore, that the honeſt hiſtorian ſhould offend thoſe whoſe actions would not bear enquiry. Some of his enemies were clamorous and troubleſome; which determined him not to publiſh the ſecond volume during his life; but, that poſterity might be in no danger of diſappointment, he depoſited one copy in the Cotton library, and tranſmitted another to his friend Dupuy at Paris. It was firſt printed at Leyden in 1625. The work was entirely finiſhed in 1617; and from that time he was principally employed in collecting more materials for the further improvement of his Britannia. He died at Chiſlehurſt in 1623, in the 73d year of his age; and was buried with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-abbey in the ſouth aiſle, where a monument of white marble was erected to his memory. Camden was a man of ſingular modeſty and integrity; profoundly learned in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom, and a judicious and conſcientious hiſtorian. He was reverenced and eſteemed by the literati of all nations, and will be ever remembered as an honour to the age and country wherein he lived. Beſides the works already mentioned, he was author of an excellent Greek grammar, and of ſeveral tracts in Hearne's collection. But his great work, the Britannia, is that upon which his fame is chiefly built. The edition above-mentioned, to which he put his laſt hand, was correctly printed in folio, much augmented, amended where it was neceſſary, and adorned with maps. It was firſt tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed in folio at London, in 1611, by the laborious Dr. Philemon Holland, a phyſician of Coventry. A new tranſlation, made with the utmoſt fidelity from the laſt edition of our author's work, was publiſhed in 1695, by Edmund Gibſon of Queen's college in Oxford, afterwards biſhop of London; in which, beſides the addition of notes, and of all that deſerved to be taken notice of in Dr. Holland's firſt edition, which, though thrown out of the text, is preſerved at the bottom of the page, there are many other augmentations and improvements, all properly diſtinguiſhed from the genuine work of the author, as they ought to be: and the ſame judicious method obtained in the next edition of the ſame performance, which was juſtly conſidered as the very beſt book of its kind that had been hitherto publiſhed. But the public has recently been put in poſſeſſion of a new tranſlation, and ſtill more improved edition, by that learned and induſtrious topographer Mr. Gough, under whoſe hands it has been enlarged to near double the ſize of the laſt of the preceding editions.

Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and lord high chancellor of England, was deſcended from an ancient family in Cheſhire, and born at Dinton near Hindon, in Wiltſhire, in 1608. He was entered of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where, in 1625, he took the degree of A. B. and afterwards ſtudied the law in the Middle Temple. In the parliament which began at Weſtminſter April 10, 1640, he ſerved for Wooten-Baſſet in Wiltſhire. But, that parliament being ſoon after diſſolved, he was choſen for Saltaſh in Cornwall in the long parliament. His abilities were much taken notice of, and he was employed in ſeveral committees to examine into divers grievances; but at laſt, being diſſatisfied with the proceedings in the parliament, he retired to the king, and was made chancellor of the exchequer, a privy-counſellor, and knight. Upon the declining of the king's cauſe, he went to France, where, after the death of Charles I. he was ſworn of the privy council to Charles II. In 1649, he and the Lord Cottington were ſent ambaſſadors extraordinary into Spain; and in 1657 he was conſtituted lord high chancellor of England. The year before the reſtoration, the Duke of York fell in love with Mrs. Ann Hyde, the chancellor's eldeſt daughter, but carefully concealed the amour both from the king and chancellor. As it was by a promiſe of marriage, however, that he

he had gained upon her, he was afterwards induced to fulfil his engagement, and the ceremony was performed after the reſtoration. Upon the reſtoration, her father was choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford; and ſoon after created baron Hindon in Wiltſhire, viſcount Cornbury in Oxfordſhire, and earl of Clarendon in Wiltſhire; and, on the death of Henry lord Falkland, was made lord lieutenant of Oxfordſhire. He took care neither to load the king's prerogative, nor encroach upon the liberties of the people; and therefore would not ſet aſide the petition of right, nor endeavour to raiſe the ſtar-chamber or high-commiſſion courts again: nor did he attempt to repeal the bill for triennial parliaments; and, when he might have obtained two millions for a ſtanding revenue, he aſked but one million two hundred thouſand pounds per annum, which he thought would ſtill put the king upon the neceſſity of having recourſe to his parliament. In this juſt conduct he is ſaid to have been influenced by the following incident, which happened ſome years before. When he firſt began to grow eminent in the law, he went down to viſit his father in Wiltſhire; who, one day as they were walking in the fields together, obſerved to him, that men of his profeſſion were apt to ſtretch the prerogative too far, and to injure liberty; but charged him, if ever he came to any eminence in his profeſſion, never to ſacrifice the laws and liberty of his country to his own intereſt or the will of his prince: he repeated his advice twice; and, immediately falling into a fit of an apoplexy, died in a few hours: and this circumſtance had a laſting influence upon him. In 1662, he oppoſed the king's marriage with the infanta of Portugal, and the ſale of Dunkirk: however, the following year, articles of high treaſon were exhibited againſt him by the Earl of Briſtol; but they were rejected by the houſe of lords. In 1664, he oppoſed the war with Holland. In Auguſt 1667, he was removed from his poſt of lord chancellor; and in November following impeached of high treaſon and other crimes and miſdemeanors by the houſe of commons: upon which he retired into France, when a bill was paſſed for baniſhing him from the king's dominions. He reſided at Rouen in Normandy; and, dying there in 1674, his body was brought to England and interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.—He wrote, 1. A hiſtory of the rebellion, 3 vols. folio, and 6 vols. octavo; a ſecond part of which was lately bequeathed to the public by his lordſhip's deſcendant the late Lord Hyde and Cornbury. 2. A letter to the Duke of York, and another to the Ducheſs of York, upon occaſion of their embracing the Romiſh religion. 3. An anſwer to Hobbes's Leviathan. 4. A hiſtory of the rebellion and civil wars in Ireland, octavo; and ſome other works.

A Swediſh author of ſome celebrity, from whom we have borrowed many remarks on the ſubject of hiſtory, highly objects to the confuſed mode in which moſt hiſtories are put together: he propoſes, as an improved method, that the reign of every king ſhould be divided into the following heads, having firſt conciſely mentioned their deſcent, birth, acceſſion, marriage, and children: 1. Wars in general, and their immediate conſequences; 2. Victories in particular; 3. Sieges, and the motives of them; 4. Treaties, alliances, and articles of peace; 5. Domeſtic regulations, trade, and navigation; 6. Economy and finances; 7. Arts and ſciences; 8. Laws, manners, and cuſtoms; 9. Religion and ceremonies; 10. Epidemical diſeaſes, and burials; 11. Diſpoſition, conduct, virtues, and vices, of the people; 12. Men diſtinguiſhed for their parts, learning, &c.

"Thus," concludes this author, "I conceive that hiſtory might reſemble a well-diſpoſed garden, in which every one might cull the flowers that beſt ſuited his taſte: a chronologiſt, a diſputant, a ſtateſman, a lawyer, an artiſt, a moraliſt, in ſhort every reader, might, with very little trouble, turn to thoſe things with which he was deſirous to be acquainted. Who knows but ſuch a hiſtory

might tempt even the ladies to throw away their romances, as they might with great eaſe find out ſuch ſubjects as would entertain them. It would alſo probably put a ſtop to the publication of many uſeleſs books, which are nothing more than extracts from hiſtory. Thus, Monſ. Menetrier might have ſaved himſelf the trouble of collecting religious ceremonies; Perrault, d'Auvigni, Niceron, and others, would have had no occaſion to ſelect, from ſo many hiſtorians, the lives of eminent and learned men; the compiler of *Victoires memorables des François* might have found other, and perhaps better, employment." And thus, conclude we, the editor of the Britannic Magazine might have avoided the arduous though not unpleaſing taſk of compiling a Hiſtory of the Wars of England!

ORIGIN OF PLAY-HOUSES IN ENGLAND.

THE moſt ancient Engliſh play-houſes were the Curtain in Shoreditch and the Theatre. In the time of Shakeſpeare, who commenced a dramatic writer in 1592, there were no leſs than ten theatres open. Four of theſe were private houſes, viz. that in Blackfriars, the Cockpit or Phœnix in Drury-Lane, a theatre in Whitefriars, and one in Saliſbury-court. The other ſix were called public theatres, viz. the Globe, the Swan, the Roſe, and the Hope, on the Bank-ſide; the Red Bull, at the upper end of St. John's-ſtreet; and the Fortune, in Whitecroſs-ſtreet. The two laſt were chiefly frequented by citizens. Mr. Malone gives us a pretty copious account of theſe play-houſes, in a ſupplement to his laſt edition of Shakeſpeare, which we ſhall here inſert.

Moſt, if not all (ſays he) of Shakeſpeare's plays were performed either at the Globe or at the theatre in Blackfriars. It appears that they both belonged to the ſame company of comedians, viz. his majeſty's ſervants, which title they aſſumed, after a licence had been granted to them by King James in 1603, having before that time been called the ſervants of the lord chamberlain.

The theatre in Blackfriars was a private houſe; but the peculiar and diſtinguiſhing marks of a private play-houſe it is not eaſy to aſcertain. It was very ſmall, and plays were there uſually repreſented by candle-light. The Globe, ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the river Thames, was a hexagonal building, partly open to the weather, partly covered with reeds. It was a public theatre, and of conſiderable ſize, and there they always acted by day-light. On the roof of the Globe, and the other public theatres, a pole was erected, to which a flag was affixed. Theſe flags were probably diſplayed only during the hours of exhibition; and it ſhould ſeem from a paſſage in one of the old comedies that they were taken down during Lent, in which ſeaſon no plays were preſented. The Globe, though hexagonal at the outſide, was probably a rotunda within, and perhaps had its name from its circular form. It might, however, have been denominated only from its ſign, which was a figure of Hercules ſupporting the Globe. This theatre was burnt down in 1613, but it was rebuilt in the following year, and decorated with more ornament than had been originally beſtowed upon it. The exhibitions at the Globe ſeem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower claſs of people; thoſe at Blackfriars for a more ſelect and judicious audience.

A writer informs us, that one of theſe theatres was a winter and the other a ſummer houſe. As the Globe was partly expoſed to the weather, and they acted there uſually by day-light, it was probably the ſummer theatre. The exhibitions here ſeem to have been more frequent than at Blackfriars, at leaſt till the year 1604 or 1605, when the Bank-ſide appears to have become leſs faſhionable and leſs frequented than it formerly had been. Many of our ancient dramatic pieces were performed in the yards of carriers inns; in which, in the

the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the comedians, who then firſt united themſelves into companies, erected an occaſional ſtage. The form of theſe temporary play-houſes ſeems to be preſerved in our modern theatres. The galleries are in both ranged over each other on three ſides of the building. The ſmall rooms under the loweſt of theſe galleries anſwer to our preſent boxes; and it is obſervable that theſe, even in theatres which were built in a ſubſequent period expreſsly for dramatic exhibitions, ſtill retained their old name, and are frequently called rooms by our ancient writers. The yard bears a ſufficient reſemblance to the pit, as at preſent in uſe. We may ſuppoſe the ſtage to have been raiſed in this area, on the fourth ſide, with its back to the gateway of the inn, at which the money for admiſſion was taken. Hence, in the middle of the Globe, and I ſuppoſe of the other public theatres, in the time of Shakeſpeare, there was an open yard or area, where the common people ſtood to ſee the exhibition; from which circumſtance they are called by our author groundlings, and by Ben Jonſon 'the underſtanding gentlemen of the ground.'

In the ancient play-houſes there appears to have been a private box, of which it is not eaſy to aſcertain the ſituation. It ſeems to have been placed at the ſide of the ſtage towards the rear, and to have been at a lower price: in this ſome people ſat, either from economy or ſingularity. The galleries, or ſcaffolds as they are ſometimes called, and that part of the houſe which in the private theatres was named the pit, ſeem to have been at the ſame price; and probably in houſes of reputation, ſuch as the Globe, and that in Blackfriars, the price of admiſſion into thoſe parts of the theatre was ſixpence, while in ſome meaner play-houſes it was only one penny, in others only two-pence. The price of admiſſion into the beſt rooms or boxes was, I believe, in our author's time, one ſhilling; though afterwards it appears to have riſen to two ſhillings and half-a-crown.

From ſeveral paſſages in our old plays, we learn, that ſpectators were admitted on the ſtage, and that the critics and wits of the time uſually ſat there. Some were placed on the ground; others ſat on ſtools, of which the price was either ſix-pence or one ſhilling, according, I ſuppoſe, to the commodiouſneſs of the ſituation; and they were attended by pages, who furniſhed them with pipes and tobacco, which was ſmoaked here as well as in other parts of the houſe; yet it ſhould ſeem that perſons were ſuffered to ſit on the ſtage only in the private play-houſes, ſuch as Blackfriars, &c. where the audience was more ſelect, and of a higher claſs; and that in the Globe and other public theatres no ſuch licence was permitted.

The ſtage was ſtrewed with ruſhes, which, as we learn from Hentzner and Caius de Ephemera, was, in the time of Shakeſpeare, the uſual covering of floors in England. The curtain which hangs in the front of the preſent ſtage, drawn up by lines and pulleys, though not a modern invention, (for it was uſed by Inigo Jones in the maſques at court,) was yet an apparatus to which the ſimple mechaniſm of our ancient theatres had not arrived, for in them the curtains opened in the middle, and were drawn backwards and forwards on an iron rod. In ſome play-houſes they were woollen, in others made of ſilk. —Towards the rear of the ſtage there appears to have been a balcony, the platform of which was probably eight or ten feet from the ground. I ſuppoſe it to have been ſupported by pillars. From hence, in many of our old plays, part of the dialogue was ſpoken; and in the front of this balcony curtains likewiſe were hung.

A doubt has been entertained whether in our ancient theatres there were ſide and other ſcenes. The queſtion is involved in ſo much obſcurity, that it is very difficult to form any decided opinion upon it. It is certain, that in the year 1605 Inigo Jones exhibited an entertainment at Oxford, in which moveable ſcenes were uſed; but he appears to

have introduced ſeveral pieces of machinery in the maſques at court, with which undoubtedly the public theatres were unacquainted. A paſſage which has been produced from one of the old comedies, proves, it muſt be owned, that even theſe were furniſhed with ſome pieces of machinery, which were uſed when it was requiſite to exhibit the deſcent of ſome god or ſaint; but, from all the contemporary accounts, I am inclined to believe that the mechaniſm of our ancient ſtage ſeldom went beyond a painted chair or a trap-door, and that few, if any of them, had any moveable ſcenes. When King Henry VIII. is to be diſcovered by the dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, reading in his ſtudy, the ſcenical direction in the firſt folio, 1623, (which was printed apparently from playhouſe copies,) is, 'the king draws the curtain, (*i. e.* draws it open,) and ſits reading penſively;' for, beſides the principal curtains that hung in the front of the ſtage, they uſed others as ſubſtitutes for ſcenes. If a bed-chamber is to be exhibited, no change of ſcene is mentioned; but the property-man is ſimply ordered to thruſt forth a bed. When the fable requires the Roman capitol to to be exhibited, we find two officers enter, 'to lay cuſhions, as it were, in the capitol,' &c. On the whole, it appears, that our ancient theatres, in general, were only furniſhed with curtains, and a ſingle ſcene compoſed of tapeſtry, which were ſometimes, perhaps, ornamented with pictures; and ſome paſſages in our old dramas incline one to think, that when tragedies were performed the ſtage was hung with black.

In the early part, at leaſt, of our author's acquaintance with the theatre, the want of ſcenery ſeems to have been ſupplied by the ſimple expedient of writing the names of the different places where the ſcene was laid in the progreſs of the play, which were diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to be viſible to the audience. The invention of trap-doors, however, appears not to be modern; for in an old *morality*, intitled *All for Money*, we find a marginal direction which implies that they were very early in uſe. The covering, or internal roof, of the ſtage, was anciently termed the heavens. It was probably painted of a ſky-blue colour, or perhaps pieces of drapery tinged with blue were ſuſpended acroſs the ſtage to repreſent the heavens.

It is probable that the ſtage was formerly lighted by two large branches, of a form ſimilar to thoſe now hung in churches. They gave place in a ſubſequent period to ſmall circular wooden frames, furniſhed with candles, eight of which were hung on the ſtage, four at either ſide, and theſe within a few years were wholly removed by Mr. Garrick, who, on his return from France, firſt introduced the preſent commodious method of illuminating the ſtage by lights not viſible to the audience. Many of the companies of players were formerly ſo thin, that one perſon played two or three parts; and a battle on which the fate of an empire was ſuppoſed to depend was decided by half a dozen combatants. It appears to have been a common practice in their mock engagements to diſcharge ſmall pieces of ordnance on the ſtage. Before the exhibition began, three flouriſhes or pieces of muſic were played, or, in the ancient language, there were three ſoundings. Muſic was likewiſe played between the acts. The inſtruments chiefly uſed were trumpets, cornets, and hautboys. The band, which did not conſiſt of more than five or ſix performers, ſat in an upper balcony, over what is now called the ſtage-box.

The perſon who ſpoke the prologue was uſhered in by trumpets, and uſually wore a long black velvet cloak, which, I ſuppoſe, was conſidered as beſt ſuited to a ſupplicatory addreſs. Of this cuſtom, whatever might have been its origin, ſome traces remained till very lately, a black coat having been, if I miſtake not, within theſe few years, the conſtant ſtage-habiliment of all our modern prologue-ſpeakers. The dreſs of the ancient prologue-ſpeaker is ſtill retained in the play that is exhibited in Hamlet before the king and court

court of Denmark. The performers of male characters generally wore periwigs, which in the age of Shakeſpeare were not in common uſe. It appears, from a paſſage in Puttenham's *Art of Engliſh Poeſy*, 1589, that vizards were on ſome occaſions uſed by the actors of thoſe days; and it may be inferred, from a ſcene in one of our author's comedies, that they were ſometimes worn in his time by thoſe who performed female characters; but this I imagine was very rare. Some of the female part of the audience likewiſe appeared in maſks. The ſtage-dreſſes, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, were much more coſtly at ſome theatres than at others; yet the wardrobe of even the king's ſervants at the Globe and Blackfriars, was, we find, but ſcantily furniſhed; and our author's dramas derived very little aid from the ſplendour of exhibition.

It is well known, that in the time of Shakeſpeare, and for many years afterwards, female characters were repreſented by boys or young men. Sir William D'Avenant, in imitation of the foreign theatres, firſt introduced females in the ſcene, and Mrs. Betterton is ſaid to have been the firſt woman that appeared on the Engliſh ſtage. Andrew Pennycuicke played the part of Matilda in a tragedy of Davenport's, in 1655; and Mr. Kynaſton acted ſeveral female parts after the reſtoration. Downes, a contemporary of his, aſſures us, 'that being then very young he made a complete ſtage beauty, performing his parts ſo well, particularly Arthiope and Aglaura, that it has ſince been diſputable among the judicious whether any woman that ſucceeded him touched the audience ſo ſenſibly as he.'

Both the prompter, or book-holder, as he was ſometimes called, and the property-man, appear to have been regular appendages of our ancient theatres. No writer that I have met with intimates, that in the time of Shakeſpeare it was cuſtomary to exhibit more than a ſingle dramatic piece on one day. The Yorkſhire tragedy, or *All's One*, indeed, appears to have been one of four pieces that were repreſented on the ſame day; and Fletcher has alſo a piece called *Four Plays in One*; but probably theſe were either exhibited on ſome particular occaſion, or were ineffectual efforts to introduce a new ſpecies of amuſement; for we do not find any other inſtances of the ſame kind. Had any ſhorter pieces been exhibited after the principal performance, ſome of them probably would have been printed: but there are none extant of an earlier date than the time of the reſtoration. The practice, therefore, of exhibiting two dramas ſucceſſively in the ſame evening, we may be aſſured was not eſtabliſhed before that period. But, though the audiences in the time of our author were not gratified by the repreſentation of more than one drama in the ſame day, the entertainment was diverſified, and the populace diverted, by vaulting, tumbling, ſlight of hand, and morris-dancing; a mixture not much more heterogeneous than that with which we are daily preſented, a tragedy and a farce.

The amuſements of our anceſtors, before the commencement of the play, were of various kinds, ſuch as reading, playing at cards, drinking ale, or ſmoaking tobacco. It was a common practice to carry table-books to the theatre, and either from curioſity or enmity to the author, or ſome other motive, to write down paſſages of the play that was repreſented: and there is reaſon to believe that the imperfect and mutilated copies of ſome of Shakeſpeare's dramas, which are yet extant, were taken down in ſhort-hand during the exhibition. At the end of the piece, the actors, in noblemen's houſes and in taverns, where plays were frequently performed, prayed for the health and proſperity of their patrons; and in the public theatres for the king and queen. This prayer ſometimes made part of the epilogue. Hence, probably, as Mr. Steevens has obſerved, the addition of *Vivant rex et regina* to the modern play-bills.

Plays, in the time of our author, began at one o'clock in the afternoon; and the exhibition was uſually

finiſhed

finiſhed in two hours. Even in 1667 they commenced at three. When Goſſon wrote his *School of Abuſe* in 1579, it ſeems the dramatic entertainments were uſually exhibited on Sundays. Afterwards they were performed on that and other days indiſcriminately. It appears from a contemporary writer, that exhibiting plays on Sunday had not been aboliſhed in the third year of King Charles I.

The modes of conveyance to the theatre, anciently as at preſent, ſeem to have been various; ſome going in coaches, others on horſeback, and many by water.—To the Globe playhouſe the company probably were conveyed by water; to that in Blackfriars the gentry went either in coaches or on horſeback, and the common people on foot. In an epigram to Sir John Davis, the practice of riding to the theatre is ridiculed as a piece of affectation or vanity, and therefore we may preſume it was not very general.

The long and whimſical titles that are prefixed to the quarto copies of our author's plays, I ſuppoſe to have been tranſcribed from the play-bills of the time. A contemporary writer has preſerved ſomething like a playbill of thoſe days, which ſeems to corroborate this obſervation; for, if it were diveſted of rhime, it would bear no very diſtant reſemblance to the title pages that ſtand before ſome of our author's dramas:

——Prithee, what's the play?
(The firſt I viſited this twelvemonth day)
They ſay—"A new invented play of Purle,
The jeoparded his neck to ſteal a girl
Of twelve; and lying faſt impounded for't,
Has hither ſent his bearde to act his part
Againſt all thoſe in open malice bent,
That would not freely to the theft conſent:
Feigns all to's wiſh, and in the epilogue
Goes out applauded for a famous—rogue."
—Now hang me if I did not look at firſt
For ſome ſuch ſtuff, by the fond people's thruſt.

It is uncertain at what time the uſage of giving authors a benefit on the third day of the exhibition of their pieces commenced. Mr. Oldys, in one of his manuſcripts, intimates that dramatic poets had anciently their benefit on the firſt day that a new play was repreſented; a regulation which would have been very favourable to ſome of the ephemeral productions of modern times. But for this there is not, I believe, any ſufficient authority. From D'Avenant, indeed, we learn, that in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the poet had his benefit on the ſecond day. As it was a general practice in the time of Shakeſpeare to ſell the copy of the play to the theatre, I imagine in ſuch caſes an author derived no other advantage from his piece than what aroſe from the ſale of it. Sometimes, however, he found it more beneficial to retain the copyright in his own hands; and, when he did ſo, I ſuppoſe he had a benefit. It is certain that the giving authors the profit of the third exhibition of their play, which ſeems to have been the uſual mode during almoſt the whole of the laſt century, was an eſtabliſhed cuſtom in the year 1612; for Decker, in the prologue to one of his comedies printed in that year, ſpeaks of the poet's third day. The unfortunate Otway had no more than one benefit on the production of a new play; and this too, it ſeems, he was ſometimes forced to mortgage before the piece was acted. Southerne was the firſt dramatic writer who obtained the emoluments ariſing from two repreſentations; and to Farquhar, in the year 1700, the benefit of a third was granted. When an author ſold his piece to the ſharers or proprietors of a theatre, it remained for ſeveral years unpubliſhed; but, when that was not the caſe, he printed it for ſale, to which many ſeem to have been induced, from an apprehenſion that an imperfect copy might be iſſued from the preſs without their conſent. The cuſtomary price of the copy of a play in the time of Shakeſpeare appears to have been twenty nobles, or ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence. The play when printed was ſold for ſixpence; and the uſual preſent from a patron in return for a dedication was forty

ſhillings.

ſhillings. On the firſt day of exhibiting a new play, the prices of admiſſion appear to have been raiſed; and this ſeems to have been occaſionally practiſed on the benefit-nights of authors to the end of the laſt century. The cuſtom of paſſing a final cenſure on plays at this firſt exhibition is as ancient as the time of our author; for no leſs than three plays of his rival Ben Jonſon appear to have been damned; and Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdeſs, and The Knight of the Burning Peſtle, written by him and Beaumont, underwent the ſame fate.

It is not eaſy to aſcertain what were the emoluments of a ſucceſsful actor in the time of Shakeſpeare. They had not then annual benefits as at preſent. The performers at each theatre ſeem to have ſhared the profits ariſing either from each day's exhibition or from the whole ſeaſon among them. From Ben Jonſon's Poetaſter we learn, that one of either the performers or proprietors had ſeven ſhares and a half; but of what integral ſum is not mentioned. From the prices of admiſſion into our ancient theatres, which have been already mentioned, I imagine the utmoſt that the ſharers of the Globe play-houſe could have received on any one day was about thirty-five pounds. So lately as the year 1685, Shadwell received by his third day on the repreſentation of the Squire of Alſatia, one hundred and thirty pounds; which Downes the prompter ſays was the greateſt receipt that had been ever taken at Drury-lane play-houſe at ſingle prices. It appears from the MSS. of Lord Stanhope, treaſurer of the chambers to King James I. that the cuſtomary ſum paid to John Heminge and his company for the performance of a play at court was twenty nobles, or ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence. And Edward Alleyn mentions in his Diary, that he once had ſo ſlender an audience in his theatre called the *Fortune*, that the whole receipts of the houſe amounted to no more than three pounds and ſome odd ſhillings.

Thus ſcanty and meagre were the apparatus and accommodations of our ancient theatres, on which thoſe dramas were firſt exhibited that have ſince engaged the attention of ſo many learned men, and delighted ſo many thouſand ſpectators. Yet even then, we are told by a writer of that age, that dramatic poeſy was ſo lively expreſſed and repreſented on the public ſtages and theatres of this city, as Rome in the age of her pomp and glory never ſaw it better performed; in reſpect of the action and art, not of the coſt and ſumptuouſneſs.

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from page* 302.]

LET us now turn our attention to a pamphlet, publiſhed a few days before the king's conſecration. In the year 1770, M. de Maupeou, made Louis XV. thus expreſs himſelf at what the French called a *lit de juſtice*. "We only hold our crown from God. The right of making laws belongs alone to us, independent of, and without ſharing it with, others." Theſe dreadful aſſertions of deſpotiſm were expoſed on the preſent occaſion, and refuted, by the author of a pamphlet, intitled, "The Friend of the Laws." He could not have ſeized a happier opportunity for this inveſtigation, than at the very moment of the conſecration of a new monarch. He ridicules thoſe adulative ceremonies which were now preparing, and which might deceive the youthful Louis by ancient prejudices, if good ſenſe, and authentic hiſtory, had not convinced him, that he and his predeceſſors never held their crown but from the conſent of the nation; and that the right of making laws did not reſt with the monarch, without ſharing this power, and being dependent on others. The

whole argument is enforced by a collection of indiſputable facts. Louis, perhaps, was at preſent too fully occupied in the contemplation of regal glories to find a moment for the reading of a democratic pamphlet; but, to ſpeak the truth, his integrity was in no need of ſuch a monitor.

Let us now attend the conſecration at Rheims. Every perſon there felt his heart filled with affection and reſpect for that natural benevolence and ſober dignity which Louis exhibited at every hour. When the municipal officers, in receiving his majeſty's orders, aſked if they ſhould cover the ſtreets with carpets for his entrance; No, he anſwered, I come to ſee my people, and to be ſeen by them.—When one of the mob approached too near his majeſty, a garde du corps rudely puſhed him away; he was reprimanded by the king, who called the man, and gave him his hand to kiſs, as an indemnification for the blows he had received. During the reſidence which the monarch made at Rheims, he gave frequent marks of ſuch amiable diſpoſitions.

At length the brilliant hour arrived. The king was conſecrated, and the people were admitted to behold their monarch. The enthuſiaſm caught from this ſplendid ſpectacle (puerile to the philoſophic eye) flamed through all the agitated boſoms of the multitude. The repeated cries of Vive le Roi, reſounded with vehemence from loyal hearts, and ſuch was the ſenſation communicated through all ranks, that his majeſty, the queen, and the ſpectators, wept All, indeed, felt the ſolemnity of this conſecration, with a lively ſenſibility, even to the envoy of Tripoli; ſome curious perſons, in this moment of enthuſiaſm, when all eyes were filled with tears, attentively conſidered the barbarian, and it was with ſatisfaction that they beheld in him the ſame tranſports, and the ſame tears. The ladies ſuddenly loſt their horror for his black beard, when they ſaw it receive a new grace from the human dew which ſparkled in it.

The ceremony was not ſo long as it was expected to have been. It was a ſultry ſcene; and the hot weather made long prayers almoſt impoſſible. But thoſe, who at that moment called themſelves *Patriotes*, were greatly irritated at the ſuppreſſion of that part of the ceremony which appears at leaſt to aſk the people's conſent for the royal election. However vain might be this empty form, which, ſays a writer of the day, is now a mere deriſion; it was reproached to the clergy, (for whom alone this pious magnificence appears to have been inſtituted,) that they ſhould think proper to reſcind this part of the ceremony, while they preſerved the minuteſt articles which concerned themſelves.

When, in 1775, conſiderable repairs were made at Verſailles, the miniſters propoſed erecting a tempory reſidence for his majeſty; his two laſt predeceſſors would certainly have had one. But Louis reſolved not to have any built. His anſwer was, "I will not quit Verſailles, but ſtraighten myſelf in any little corner. A king can live in a houſe, as well as in a palace!"

The following traits (young as Louis then was) to the power of a monarch unites the patriotiſm of a citizen. Whatever the Count de St. Germains, and the late M. de Maleſherbes, propoſed for the people's benefit, his majeſty eagerly accepted; but he did more: he exerciſed a voluntary ſeverity, independent of the advice of his miniſters. When theſe gentlemen propoſed to grant a penſion to ſome, who had ſtrong ſolicitations made in their favour, the conſtant anſwer of his majeſty was, that he would not conſent to grant any thing which muſt be burdenſome to his people; that he was actually employed in paying his debts, and diminiſhing the taxes; and that, therefore, he could afford nothing for a miſplaced magnificence.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

POETRY.

LOVELY NAN.

From DIBDIN'S "*Great News.*"

SWEET is the ſhip that under ſail
Spreads her white boſom to the gale;
Sweet, oh! ſweet's the flowing can:
Sweet to poiſe the lab'ring oar
That tugs us to our native ſhore,
When the boatſwain pipes the barge to man:
Sweet ſailing with a fav'ring breeze:
But oh! much ſweeter than all theſe
Is Jack's delight, his lovely Nan.

The needle faithful to the north,
To ſhew of conſtancy the worth,
A curious leſſon teaches man:
The needle time may ruſt, a ſquall
Capſize the binnacle and all,
Let ſeamanſhip do all it can:
My love in worth ſhall higher riſe;
Nor time ſhall ruſt, nor ſqualls capſize,
My faith and truth to lovely Nan.

When in the bilboes I was penn'd
For ſerving of a worthleſs friend,
And ev'ry creature from me ran,
No ſhip performing quarantine
Was ever ſo deſerted ſeen;
None hail'd me, woman, child, or man:
But, though falſe friendſhip's ſails were furl'd,
Though cut adrift by all the world,
I'd all the world in lovely Nan.

I love my duty, love my friend,
Love truth and merit to defend,
To moan their loſs who hazard ran;
I love to take an honeſt part,
Love beauty and a ſpotleſs heart,
By manners love to ſhew the man,
To ſail through life by honour's breeze:
'Twas all along of loving theſe
Firſt made me doat on lovely Nan.

THE PRISONER'S LAMENTATION.

AH me! the world, how full of ſcorns, and ſneers:
How cruel 'tis to bear the bitter taunt
That jeers at love, and true affection's tears,
And curſe the ſigh hard breath'd from pining want.

Since twelve moons paſs'd I've known the galling ſtrife
Of honour's voice, and of my children's groan:
E'er yet I ventur'd at the riſque of life
T'obtain aſſiſtance from the heart of ſtone.
Than lawleſs, plund'ring in a public road.
Mercy to me no yielding means did keep
To fill ſix craving mouths with food;
No other way I huſh'd their woes to ſleep,

Yet agonizing thought, that after all
The virtuous ſtruggles of a feeling heart;
That vice ſhould triumph in my dreadful fall,
And I, oh God! from life and children part.

Dread knell of death! yet, welcome is thy ſound,
To me the bleſs'd ambaſſador of peace.
Aſſur'd I am, that love in Heav'n is found,
For there the "Troubles of the weary ceaſe."

OLD TOWLER.

A New HUNTING SONG.

BRIGHT Chanticleer proclaims the dawn,
And ſpangles deck the thorn;
The lowing herds now quit the lawn,
The lark ſprings from the corn.
Dogs, huntſmen, round the window throng,
Fleet Towler leads the cry;
Ariſe! the burden of their ſong,
This day a ſtag muſt die.
With a hey ho chivy,
Hark forward tantivy;
Ariſe, the burden of their ſong,
This day a ſtag muſt die.

The cordial takes its merry round,
The laugh and joke prevail;
The huntſman blows a jovial ſound,
The dogs ſnuff up the gale:
The upland winds they ſweep along,
O'er fields, through brakes, they fly;
The game is rous'd, too true the ſong—
This day a ſtag muſt die.
With a hey ho, &c.

Poor ſtag, the dogs thy haunches gore,
The tears run down thy face;
The huntſman's pleaſure is no more;
His joys were in the chace.
Alike the ſportſmen of the town,
The virgin game in view,
Are full content to run them down,
Then they in turn purſue,
With their hey ho, &c.

THE MID WATCH.

WHEN 'tis night, and the mid watch is come,
And chilling miſts hang o'er the darken'd main,
Then ſailors think of their far-diſtant home,
And of thoſe friends they ne'er may ſee again:
But when the fight's begun,
Each ſtanding at his gun,
Should any thought of them come o'er our mind,
We think but, ſhould the day be won,
How 'twill cheer their hearts to hear
That their old companion he was one.

Or, my lad, if you a miſtreſs kind
Have left on ſhore, ſome pretty girl and true,
Who many a night doth liſten to the wind,
And ſighs to think how it may fare with you;
Oh! when the fight's begun,
Each ſtanding at his gun,
Should any thought of her come o'er your mind,
Think only, ſhould the day be won, &c.

SHOOTING.—WILD-FOWL.

WHEN Winter, now, a gloomy tyrant, reigns
In dreadful ſilence o'er the ravag'd plains;
Involves in ſheets of ſnow the bending woods,
And throws his icy mantle o'er the floods;
Cloſe by the harden'd brook, whoſe ſullen ſtream
No more ſoft murm'ring aids the poet's dream,
Where, midſt the matted ſedge, th'emerging flood
With air and life renews the finny brood,
The patient fowler ſtands, with ſilen taim,
To watch the ſtation of the wat'ry game;
Not, like the gentle angler, careleſs laid
In the cool ſhelter of the ſummer ſhade,
But train'd with hardy ſinews to defy
The chilling horrors of a wint'ry ſky.
While here th'aquatic wild-fowl's timid race
With wonted pinion ſeek the well-known place,
Where ruſhes thick the widgeon's haunt conceal,
The blue-wing'd mallard, and the tender teal—
Swift on the various race, with fiery ſhow'r,
The ſcatt'ring ſhots unſeen deſtruction pour,
With mangled ſlaughter ſtrew the froſt-bound flood,
And dye the ſullied ſnow with guſhing blood!

STANZAS TO PEACE.

COME, gentle Peace, ſweet virgin, come;
Come, with bleſſings in thy train;
Return, diſpel the thickening gloom,
And give us happineſs again.

See how the waſteful hands of war
This ſuffering, bleeding, world diſgrace;
While rapine dread, and panic fear,
Deſtroy, afflict, the human race.

Terrific ſlaughter ſtalks around,
With ſavage joy beholds his prey;
While bleeding warriors preſs the ground,
From life untimely ſnatch'd away.

O'er burning towns, ſad ſeats of woe,
The ſpiral flames triumphant riſe;
Far, far the wretched ruins ſhow,
And far illume th' affrighted ſkies.

In vain the frugal ſwains employ
To till the earth their conſtant care;
The lawleſs bands their crops deſtroy,
And ſpoil the labours of the year.

The orphan child, the widow'd wife,
The ſire who ſees his children fall,
On thee, ſweet ſolacer of life,
On thee with prayers unceaſing call.

Then pity all the woes we bear,
Avert the ills as yet to come;
Reſtrain the waſteful hand of war,
And meliorate our wretched doom.

Let war no more our joys moleſt,
No more the clang of arms reſound;
No more the trumpet break our reſt,
Or ſpread diſmay and terror round.

Then plenty ſhall unlock her ſtores,
Diffuſing o'er the earth content;
While commerce ceaſeleſs riches pours,
Our wants and wiſhes to prevent.

The towns, by armies compaſs'd late,
By walls, by bulwarks, ſcarce ſecur'd
Shall fearleſs open wide their gate,
Forgot the terrors they endur'd.

With choral ſymphonies thy name
The happy nations then ſhall bleſs;
Thee ſource of their delight proclaim;
And celebrate the wiſh'd-for peace.

ON SOME SNOW FALLING INTO A LADY's BOSOM.

THE envious ſnow comes down in haſte,
To prove thy breaſt leſs fair;
But grieves to ſee itſelf ſurpaſs'd,
And melts into a tear.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Jan.* 6, 1795.

BY diſpatches received from General Walmoden and Lieutenant-general Harcourt, dated Arnheim, December 29, it appears, that on the 27th the enemy, conſiſting of about ſixteen thouſand men, made a ſucceſsful attack on the Bommel Waert, and the Fort St. André, from which the Dutch forces were obliged to retreat to the lines between Gorcum and Cuylenberg, which they now occupy; and that the enemy on the ſame evening croſſed the Waal, and took poſſeſſion of Thuil, Wetleren, and Wartenberg.

HORSE GUARDS, *Jan.* 16, 1795.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received from General Walmoden and Lieutenant-general Harcourt, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and tranſmitted by his royal highneſs to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Head-quarters, ARNHEIM, *Jan.* 1, 1795.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before your royal highneſs the report of the ſucceſs of the attack made on the enemy on the 30th ult. by Major-general David Dundas.

The corps deſtined for this expedition conſiſted of ten battalions of Britiſh infantry, under Major-general Lord Cathcart, Major-general Gordon, and Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie; ſix ſquadrons of light cavalry, and one hundred and ſixty huſſars, under Major-general Sir Robert Lawrie, of the loyal emigrés; and of four battalions and four ſquadrons of Heſſians, under Major-general De Wurmb.

It was divided into three columns. The left column to attack by the dyke, the centre to attack in ſuch a manner as to keep the church of Wardenburgh upon its left wing, and the right column, conſiſting of four Britiſh battalions, and the Rohan huſſars, to keep their left wing *appuyé* to the Vliet, to turn Tuyl, and to attack it in the rear.

Major-general Lord Cathcart found the road by which his column was to march, ſo impracticable, that, being obliged to make a great *detour*, he could not come up in time; and Major-general Dundas finding at his arrival near Wardenburgh, that the enemy had abandoned it during the night, he thought it adviſeable to puſh on with the other two columns, and to begin the attack immediately upon Tuyl.

This was executed with ſuch gallantry and ſpirit by the troops, that notwithſtanding the natural ſtrength of this poſt, the abbatis of fruit-trees that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel which flanked the approach, and the conſiderable number of men who defended it, it was ſoon carried, and the enemy driven acroſs the river, (every where paſſable on the ice) with conſiderable loſs of men and of four pieces of cannon.

General Dundas ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of commendation of the ſpirited conduct both of the officers and men during the execution of the ſeveral duties which fell to their lot, as likewiſe the patience and perſeverance they ſhewed by undergoing immenſe fatigues and hardſhips, increaſed by the cold and the ſeverity of the ſeaſon.

I annex the return of our loſs, which is not very great, conſidering the circumſtances. I have the honour to be, &c.

WALMODEN, Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Britiſh Troops under the Command of Major-general David Dundas, at the attack at Tuyl, the 30th of December, 1794.

19th regiment of foot—1 rank and file killed; 4 ditto wounded.

33d regiment of foot—2 rank and file killed.

42d regiment of foot—1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

78th regiment of foot—1 field officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

80th regiment of foot—1 rank and file killed; 3 ditto wounded; 1 ſerjeant miſſing.

Loyal emigrants—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 field officer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant miſſing.

78th regiment—Brevet-major Murray killed.

Lieutenant Lindſay wounded.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Heſſians Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Twenty-five rank and file.

Captain Guddains wounded.

Lieutenant Kamp miſſing.

G. DE LOW, Major and F. Adj.

Head-quarters, ARNHEIM, *Jan.* 1, 1795.

SIR,

It is with great ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your royal highneſs, that, in conſequence of our deciſion which I mentioned in my laſt letter of the 29th ult. General David Dundas, on the 30th, attacked the enemy at day-break, who had croſſed the Waal, and ſucceeded in driving them back acroſs that river, with the loſs of four pieces of cannon and ſome men.

As I incloſe a copy of this report, it is needleſs for me to enter into any particulars; but I cannot help expreſſing to to your royal highneſs, how great a praiſe is due to Major-general David Dundas, and to all the officers and men, for their conduct on this occaſion, which was as exemplary in the fortitude and perſeverance with which they ſupported every fatigue and hardſhip attending the ſeaſon, as it was ſpirited in the action.

I am happy to obſerve that, all circumſtances conſidered, the loſs of the Britiſh, of which I have the honour to incloſe a return, is inconſiderable.—We have, however, to lament the death of Major Murray, of the 78th regiment.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect, &c.
(Signed)
WM. HARCOURT.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Copy of a report from Major-general David Dundas, to his excellency General Count Walmoden, dated Tuyl, December 31, 1794.

Agreeable to orders I received on the 27th, about ten in the morning I communicated with General Wurmb, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions and four ſquadrons of Heſſians under General Wurmb; ten Britiſh battalions, La Chatre's emigrés, ſix ſquadrons Britiſh light cavalry, and one hundred and fifty huſſars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under Major-general Sir Robert Lawrie, Major-general Lord Cathcart, Major-general Gordon, and Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie.

At Geldermalſen, Lord Cathcart, with four battalions and Rohan's huſſars, ſtruck off from the Britiſh columns to march upon Rumpt and Haaſden, ſo as to get behind Tuyl. The reſt of the Britiſh column proceeded by Metteren; and exactly at day-light meeting the Heſſian column near Wardenburgh, attacked the enemy in their poſt of Tuyl, with ſuch reſolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very ſoon carried, notwithſtanding its natural ſtrength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the conſiderable number of men who defended it, who were driven acroſs the river, every where paſſable on the ice, with loſs of men and cannon.

I incloſe a return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh.

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Amerongen, Jan. 6.

On the 3d inſtant I removed my head-quarters to this place. By this diſpoſition, which I had previouſly announced to your royal highneſs, I am nearer the ſcene of our preſent operations.

The ſeverity of the weather has increaſed; and the intenſe cold of the 3d and 4th induced the enemy, on the latter day, to paſs the Waal near Bommel. Having driven in our advanced poſts, they again took poſſeſſion of Tuyl. General David Dundas, however, thought he ſhould be able to defend Metteren, and to check the farther progreſs of the enemy; but the advanced poſts of the Heſſians, neareſt to General Dundas's poſition, having alſo been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the other generals to ſend orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas, to unite their forces immediately, and, at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to ſpare no efforts to drive them acroſs the Waal. General Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock he was himſelf attacked at Geldermalſen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, ſupported by their tirailleurs. Their charge was ſo impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at firſt they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reſerve coming up, the guns were re-taken, the enemy repulſed, and the poſt preſerved.

The violence of the froſt having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the greateſt facility to the enemy in their mo ements, General Dundas thought it neceſſary to fall back, during the night, upon Bueren, where General Dalwick was ſtationed. This circumſtance, and the exceſſive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a ſeaſon of the year, and in ſituations in which they were often obliged to paſs the night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other generals, to take up a poſition behind the Leck, for which we had previouſly made the neceſſary diſpoſitions. It extends

from

from Cuylenberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Auſtrians.

A late march made by a conſiderable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Tiel, evidently indicate a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirm me in the opinion of the neceſſity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new ſtations.

Since yeſterday the weather has become much milder, and gives us reaſon to hope for a complete thaw; in which caſe we may expect a favourable change in our affairs.

Head-quarters, AMERONGEN, *Jan.* 6.

Notwithſtanding the advantages obtained on the 30th of December by his majeſty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform your royal highneſs in my laſt letter of the 1ſt inſtant, as the froſt continued increaſing, it was judged neceſſary that Major-general David Dundas's corps and the Heſſians ſhould fall back to a poſition on the Lingen, leaving out-poſts on the Waal. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d.

On the evening of the 4th the enemy again croſſed the Waal in very conſiderable force, and drove in our out-poſts on that river; but, upon their advancing yeſterday morning againſt General Dundas's corps at Geldermalden, they were repulſed with loſs, and did not renew the attack.

Our picquets were, however, drawn in to this ſide of the Lingen, and Major-general David Dundas, finding his poſition near Bueren to be no longer tenable, for want of ſufficient covering for his troops, who have been now ſo long expoſed to the utmoſt inclemency of weather, and the moſt ſevere and conſtant fatigue, which they have ſupported with the greateſt fortitude, the army has this day received orders to croſs the Leck, and take up a poſition on the right bank of that river.

I have as yet received no exact return of our loſs, which is trifling. Major-general Sir Robert Lawrie and two officers of the 78th regiment are wounded, but, I am happy to add, very ſlightly.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, &c.

(Signed) W. HARCOURT.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Harcourt to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York dated Doorn, Jan. 9, 1795.

A very conſiderable and ſudden thaw having come on on the 6th inſtant, which offered a proſpect of preſerving our poſition on the Waal, it was judged neceſſary that the troops who had not yet croſſed the Leck, ſhould remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the reſt ſhould again move forward. Lieutenant-general Abercromby and Major-general Hammerſtein, with the greateſt part of their corps, and ſome Auſtrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel and towards Bommel on the 7th, and General David Dundas's corps received orders in conſequence to occupy Bueren, and the height near it, on the 8th, to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hammerſtein in the propoſed attack.

Unfortunately the froſt ſet in again with great ſeverity, but as the troops were already put in motion, and counter-orders might have prevented a combination from the extent of the line, General David Dundas, having aſſembled his corps with a zeal and exertion which reflect the higheſt credit on himſelf and the troops, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached in advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack of that place. On their arrival at Bueren, they found all our poſts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Bueren. As ſoon as more troops of General Dundas's corps came up, Major-general Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th, regiments, and the Britiſh hulans, attacked the enemy, and drove them back, with loſs, beyond Geldermalden.

Nothing can exceed the conduct of Lord Cathcart and thoſe regiments on this occaſion, though I am ſorry to inform your royal highneſs that they ſuffered conſiderably. I have as yet received no return of their loſs, which I believe amounts to one hundred and ſixty killed and wounded. It is with the greateſt concern that I muſt add, that amongſt the latter are Lieutenant-colonels Buller of the 27th, and Alexander Hope of the 14th, whoſe wounds, I fear, are very dangerous.

From the very great extent of cantonments, the difficulty of aſſembling a ſufficient corps, or other circumſtances with which I am as yet unacquainted, the attack on the part of Generals Abercromby and Hammerſtein did not take place yeſterday; but as, in the event of its being carried into execution, the occupying of Bueren is of the utmoſt conſequence, General David Dundas ſtill remains there and near it, with the greateſt part of his corps, as does alſo Major-general

General Wurmb, with three battalions and four ſquadrons of Heſſians, from whence, if neceſſary, they will advance to co-operate with General Abercromby.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the Command of Major General Dundas, at Geldermalſen, the 4th of January, 1795.

Total—3 rank and file, 1 horſe, killed; 1 general officer, 2 captains, 1 ſubaltern, 54 rank and file, 1 horſe, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, 9 horſes, miſſing.

Officers wounded—Major-general Sir R. Lawrie. 33d foot—Captain W. Elliot. 42d foot—Lieutenant Colin Lamont. 78th foot—Captain Duncan Munro.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Lieutenant-general Harcourt to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated head-quarters, Doorn, Jan. 10.

I loſe no time in acquainting your royal highneſs that the enemy this day, having croſſed the Waal in conſiderable force, attacked our line at ſeveral points of it; one column paſſed at Pannerden, and was immediately repulſed; another paſſed near Ghent, and, after maintaining itſelf for a ſhort time, was likewiſe checked; a third paſſed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who croſſed between Thiel and Fodewaart, attacked the whole of our line on that ſide. They forced the Auſtrians to abandon Heuſden, and retreat acroſs the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with General Coates's brigade, and ſome Auſtrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon the arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and, in conſequence, retreated acroſs the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that river, near Elſt; which poſition they ſtill occupied at the cloſe of the day.

Lieutenant-general Abercromby, who was marching upon Echeld to diſlodge the enemy from that poſt, upon their making theſe attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted, and, finding both the Hanoverians and Auſtrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated acroſs the Leck, and now occupies the heights near Rhenen.

I have the honour to incloſe the reports which I have received from Generals David Dundas and Lord Cathcart, of the affair of the 8th, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in conſequence of a direction from Lieutenant-general Abercromby, and as a part of the general intended forward movement indicated to me, I ordered the 27th and 14th regiments to march from Aulenberg early in the morning of the 8th, and endeavour to re-poſſeſs Thiel, which was then in the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of theſe two regiments at Bueren, Lieutenant-colonel Buller found all our advanced poſts fallen back, and the enemy in a conſiderable body marching on to Bueren. He immediately took poſſeſſion of the town and caſtle, and waited the arrival of the head of the troops under my command, who had re-paſſed the Rhine, and were on their march to arrive at the rendezvous of Bueren. Our outpoſts, which were on the road to Geldermalden, were neceſſarily ſupported, and Major-general Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th, regiments, after an attack of ſeveral hours, drove the enemy oppoſed to him (eight hundred infantry, two ſquadrons, and a piece of cannon) beyond the village of Geldermalſen, and there took the piece of cannon. For the particulars I beg leave to refer to Lord Cathcart's report, to whoſe able conduct, and to the ſteadineſs and gallantry of the troops, ſo conſpicuous on this occaſion, we are much indebted.—Our loſs has been conſiderable, a liſt of which I incloſe. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. DUNDAS, Maj. Gen.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, &c.

SIR,

BUEREN, *Jan.* 9, 1795.

On receiving your commands to reconnoitre the enemy, by whom the picquets towards Geldermalſen had been driven in, and to place a poſt oppoſite to that place, I took a detachment of thirty hulans, with the light companies, and a detachment of the 27th regiment, and advanced on the dyke. The hulans charged the advanced guard of the enemy, and purſued them to Buremalſen, where they killed ſome men, and from whence they alſo brought back priſoners, under cover of the infantry which flanked the road. Finding that the enemy at that time near me did not amount to more than eight hundred men, with ſome huſſars, and one piece of cannon, I determined immediately to diſlodge them, and accordingly brought up the remainder of the 27th regiment, the 14th regiment, and two field-pieces. The 14th regiment formed on the ice on the left of the dyke, and the 27th acroſs the incloſures on the right, ſupported by the picquets, by the detachment of hulans, and afterwards by a ſquadron of light dragoons. The field-pieces were on the dyke, and were with great gallantry and judgment protected from the enemy's tirailleurs by Lieutenant Elrington of the 14th, who advanced before them with the grenadiers of that regiment. The troops marched in

this

this order as expeditiouſly as poſſible, driving the enemy before them. By the time they arrived at Buremalſen the enemy had paſſed the river, and were collected at Eldermalſen, from whence they kept up an inceſſant fire of muſquetry and grape-ſhot.

The Britiſh line advanced without any halt, and the 27th regiment, gradually changing its direction to the left, as it approached the mill, at once charged the village acroſs the ice beyond the burned bridge, and ſeized the cannon; while the 14th regiment entered it on the right. The enemy retired with great precipitation, but ſoon returned in much greater numbers, and, notwithſtanding the fire of the field-pieces from the oppoſite ſhore, made repeated attacks upon the village in which the regiments were poſted. The ſteady countenance of the troops in the village, however, reduced theſe attacks to a diſtant firing. The gun taken, which was a very fine long braſs eight-pounder, French, was ſunk in the river by the ice breaking under it. On the arrival of the 28th, that regiment immediately formed on each ſide of the windmill, with their field-pieces, and the regiments in the village were ordered to repaſs the Lingen, and form behind the dyke; this movement was executed with the greateſt regularity, and they paſſed through the interval of the 28th in good order, and without leaving a man, though followed to the end of the bridge by great numbers. The 28th could not be placed ſo as to cover this paſſage effectually, without being expoſed to a very heavy fire, which they preſented themſelves to, and returned in the moſt ſoldier-like manner. Their fire, and that of their guns, again cleared the village, and about ſun-ſet all the firing ceaſed, and the brigade remained in the poſition until eleven o'clock, when I received your orders to march.

Theſe regiments have all been diſtinguiſhed for their gallant ſervices, one of them on very recent occaſions; but I imagine they never can have ſhewn more cheerfulneſs, more diſcipline, or better behaviour, than on this affair. I am ſorry to add, our loſs has been conſiderable. No officer ſlightly wounded quitted his poſt; but I join with every officer and ſoldier in lamenting the ſevere wounds which Lieutenant-colonel Buller and Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Hope have received. I am particularly indebted to theſe officers, as well as to Colonels Gillman and Paget, for the manner in which the directions given to them were executed; and I have to acknowledge the moſt active aſſiſtance given to me by my aid-de-camp, Captain Kirkman, and the other officers attached to me.

I add a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, and have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, M. G.

To Major Gen. D. Dundas.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the Command of Major-general Lord Cathcart, on the 8th of January.

Total. Two lieutenants, 1 enſign, 11 rank and file, killed: 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 111 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file miſſing.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED. Lieutenant Connor, 27th regiment.

Lieutenant Norbury, ditto.

Enſign Kelly, ditto.

WOUNDED. Lieutenant-colonel Buller, 27th regiment, (ſince dead.)

Lieutenant-colonel Gillman, ditto.

Lieutenant-colonel Hope, 14th ditto.

Brigadier-major Wilſon, 27th ditto.

Captain Perry, 24th ditto.

Lieutenant Raitt, 42d ditto.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Jan.* 18.

By a letter from Lieutenant-general Harcourt to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated head-quarters, Doorn, January 13, which has been communicated by his royal highneſs to Mr. Secretary Dundas, it appears that a thaw had ſet in on the Sunday preceding; and ſo late as Monday evening afforded reaſonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the paſſage of the Rhine would become ſufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its poſition; but that unfortunately the froſt had again returned with great ſeverity, and that preparations were making in conſequence for putting the army in motion, with a view of croſſing the Yſſel.

The following is a Return of the Killed and Wounded of Major-general Coates's Brigade, on the 10th inſtant.

Royal artillery.—2 lieutenants wounded.

40th foot.—2 rank and file wounded; 1 miſſing.

59th foot.—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

79th foot.—1 ſerjeant wounded; 8 rank and file miſſing.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

59th foot.—Captain Vaughan. Lieutenant Watts. Enſign Jones.

Royal artillery.—Lieutenant Walker. Lieutenant Legg.

HORSE-

HORSE-GUARDS, *Jan.* 19.

Diſpatches of which the following is an extract and copy, have been received from General Count Walmoden, and Lieutenant-general Harcourt, by his royal highneſs the Duke of York, and tranſmitted by his royal highneſs to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate:

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Voorthuiſen, Jan. 16.

Since my laſt diſpatch the enemy have made ſeveral movements, indicating a deſign of a general attack on our poſts, rendered more eaſy by the unfortunate loſs of Heuſden.

On the 14th inſtant, they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The moſt ſerious attempt appears to have been directed againſt Rhenen, on which the advanced poſts had fallen back from the other ſide of the river. Theſe advanced poſts were, however, immediately recovered and preſerved by the brave and ſpirited conduct of the Britiſh guards, and of Salm's infantry: of the former, in particular, I cannot expreſs myſelf in terms of ſufficient commendation. Each of theſe corps had two officers ſlightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy againſt our poſition between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifeſt, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfoort and its environs: the remainder of our poſition, including the Grep, is ſtill occupied by General Hammerſtein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if poſſible. This day we ſhall march to Appeldoren, where the army will reſt one day, and on the following we ſhall croſs the Yeſſel.

ARRIVAL OF THE STADTHOLDER IN ENGLAND.

COLCHESTER, *Jan.* 22.

ON Tueſday evening, about a quarter paſt eight o'clock, his Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder arrived here from Harwich. He came from Scheveling in an open boat, with only three men and one boy to navigate her. He has been at the White Hart Inn ſince his arrival here, but to-morrow he takes up his reſidence at the houſe lately prepared for the reception of the Princeſs of Wales, belonging to Iſaac Boggis, Eſq. of this town.

The hereditary prince arrived here on Tueſday afternoon, accompanied by Lord St. Helen's. The latter ſet off for London ſoon after his arrival—the former proceeded to Yarmouth, to accompany his mother, the Princeſs of Orange, and the hereditary princeſs, his ſpouſe, with her child, on their journey hither to join the ſtadtholder. They all arrived here in ſafety laſt night at twelve o'clock.

Baron Nagel, with Mr. Elliot (Mr. Pitt's kinſman) who arrived here yeſterday evening, went forward on their way to Yarmouth, for the purpoſe of meeting the illuſtrious perſonages, but by ſome accident they paſſed each other on the road: they are now at the Cups in this town.

At two o'clock this morning, letters were brought to the worſhipful the mayor, from the Duke of Portland's office, deſiring that every accommodation might be afforded to their ſerene highneſſes. The mayor, with General Sir Robert Sloper, have in conſequence waited upon the prince, and he has appointed to-morrow at eleven o'clock for the corporation to wait upon him.

The perſonages who have come from Holland by different veſſels, and are now aſſembled here, are—Their Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Orange; the hereditary prince and his ſpouſe (ſiſter of her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of York), with her infant ſon; Prince William George Frederick, the ſtadtholder's ſecond ſon; the Princeſs Louiſa Frederica Wilhelmina, his daughter; and Count Bentinck; beſides a numerous train of attendants.

Juſt as the royal family were embarking, they had advice that the Zuyder Zee was entirely frozen over, and that conſequently the ſhips of war in the harbour of Amſterdam muſt fall into the hands of the enemy, who were then within a league of that city, the principal inhabitants of which were gone out to greet the arrival of General Pichegru.—The five ſail of the line at anchor in the Texel it was hoped would be got off.

The French were expected to enter Amſterdam as on Sunday or Monday laſt. At Rotterdam, Gorcum, Dort, Utrecht, and Amersfoort, they were received amidſt the acclamations of the people.

The freezing over of the Zuyder Zee, an event which has not happened for more than one hundred years, will enable the French to march immediately from Amſterdam into every other province with the greateſt facility.—Such is the melancholy intelligence which accompanied the royal fugitives to England.

HISTORY OF HYDER ALI, FATHER OF TIPPOO SAIB.

HYDER ALI KHAN, the father of Tippoo Saib, was about five feet ſix inches high, very active, and capable of bearing fatigue as well on foot as on horſeback. His complexion was very brown, as is that of all Indians who expoſe themſelves to the air and the ſun. His features were coarſe, his noſe ſmall, his lower lip rather thick; and he wore very ſmall whiſkers, contrary to the cuſtom of the Orientals, eſpecially the Mahometans. His habits, like thoſe of all the natives of India, were of white muſlin, with a turban of the ſame. His robe was faſhioned nearly the ſame as thoſe of the European ladies, which are called *à l'Angloiſe*. The body and ſleeves fit neatly, and are drawn cloſe by ſtrings; the reſt of the robe being ample, and in folds: ſo that, when the Indian great men walk, a page ſupports their train, from their firſt ſtepping off the carpet to their entering into their carriages.

In the army, Hyder Ali wore a military habit invented by himſelf for his generals. It is an uniform compoſed of a veſt of white ſattin, with gold flowers, faced with yellow, and attached by cords or ſtrings of the ſame colour: the drawers are of the ſame materials; and the boots of yellow velvet. He wore a ſcarf of white ſilk about his waiſt; and, with the military habit, his turban was of a red or aurora colour. When on foot, he commonly uſed a goldheaded cane; and on horſeback he wore a ſabre, hanging by a belt of velvet embroidered with gold, and faſtened over his ſhoulder by a claſp of gold, which was enriched with precious ſtones.

He never wore jewelry either on his turban or on his clothes; and never uſed either neck-lace, ear-pendants, or bracclets. His turban was long and flat at top. In this particular he followed the ancient mode; as well as in his ſlippers, which were very large, with a long point turned back, reſembling the roofs of buildings in ſome countries upon the Levant; or thoſe ſlippers anciently worn in France, called *ſouliers à la poulaine*. The petits maitres of his and other Indian courts affect to wear little bonnets which ſcarcely cover the tops of their heads, and ſlippers ſo ſmall as ſcarcely to admit the points of their feet: but, though in theſe and other reſpects their taſte is ſo different from Hyder and Tippoo, yet to imitate him as much as poſſible in the article of beard and whiſkers, without infringing the precepts of the Alcoran, they have reduced their beards and mouſtaches to a mouſtache ſcarcely diſcernible.

The countenance of Hyder, though not handſome, was open, and calculated to inſpire confidence. He never acquired the habit of diſguiſing his aſpect, which was either gay or overſpread with chagrin, according to the occaſions that preſented themſelves. He poſſeſſed a facility in converſing on any ſubject; and had none of that ſtatelineſs and taciturnity, which almoſt all the other princes of the Eaſt affect to preſerve. When he received a ſtranger he appeared to ſpeak with gravity; but ſoon recovered his uſual eaſe, and converſed with all the world, repeating himſelf the news and common converſation of the day, with the greateſt affability. It is moſt aſtoniſhing, that this ſovereign could aſk queſtions, give anſwers, hear a letter read, and dictate an anſwer to another, behold a theatrical exhibition, and even ſeem to attend to the performance,—at the ſame inſtant that he decided concerning things of the utmoſt importance.

Though Hyder Ali raiſed himſelf from the humble ſituation of a common ſeapoy in the army, to be one of the greateſt princes in India, yet there was no ſovereign more eaſy of acceſs to every one that had buſineſs with him, whether ſtrangers or ſubjects; and the former, whatever were their quality, were always ſure to be introduced into his preſence, by demanding

ing an audience of a Souquedar, or macebearer, of which there is always a ſufficient number at the gate of the royal palace. The Fakirs, a ſpecies of begging monks, are alone excluded from this indulgence; but, when one of theſe appears, he is conducted to the pirjada, or grand almoner, who ſupplies his wants. The court of Hyder was, in this point, abſolutely different from thoſe of all the other princes of India; who hold theſe Fakirs in ſuch high veneration, that they ſuffer them to enter their palaces at any hour, and even admit them to their table. They have the aſſurance to take the firſt place at table, neareſt the prince; though they are moſt commonly diſguſting, filthy, and covered with vermin.

When buſineſs or parties of pleaſure did not prevent Hyder Ali from going to reſt at his uſual time, which was after midnight, he aroſe with the ſun, that is to ſay, about ſix o'clock. As ſoon as riſen, the majors of the army, who had been on duty the preceding day and night, and likewiſe thoſe who relieved them, made their reports, and received orders to be tranſmitted to the miniſters and generals, who themſelves had the privilege of entering his dreſſing-room, if they had any thing extraordinary or preſſing to communicate. The couriers that arrived during the night, or in the morning, alſo came and laid their diſpatches at his feet.

Between eight and nine in the morning he quitted his apartment, and repaired to a ſaloon, where a number of ſecretaries waited for his appearance. Into their hands, according to their reſpective departments, he puts the letters received; giving them at the ſame time inſtructions for the anſwers. His ſons, his relations, and thoſe lords who were honoured with his intimacy, entered; and, if it was nine o'clock, they took the uſual refreſhment. If he had leiſure, he appeared at a balcony, when his officers uſed to cry out, "Your elephants ſalute your majeſty:" and at the ſame time thoſe animals, ranged in a ſemicircle round the palace made three genuflections. His tygers of chaſe likewiſe paid him a viſit. They are led by hand, and are covered with a mantle of green and gold hanging to the ground, and a bonnet on their head, of cloth embroidered with gold, with which their eyes can be immediately covered, if they ſhould chance to prove miſchievous. Hyder himſelf would give each of them a ball of ſweetmeats, which they would take very adroitly with their paws, being exceedingly tame. Theſe are the ſpotted tygers, and their keepers lead them every day into thoſe places where the greateſt crowds are: but the grand tyger, or tyger royal, has never been tamed by any attempts yet made.

After the repaſt, which ended about half after ten, Hyder entered into the hall of audience; or the grand tent, if at the army. He was ſeated on a ſopha beneath a canopy, and very often in ſome balcony that fronts an open place or court of the palace; and ſome of his relations ſat on each ſide of him. All perſons who had permiſſion of acceſs, of which the number was very great, might come to this audience; and thoſe, who had affairs to tranſact, might either requeſt admittance by means of the Souquedars, or put their requeſt into the hands of thoſe officers, by whom it was carried to their chief, who was always preſent, and who placed it at the feet of the prince, where it was immediately read and anſwered. It is not cuſtomary here to ſtop the prince by the offer of petitions, when he goes out, unleſs the affair be very urgent and extraordinary, or the petitioner has been prevented from forwarding his requeſt at the uſual hours of audience: a circumſtance that very rarely happens.

At this audience thirty or forty ſecretaries were ſeated along the wall to his left who wrote continually. Couriers arrived almoſt every inſtant, and were conducted with great noiſe and buſtle to the feet of the prince, where they laid their diſpatches. A ſecretary kneeling took the packet; and, ſitting on his hams before the prince, opened it and read the letter. Hyder immediately dictated the particulars

ticulars of the anſwer, and the letter was carried to the office of a miniſter. Contrary to the cuſtoms of the princes of the Eaſt, who affix their names by means of a ſeal, Hyder ſigned the diſpatches in order as they were completed, as well as a number of private orders. Many writers report the contrary to this; which only proves that they have never ſeen Hyder half an hour at a time. The orders that iſſued from the offices of the miniſters had no other ſignature than that of the great ſeal, of which they are the depoſitories; and the diſpatch was cloſed with the private ſeal of the miniſter. But the letters ſigned by Hyder were cloſed with the ſeal of the ſovereign, of which the principal ſecretary was keeper. When this nabob wrote any intereſting letter, or gave an order of importance, he affixed a particular or private ſeal, which he always wore on his finger; and in that caſe he himſelf carried the packet to one of his couriers, who conveyed it as far as the firſt ſtation. To the packet was joined a paper, denoting the hour it was ſent off; and at every ſtation the time of its arrival was marked. We ſhall afterwards have occaſion to ſpeak of theſe poſts, which have been ſince imitated by the Engliſh.

When Hyder purchaſed horſes or elephants, or if new pieces of cannon were founded or brought from any port or arſenal, he inſpected them during this audience; the animals or pieces of cannon being brought into the court or ſquare of the palace.

Miniſters, generals, ambaſſadors, and other great men, rarely appeared at this audience, unleſs commanded, or unleſs urged by extraordinary affairs. It was peculiar to their dignity to ſee the prince only in the evening, when none but men of conſequence were admitted; and nothing elſe was thought of but to make their court to the ſovereign, or to ſhare his pleaſures. The great have agents, who are uſually Bramins, who ſolicit their affairs either with the prince or his miniſters; and theſe agents, who have the title of Ouaquils, or envoys, have their leave of admiſſion to the preſence when they have been preſented by their maſters, and are honourably received. The miniſters ſend one of the principal ſecretaries of their department to the prince; who, ſitting before him in the ſame poſture as the other ſecretaries, communicate their buſineſs, and converſe with him.

A great ambaſſador, or other perſon of conſequence, was announced in a loud voice by the chief of the uſhers, in theſe terms: "Your majeſty, the lord of ——— ſalutes you." Miniſters, ſecretaries, ouaquils, or other men of buſineſs, were not announced, but went in and out without particular obſervation, except that they were careful to ſalute the nabob. When a great man was announced, the prince returned the ſalute, and begged him to be ſeated: the friends and other great men, who ſurrounded the ſovereign, ſaluted him alſo; and, in proportion to the eſteem or favour he was in with the nabob, they gave place, that he might approach him. A perſon of ordinary rank, who had requeſted an audience, made three reverences in entering, by moving his hand from his forehead almoſt to the ground; and afterwards placed himſelf on one ſide of the chief uſher, continuing ſilent, with his hands joined before him. The nabob returned the ſalute by ſimply touching his turban with his hand, and affected to continue the diſcourſe with thoſe about him: after which he made a ſign for the perſon to advance, and demanded in an engaging and affectionate manner the ſubject of his viſit: and upon the expoſition of the affair by the ſuppliant, he received a deciſive anſwer. If he were a ſtranger of a genteel rank or employment, as a trader or merchant of conſequence, he received orders to ſit; and his place was uſually on the right, fronting the ſecretaries. The nabob would then aſk him ſome queſtions reſpecting his ſtate of life, his country, or his voyage, and appoint a time when he would ſee his merchandiſes. Betel was then preſented to the ſtranger, which was underſtood as equivalent to a permiſſion to retire; and this

was done with the ſame ceremony as at the entrance.

This audience continued till after three o'clock, which was the hour he returned to his apartment to ſleep, or make the *ſieſto*, as it is called in Italy.

About half paſt five, the prince returned into the hall of audience, or ſome other large apartment, where he placed himſelf in a balcony to ſee his troops exerciſe, and his cavalry defile before him. He was then, as in the morning, ſurrounded by ſome of his friends or relations; and the ſecretaries were buſied in reading letters, or writing.

The following mode of paſſing the evening at the court of Hyder is given us by an eye-witneſs, who paſſed ſome weeks there a few years before Hyder's death. As it was written on the ſpot, we ſhall give it in his own words:

"About half after ſix, when the day cloſes in, a great number of manelſalgis, or bearers of flambeaux, appear in the court of the palace, and ſalute the prince as they paſs on the ſide of the apartment where he is. They illuminate all the apartments in a moment, eſpecially that in which the nabob is, with tapers in chandeliers of exquiſite workmanſhip, ornamented with feſtoons of flowers of the utmoſt lightneſs and delicacy. Theſe chandeliers, on account of the wind, are covered with large ſhades of Engliſh glaſs. There are likewiſe, in ſome parts of the palace, large glaſs lanthorns, painted with flowers of all colours. The great men, miniſters, and ambaſſadors, viſit the nabob only at night. They are uſually perfumed with the moſt coſtly perfumes. Beſides the men in power and employment, the apartments are filled with young nobility; and every body aſſumes the moſt polite and engaging manners. After having ſaluted the prince, the ſalute is paid to his ſons and relations, his miniſters, and others, in an eaſy, unaffected, manner. Among the young nobility, there are a certain number who have the title of Arabſbequi; which anſwers nearly to that of chamberlain in Germany. There are ordinarily four in waiting each day: they are diſtinguiſhed by their ſabre, which they carry in their hand in the ſheath, uſing it nearly as a walking ſtick. All the other company leave their arms in the hands of their pages and other attendants, who are very numerous, and fill the avenues of the palace. The pages alone are permitted to enter: they follow their maſter, bearing his train into the apartments, till they quit their ſlippers at their ſtepping on the carpet: the pages then let fall the train, and put the ſlippers into a bag. Hyder, who ſets no great value on theſe ceremonies, permits the Europeans to come in with their ſhoes on; though his apartments are commonly covered with white muſlin, ſpread upon the moſt ſuperb Perſia carpets. He has ſuch a predilection for white, that he cauſes, wainſcotting, that is painted, gilt, and varniſhed, to be covered with white muſlin; and even chairs and ſophas of embroidered velvet or gold ſtuff. The Europeans deceive themſelves exceedingly in ſuppoſing, that it is by way of diſtinction or pre-eminence that they are permitted to enter the apartments in ſhoes. This permiſſion, given them in ſome of the Indian courts, is occaſioned by a notion the Indian princes have, that the Europeans are obſtinate, and bigotted to their own cuſtoms, however repugnant to decency and propriety. M. de Buſſi, to conciliate the Indian cuſtoms with thoſe of the French, carried velvet ſlippers to the court of the Suba of Decan, which he put on; and made uſe of a kind of pantoufle in paſſing from his carriage to the border of the carpet, where he threw them off. We may often avoid offending ſtrangers by little attentions that coſt nothing, and tend exceedingly to conciliate their affections.

"There is, for the moſt part, a comedy every night, that commences about eight in the evening, and laſts till eleven: it is intermixed with dances and ſongs. During this comedy, the Arabſbequi continue near the ſtrangers, and politely inform them of every thing they may deſire to know; as the ſubject of the comedy, the news of the day, &c.

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They are careful to aſk if he chooſes to drink or eat; in which caſe, they cauſe ſherbet, warm milk, fruits, or confectionary, to be preſented to him; but they ſeldom eat. If the ſtranger chooſes to play cheſs, they play with him, or propoſe a party. Hyder, to whom the entertainments of the ſtage are very indifferent, diſcourſes with his miniſters or ambaſſadors, ſometimes paſſing into a cabinet to ſpeak with more ſecrecy; and continues, as in the morning, to diſpatch buſineſs, without ſeeming to be buſy. Almoſt always, before the end of the performance, flowers are brought to him in a baſket of filigram, out of which he himſelf gives a few to the lords who are about him; and afterwards the baſket is carried into the apartments of the theatre, every one taking a ſmall flower from them, and returning a profound reverence to the prince. This takes place even to the loweſt ſecretary. When Hyder wiſhes to give a particular mark of his eſteem, he himſelf makes a collar of jaſmine flowers, knotting them with ſilk as he converſes, which he himſelf adjuſts round the neck of the happy mortal to whom he gives this glorious mark of his eſteem and favour. He has ſeveral times conferred this honour on the chiefs of his Europeans, knowing well that the French, above all nations, eſteem themſelves well paid by this ſort of money. He who has received this honour, is viſited the following day by the firſt people of the court to compliment him.

"If a battle has been gained, or any other glorious event has happened in favour of the prince, the poet of the court arrives, announcing himſelf, at his firſt entering the apartments, by the pompous and extravagant titles he beſtows on the prince: as, "Health to the greateſt king on earth, whoſe name alone cauſes his enemies to tremble," &c. All the world, at the voice of the poet, becomes ſilent and attentive. The comedy or dance is interrupted; the poet enters, ſeats himſelf in the place immediately oppoſite the prince, and recites a poem, which every body affects to hear with the utmoſt attention, except the prince, who ſeems at that time to be more particularly buſied in converſing with his miniſters. The poet uſually, after ſpeaking of the prince, proceeds to his relations, and the generals or principal officers; not forgetting the miniſters and favourites. The young courtiers, or *baras à demi*, who are uſually included all together in the praiſes beſtowed by the poet, often turn it into ridicule; and their deriſion extends even to thoſe who are the higheſt ſpoken of. They and the ſecretaries, or other inferior courtiers, often parody the words of the poem very pleaſantly, ſparing nobody but the prince and his ſon; but, as they have no printing, both the poem and the criticiſm are of ſhort duration. We cannot ſpeak of their public entertainments, without mentioning the Bayaderes, of whom the Abbé Raynal has drawn ſo advantageous a portrait in his Hiſtoire Philoſophique.

"At the preſent time, the court of Hyder is the moſt brilliant in India; and his company of performers is without contradiction the firſt as well on account of its riches, as becauſe the Bayaderes are the women to whom he gives the preference. Being ſovereign of part of Viſapour, he has every facility of procuring among this claſs of women thoſe who are moſt remarkable for their beauty and talents.

"The comedians of the court are all women. A directreſs, who is likewiſe manager, purchaſes young girls at the age of four or five years, who are choſen on account of their beauty. She cauſes them to be inoculated, and then provides them with maſters both for dancing and muſic. They are taught every accompliſhment that can inſpire the prince and his court with the love of pleaſure; and their ſucceſs is ſuch, that they delight and ſeduce the moſt inſenſible of men. They begin to appear in public at the age of about ten or eleven years. They have generally the moſt delicate features, large dark eyes, beautiful eyebrows, ſmall mouth, and the fineſt teeth; their cheeks are dimpled, and their black hair hangs in flowing treſſes to

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the ground; their complexion is a clear brown, not ſuch as that of the mulatto women, who are incapable of bluſhing; but like that of a country girl in the flow of health, who has preſerved the roſes, after ſuffering the lilies to fade. Theſe are the yellow women, that the Orientals prefer to all others: they give themſelves that tinge by painting their cheeks of a jonquil colour, in the ſame manner as the French women uſe rouge; and it is remarkable that in a very ſhort time one becomes habituated to this colour, and finds it agreeable. Their habit is always a fine gauze, very richly embroidered with gold; and they are covered with jewels: their head, their neck, their ears, their breaſts, their arms, fingers, legs, and toes, have their jewels; and even their noſe is ornamented with a ſmall diamond, that gives them an arch look, which is far from being unpleaſing.

"The comedies are all pieces of intrigue. They perſonate either women who league together to deceive a jealous huſband, or young girls that conſpire to deceive their mother. It is impoſſible to play with more art or with more natural eaſe. Their ſongs are gay and agreeable. The words that are ſung by a ſingle voice are almoſt always the complaint of a lover. Thoſe which are ſung in chorus are much gayer; but they have no ſecond parts, and are always repeated.

"The dancers are ſuperior in their performance to the comedians and ſingers: it may even be affirmed that they would afford pleaſure on the theatre of the opera at Paris. Every part is employed when theſe girls dance; their heads, their eyes, their arms, their feet, and all their body, ſeem to move only to enchant and ſurpriſe. They are very light, and very ſtrong in the legs; turning round on one foot, and ſpringing up immediately after with a ſurpriſing force. They have ſo much accuracy in their movements, that they accompany the inſtruments with bells that are on their feet; and, as they are of the moſt elegant figures, all their motions are graceful. No Bayadere of the prince's company is more than ſeventeen years old. At this age they are diſmiſſed: and either travel over the province, or attach themſelves to the Pagods.

"The directreſs of this company is paid by the prince; but her emoluments are not known. She has always a number of pieces ready in rehearſal to be played at a moment's notice. Though there is every reaſon to think ſhe is well paid by Hyder for the pleaſures ſhe procures him, the emoluments ſhe receives from private individuals of fortune are ſtill more advantageous to her. When a great man gives a ſet ſupper, he has uſually a comedy ornamented with ſongs and dances. The directreſs of the prince's company is paid one hundred rupees for every actreſs that plays, ſings, or dances. The number of theſe actreſſes is often more than twenty, the inſtrumental muſic not being charged.

"If a ſupper is given to a few private friends, the ſingers and dancers are likewiſe employed at the ſame price of one hundred rupees. Beſides which, they muſt be furniſhed with ſupper and abundance of fruits, ſweetmeats, and warm milk. If the friends are retained to ſleep (as is often done, where their ſuppers are more friendly than ceremonious), they chooſe each a companion for the night among the performers, for which the directreſs is likewiſe paid one hundred rupees each; and the maſter of the houſe muſt preſent his friend with ſome trinket, or piece of ſtuff, to be given to the damſel when ſhe is ſent away in the morning.

"Beſides the prince's company, there are ſeveral others in the town where the court is kept, and in the armies. There are even ſome that are compoſed of men only: but the people of the court never have recourſe to any but the prince's company.

"At eleven o'clock, or about midnight, every one retires but thoſe that ſup with the nabob; who, except on grand feſtivals, are always his friends and relations.

"This

"This mode of life purſued by Hyder, is, as may eaſily be imagined, interrupted in the army. It is likewiſe occaſionally interrupted by hunting parties, by excurſions on foot or horſeback, or by his attending to aſſiſt at the exerciſes and evolutions made by conſiderable bodies of his troops.

"When he is obliged to remain a month in camp, or in any town, he uſually goes to the chace twice a week. He hunts the ſtag, the roebuck, the antelope, and ſometimes the tyger. When notice arrives that this laſt animal has been obſerved to quit the foreſts, and appear in the plain, he mounts his horſe, followed by all his Abyſſinians, his ſpear-men on foot, and almoſt all the nobility armed with ſpears and bucklers. The traces of the beaſt being found, the hunters ſurround his hiding place, and contract the circle by degrees. As ſoon as the creature, who is uſually hid in ſome rice-ground, perceives his enemies, he roars and looks every where to find a place of eſcape; and, when he prepares to ſpring on ſome one to force a paſſage, he his attacked by Hyder himſelf, to whom the honour of giving the firſt ſtroke is yielded, and in which he ſeldom fails. Thus the pleaſures of the ſovereign are varied to infinity."

Towards the end of the year 1782, tidings of Hyder's demiſe reached Seringapatam. This happened but a very few days after the death of the unfortunate Colonel Baillie, ſo that, if he died by his order, the barbarian did not himſelf ſurvive the baſe murder. The end of this turbulent and ambitious tyrant gave birth to various ſpeculations and expectations, but was attended with none of thoſe commotions commonly produced by the demiſe of an eaſtern monarch. His ſon Tippoo Saib, ſince called, Tippoo Sultan, took undiſturbed poſſeſſion of all his father's territories, and the command of vaſt armies, at a time when many diſaffected individuals filled both the camp and the city. Tippoo was with his army, at a conſiderable diſtance from Hyder, when he died; but, when the information reached him, he haſted to his father's camp, and made ſuch diſpoſitions and arrangements as he judged prudent and neceſſary, without relaxing in any degree the vigour with which he carried on the war againſt the Engliſh.

The cuſtomary mournings were obſerved at Seringapatam, but the people ſeemed not to regret the loſs of their ruler. His remains were not brought to the capital till three months after his death, and interred in the part of the iſland which is called the Lollbaug garden. The uſual obſequies of eaſtern monarchs were profuſely beſtowed on this occaſion, which conſiſted chiefly in charities to the indigent, and magnificent erections to the deceaſed.

DESCRIPTION OF BREST HARBOUR.

THIS celebrated ſea-port town, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Brivales Portus of the ancients, ſtands on the north ſide of a large commodious harbour, which opens to the ſea, on the extremity of the peninſula of Brittany. The town is not large, but uncommonly populous and flouriſhing; I ſpeak of its ſtate previous to the revolution. Built in a part of the country abounding in hills, its bottom is one continued declivity, which gives the whole a moſt irregular appearance. The few ſtraggling ſtreets of which it conſiſts, are narrow, crooked, ill-paved, and contain no houſes remarkable either for elegance or magnitude. It is altogether a place of trade, and conſequently peopled in general by traders, mechanics, ſeamen, ſhipwrights, and publicans. The ſums of money which the vaſt concourſe of naval officers to and from the fleets in the bay, and the temporary reſidence and reſort of the people connected with the navy, uſed to circulate, gave great animation to the inhabitants in their buſineſs; how far aſſignats have the ſame effect I cannot ſay.

Breſt is deemed one of the moſt ſecure harbours in the French dominions, Toulon excepted. The quay, which is above a mile in length, abounds with magazines and ſtore-houſes, which in the laſt war contained prodigious quantities of various foreign and domeſtic commodities; the number and magnitude of which public repoſitories are immenſe. The materials for building and equipping ſeventy ſail of the line were kept in conſtant readineſs by the old government. The harbour is ſituated between the city and ſuburbs called Recouvrance; and is, as well as the town, protected by a large caſtle, which ſtands on a ſteep inacceſſible rock towards the ſea; there is always in it a ſtrong garriſon; and, as it is ſurrounded on the land ſide by the deep and broad ditch, any hoſtile entrance into the port would be impracticable.

No expence has been ſpared in the improvement, from time to time, of the complicated works of this well-fortified place. The quay is indented by two ſmall bays, ſolely appropriated for ſhip-building, and in which veſſels are built of the largeſt ſize; the ſpace all around it is crowded with the ſhops, forges, and walks, of the various workmen occupied in the ſeveral departments of the navy. The road to it is ſo ſpacious and ſo deep, that five hundred men of war may ſafely ride at anchor; but the entrance to it contains a very dangerous ſtrait, formed by two ſhelving rocks, branching out from either ſide of the bay. Theſe appear only when the tide is at the loweſt, which renders the place more ſecure, by preventing any one from attempting the navigation but an experienced pilot: indeed we know the futility of any deſign againſt it, by the experience of 1694, when the deſcent which was made under General Talmaſh miſcarried, with great loſs and diſgrace to the invaders, and the general loſt his life.

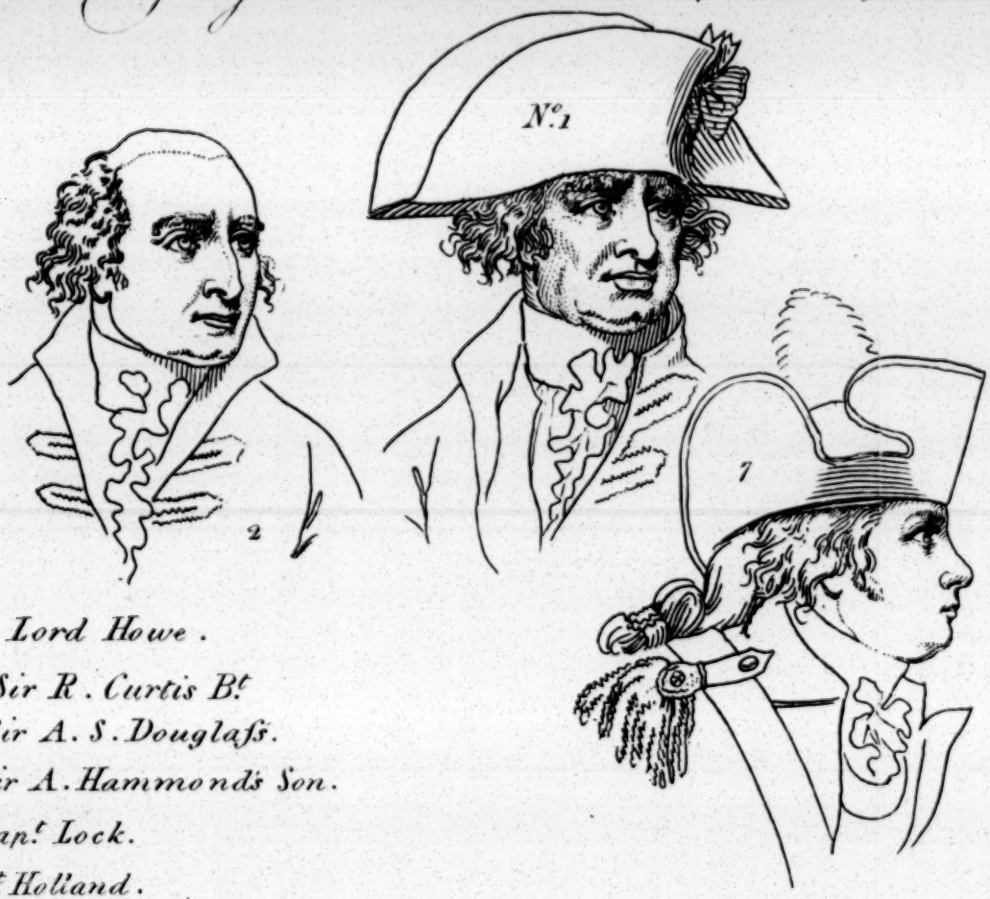
Deſcription of the magnificent hiſtorical Picture of the glorious Victory by Earl Howe, over the French Fleet, on the ever-memorable firſt of June, 1794; in which is commemorated, the Fall of the gallant and much-regretted young Neville, of the Queen's Regiment. Painted under the Patronage of his Majeſty and the Lords of the Admiralty.

THE Britiſh Flag, which has ſo long been the pride of Engliſhmen and the envy of ſurrounding nations, has always, by its dignified pre-eminence, afforded the moſt brilliant ſcenes for the exertions of the hiſtorian and artiſt; for ages have our fleets and navies eſtabliſhed our maritime ſuperiority; they have ſwayed over the ocean the ſceptre of dominion, and borne the conqueſts of Britain to the moſt extended parts of the habitable world. The deſtruction of one armada was thought of that importance, as to ſtand recorded, for now, more than two centuries, upon the walls of the ſenate-houſe of our country; and our own times have given us the ſplendid victories of an Hawke and a Rodney; but never was triumph ſo complete, or magnanimity ſo conſpicuous, as when, upon this glorious occaſion, an Howe diſpenſed the vengeance and directed the thunders of Britain. While the gratitude and exultation of of theſe kingdoms, upon this ſignal event, has been read in ſuch viſible characters, and every boſom has glowed with reciprocal ardour, the arts have offered their tribute of applauſe, and in this picture ventured at an humble memorial.

Their majeſties have moſt graciouſly condeſcended to expreſs their approbation of this picture, when ſhewn them at Buckingham-houſe; and were particularly pleaſed with the portraits of the officers, which they recogniſed and repeatedly viewed.

This compoſition is treated in a manner entirely novel, and perfectly diſtinct from any other nautical engagement hitherto executed; there has never yet been even attempted the

Key to the Portraits in the GREAT PICTURE
Exhibiting at Mr. Orme's Gallery, 14. Old Bond Stree
under the Sanction of
His Majesty and the Lords of the Admiralty



No. 1. Lord Howe.
2. Sir R. Curtis Bt.
3. Sir A. S. Douglass.
4. Sir A. Hammond's Son.
5. Capt. Lock.
6. Lt. Holland.
7. Major Isaac.
8. Capt. Tudor. } Queens 2d Regt.
9. Capt. Neville. }

RE of **LORD HOWE's** *Victory. Engraving and*
Street &c.
alty.



the introduction of portraits into a naval picture; and the mode of thus marking the resemblance of our gallant officers, and the view of the awful conflict, has been thought by our first connoisseurs to be a singular and fortunate combination.

The artist Mr. Brown (who has also been honoured with the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence) has on this occasion received the most flattering attention; Earl Howe has sat to him expressly for this picture; and most of the admirals of the fleet have given their advice and assistance, and Mr. Brown had the singular opportunity of actually residing on-board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, since the arrival, after the victory, and he there had the opportunity of not only painting the portraits of the principal officers on-board, in Earl Howe's own state-cabin, but likewise, that of taking measurements of the different parts of the ship, and obtaining the first sources of documentary information.

This picture represents Earl Howe upon the quarter-deck of the Queen Charlotte, during the violence of the action, and after the line was broken. On the larboard quarter, at some distance, appears La Juste, an eighty-gun French ship of the line, which was afterwards captured. This ship is distinguished by the national flag of France, and the signal for close action displayed at the mizen top-gallant mast head. Upon the same quarter, at a greater distance, appears the Brunswick, commanded by the gallant Hervey, a name ever dear and memorable to his nation:—he fell regretted! and his sovereign has immortalized his bravery, by causing his valour to be recorded in the *sacred mausoleum* of his country.

In the centre of the picture is seen the Royal George, the Gibraltar, Glory, and other ships, engaging the enemy, with the Vengeur and Sans Pareille, appearing between the intervals of smoke.

On Earl Howe's right hand is Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. the first captain of the fleet; and at the opposite end of the picture is Sir Andrew Snape Douglas (who appears as just having received the wound upon his forehead) attended by his aid-du-camp, the son of Sir Andrew Hammond.

The centre groupe is the much-lamented young Neville, of the queen's regiment, supported by his brother officers, Major Isaac and Captain Tudor, also Captain Lock of the navy, immediately upon his being wounded by a broadside from the Jacobin, which ship was afterwards sunk. The singular circumstance of the evil of this young officer is particularly marked; his sword which he had in his hand (which was a favourite sword given him by his uncle) was shattered by the ball, which forced part of the hilt into his side. The minutiæ of the ship has not been neglected by the artist, who has particularly pourtrayed the rigging; the cannon (with the locks, as now generally adopted by the navy), and the mode of stowing the hammocks, which form the barricade to defend the side, by placing them between the timber heads, with large double staunchion irons.

An engraving is in great forwardness from the above picture, price to subscribers one guinea; and proposals we understand are delivered at Mr. Orme's, where it is exhibiting, No. 14, Old Bond-street.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 321.

WHILE the civil government of the British empire in the East had thus been made the subject of a parliamentary investigation in England; while the bare-faced delinquences of former governors were referred to a judicial enquiry; and the trial of Mr. Hastings was proceeding from year to year, under all the solemnity of the mighty tribunal of the high court of parliament in Westminster-hall, a most sanguinary and destructive war was still going on between Hyder Ali and the com-

pany's troops in India. In a narrative of the ſufferings of the Engliſh, who ſurvived the fatal overthrow of Colonel Baillie's detachment already mentioned, and from whence we ſhall now continue our detail, we find it related as follows: that "Hyder Ali, ſeated in a chair in his tent, enjoyed the ſight of the heads of the ſlain, as well as of his priſoners. Colonel Baillie, who was himſelf very much wounded, was brought to his camp on a cannon, and with ſeveral other gentlemen in the ſame ſituation laid at the tyrant's feet on the ground and in the open air. In this ſituation they ſaw many of the heads of their countrymen preſented to the conqueror, ſome of them even by Engliſh officers, who were forced to perform that horrid taſk; in a little time, however, Hyder ordered no more heads to be brought to him while the Engliſh gentlemen were preſent. A tent was fitted up for Colonel Baillie and his officers, but without ſtraw or any thing elſe to lie upon, though many of them were dangerouſly wounded; and as the tent could only contain ten perſons, the reſt were obliged to lie in the open air. When the priſoners were removed from place to place, they were wantonly inſulted, and even beaten by thoſe who had the charge of them. If the latter halted to refreſh themſelves under a tree, they would be at the trouble of carrying their priſoners to the ſide next the ſun, leſt they ſhould enjoy the benefit of the ſhade. Sometimes they were tormented with thirſt, at others the people allowed them to drink water out of the palms of their hands, it being reckoned a profanation to allow an European to drink out of a veſſel belonging to an Indian," &c.

In this narrative are likewiſe mentioned ſome examples of a recovery from wounds, which, if we can depend on their authenticity muſt undoubtedly ſhew a reſtorative power in the human body altogether unknown in this climate.

"Lieutenant Thomas Bowſer received a muſket ball in his leg, and after that eight deſperate wounds with a ſcymitar. He lay for ſeven hours on the ſpot, deprived of all ſenſation; but, towards evening, awakened from his trance, ſtripped of all his clothes, except a pair of under drawers and part of his ſhirt, with an intenſe thirſt, calling out, and imploring a little water from the enemy. Some were moved with compaſſion, while others anſwered his intreaties only with inſults and threats of immediate death. Some water, however, was brought from a pool in the field of battle, about fifty or ſixty yards from the place where he lay. It was deeply tinged with blood; nevertheleſs, Mr. Bowſer being furniſhed by one of Hyder's ſoldiers with an earthen chatty, or pot containing about a pint, and directed to the place, crawled thither as well as he could. Though ſtruck with horror at the ſight of the dead and wounded with which it was filled, he quenched his thirſt with the liquid; and having filled his chatty, endeavoured to proceed towards Conjeveram. He had not, however, moved from his place above three hundred or four hundred yards, when, being quite overcome, he was obliged to lie all night in the open air, during which time there fell two heavy ſhowers of rain. Next morning he proceeded to Conjeveram; but, after walking about a mile, was met by ſome of the enemy's horſemen, by whom he was brought back priſoner, and obliged to walk without any aſſiſtance. When delivered up to the enemy's ſepoys, he was ſo ſtiff with his wounds, that he could not ſtoop or even bend his body in the ſmalleſt degree.

"The quarter-maſter ſerjeant of artillery received ſo deep a cut acroſs the back-part of his neck, that he was obliged to ſupport his head with his hands in order to keep it from falling to a ſide all the journey. The leaſt ſhake or unevenneſs of the ground made him cry out with pain. He once and again ceaſed from all attempts to proceed; but, being encouraged and conjured by his companions to renew his efforts, he did ſo, reached the camp, and at laſt, as well as Mr. Bowſer, recovered."—It is alſo remarkable, that, according to our author, out of thirty-two wounded

ed perſons only ſix died; though one would be apt to think that the exceſſively ſevere uſage they met with would have killed every one.

After the news of Colonel Baillie's diſaſter, the ſupreme council of Bengal requeſted Sir Eyre Coote to take upon him the management of the war; for the carrying on of which a large ſupply of men and money was inſtantly decreed. This was readily undertaken by the illuſtrious officer juſt mentioned, notwithſtanding his very precarious ſtate of health at that time; and, from the moment he took upon him the management of affairs, the fortune of the war was changed.

The ſpirit of diſſention, which for a long time had infected the preſidency of Madras, was indeed the true cauſe of all the misfortunes that had happened. This was found by Sir Eyre Coote to be even greater than he had heard by report: the reſpect and confidence of the natives were wholly loſt; the complaints of the officers and ſoldiers were loud and acrimonious; an inactivity prevailed in all the councils and operations, while the enemy carried every thing before them. Sir Hector Munro had been greatly harraſſed on his march to Madras, whither he had retreated after Colonel Baillie's diſaſter; the forces of Hyder Ali had infeſted all the places in that neighbourhood in ſuch a manner as in a great meaſure to cut off all ſupplies; and Arcot, the capital city of the moſt faithful ally the Britiſh ever had, was taken by ſtorm, together with an adjoining fort, by which means an immenſe quantity of ammunition and military ſtores fell into the hands of the enemy.

No ſooner had Sir Eyre Coote taken upon him the command of the Britiſh forces, than his antagoniſt thought proper to change his plan of operations entirely. He now detached large parties of his numerous forces to lay ſiege to the principal fortreſſes belonging to the company; while, with the braveſt and beſt diſciplined part, he kept the field againſt the Britiſh commander in perſon. On the very firſt appearance of the Britiſh army, however, his reſolution failed, and he abandoned the ſiege of every place he had inveſted, retiring to a conſiderable diſtance on the other ſide of the river Palaar, without even diſputing the paſſage of it, as it was expected he would have done.

A reſpite being thus obtained from the incurſions of this formidable enemy, the next operation was to ſecure Pondicherry, whoſe inhabitants had revolted. They were, however, eaſily diſarmed, their magazines ſeized, and all the boats in their poſſeſſion deſtroyed; in conſequence of which precaution, a French ſquadron that ſoon after appeared off Pondicherry was obliged to depart without being furniſhed with any neceſſaries. But in the mean time Hyder Ali, having drawn large reinforcements from all parts of his dominions, reſolved to try his fortune in a pitched battle. His army amounted to two hundred thouſand men, forty thouſand of whom were cavalry and fifteen thouſand well-diſciplined ſepoys. Still, however, he durſt not openly attack the Britiſh army in the field, but took a ſtrong poſt from whence he might harraſs them on their march. Sir Eyre Coote, however, was not on his part backward to make the attack; and on the other hand Hyder Ali prepared to engage him with all poſſible advantage. The battle was fought on the 1ſt of July 1781; and, notwithſtanding the vaſt ſuperiority of Hyder Ali's army, he was routed with great ſlaughter. The Indians, however, made a much more obſtinate reſiſtance than uſual; the engagement laſted from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, and the deficiency of the Engliſh in cavalry prevented them from purſuing the advantage they had gained.

Notwithſtanding the loſs of this battle, Hyder Ali was ſoon encouraged to venture another. This was fought on the 27th of Auguſt the ſame year, on the very ſpot where Colonel Baillie had been defeated. It was more obſtinately conteſted than even the former, being continued with great fury from eight in the morning till near duſk. A number of brave officers and ſoldiers fell on the part of the Britiſh, owing chiefly to

the terrible fire of the enemy's artillery and the advantageous poſition of their troops. At laſt, however, the Indian army was totally defeated, and driven from every poſt it had occupied; though from the obſtinate reſiſtance made at this time, Hyder began to entertain hopes that his forces might, by a ſucceſſion of ſuch battles, be at laſt enabled to cope with the Engliſh. He therefore ventured a third battle in ſome weeks after, but was now defeated with greater loſs than before. Undiſcouraged by this bad ſucceſs, however, he laid ſiege to Vellore; and, expecting that the relief of it would be attempted, ſeized a ſtrong paſs through which he knew the Britiſh army muſt direct their march. The Britiſh commander accordingly advanced, and found the enemy in poſſeſſion of ſome very ſtrong grounds on both ſides of a marſh through which he was obliged to paſs. Here he was attacked on all ſides, but principally on the rear, the enemy directing their force principally againſt the baggage and convoy of proviſions deſigned for the garriſon. Their utmoſt efforts, however, were unſucceſsful, and Sir Eyre Coote forced his way to Vellore in ſpite of all oppoſition. Hyder Ali did not fail to wait his return through the ſame paſs; and, having exerted his utmoſt ſkill in poſting his troops, attacked him with the utmoſt vigour: but though the Engliſh were aſſaulted in front and in both flanks at once, and a heavy cannonade kept up during the whole time of the engagement, the Indians were at laſt defeated with great ſlaughter.

By theſe ſucceſſes the preſidency of Madras were now allowed ſo much reſpite, that an enterpriſe was planned againſt the Dutch ſettlement of Negapatam, ſituated to the ſouth of Madras, and in the neighbourhood of Tanjour. A very inconſiderable force, however, could yet be ſpared for this purpoſe, as Hyder Ali, tho' ſo often defeated, was ſtill extremely formidable. Sir Hector Munro had the management of this expedition: and ſo furious was the attack of the Britiſh ſailors, that the troops left to guard the avenues to the place were defeated at the very firſt onſet. A regular ſiege enſued; which, however, was of very ſhort duration, a breach being ſoon made, and the garriſon ſurrendering priſoners of war.

The loſs of Negapatam was quickly followed by that of Trincomale. Admiral Hughes, who had conveyed Sir Hector Munro with the land forces to that place, and aſſiſted him with his ſailors, immediately after its ſurrender ſet ſail for Trincomale, where he arrived about the middle of January 1782. The fort of that name was quickly reduced; but the main ſtrength of the ſettlement conſiſted in a fort named Oſtenburgh, the principal place on the iſland, and by the capture of which the whole ſettlement would be reduced. This fort ſtands on a hill which commands the harbour, but is itſelf overlooked by another hill at the diſtance of no more than two hundred yards. Tho' the gaining of this poſt was undoubtedly to be attended with the loſs of the fort, it does not appear that the governor even attempted to defend it. A Britiſh detachment of ſailors and marines therefore took poſſeſſion of it, when the admiral ſent a ſummons of ſurrender, repreſenting the inutility of making any farther defence after the loſs of ſuch a poſt; and being extremely deſirous of avoiding an effuſion of blood, repeated his arguments at ſeveral different times. The governor, however, proving obſtinate, the place was taken by ſtorm, with the loſs of about ſixty on the part of the Britiſh, and very little on that of the Dutch, the victors giving quarter the moment it was aſked. Four hundred Europeans were taken priſoners; a large quantity of ammunition and military ſtores, with a numerous artillery, were found in the place; and two Indiamen richly laden, with a number of ſmall trading veſſels, were taken in the harbour.

A more formidable enemy, however, now made his appearance on the coaſt of Coromandel. This was Suffrein the French admiral; who ſetting out from his native country with eleven ſhips of the line and ſeveral ſtout frigates, had fallen in with the

the Hannibal, of fifty guns, and taken her when ſeparated from her conſorts. This ſhip, along with three others, a ſeventy-four, a ſixty-four, and a fifty, had been ſent out to the aſſiſtance of Sir Edward; and the three laſt had the good fortune to join him before the arrival of M. de Suffrein. The latter, ſuppoſing that he had not yet received this reinforcement, bore down upon the Engliſh ſquadron at Madras, to which place they had ſailed immediately after the capture of Trincomale. Perceiving his miſtake, however, he inſtantly bore away. The Engliſh admiral purſued, took ſix veſſels, five of them Engliſh prizes, and the ſixth a valuable tranſport laden with gunpowder and other military ſtores, beſides having on-board a number of land-officers and about three hundred regular troops. This brought on an engagement, in which M. de Suffrein, perceiving the rear diviſion of the Britiſh fleet unable to keep up with the reſt, directed his force principally againſt it. The ſhips of Admiral Hughes himſelf and Commodore King ſuſtained the moſt violent efforts of the French, having moſtly two, and ſometimes three, veſſels to contend with. Thus the commodore's ſhip was reduced almoſt to a wreck; but about ſix in the evening, the wind becoming more favourable to the Engliſh, the ſquadron of the enemy were obliged to draw off. The loſs of men on the part of the Britiſh amounted to little more then one hundred and thirty killed and wounded, but that of the French exceeded two hundred and fifty.

After the battle Sir Edward returned to Madras; but, meeting with no intelligence of Suffrein at that place, he made the beſt of his way for Trincomale, being apprehenſive of an attack upon that place, or of the intercepting of a convoy of ſtores and reinforcements at that time expected from England. Suffrein had indeed got intelligence of this convoy, and was at that time on his way to intercept it. This brought the hoſtile fleets again in ſight of each other; and, as the Britiſh admiral had been reinforced by two ſhips of the line, he was now better able to encounter his adverſary. A deſperate battle enſued, which continued till towards night, when the ſhips on both ſides were ſo much ſhattered, that neither could renew the engagement next day.

Though theſe engagements produced nothing deciſive, they were nevertheleſs of the utmoſt prejudice to the affairs of Hyder Ali, who was thus prevented from receiving the ſuccours he had been promiſed from France; and he was ſtill farther mortified by the defeat of his forces before Tellicherry, which place he had blocked up ſince the commencement of hoſtilities. This laſt misfortune was the more ſenſibly felt, as an open paſſage was now left for the Engliſh into thoſe countries beſt affected to Hyder. His bad ſucceſs here, however, was in ſome meaſure compenſated by the entire defeat of a detachment of about two thouſand Engliſh infantry and three hundred cavalry under Colonel Braithwaite, a brave and experienced officer. This detachment, conſiſting of choſen troops from Sir Eyre Coote's army, lay encamped on the banks of the Coleroon, which forms the northern boundary of Tanjour. Tippoo Saib the intrepid ſon of Hyder, having procured exact intelligence of the ſituation of this party, formed a deſign of attacking it while no danger was ſuſpected on account of the diſtance of Hyder Ali's army. He ſet out on this deſign with an army of fifteen thouſand horſe and five thouſand foot, accompanied by a body of French regulars; and, having croſſed the Coleroon, ſuddenly ſurrounded the Britiſh forces on all ſides. The colonel, perceiving his danger, formed his men into a ſquare, diſtributing the artillery to the ſeveral fronts, and keeping his cavalry in the centre. In this ſituation he reſiſted for three days the utmoſt efforts of his numerous enemies, always compelling them to retreat with great loſs. At laſt Gen. Lally, rightly conjecturing that the ſtrength of the Engliſh muſt be exhauſted and their numbers thinned by ſuch deſperate ſervice, propoſed that the French infantry, which was freſh

and entire, ſhould attack one of the fronts of the ſquare, while the forces of Tippoo ſhould do the ſame with the other three. This laſt attack proved ſucceſsful; the Britiſh forces were broken with great ſlaughter, which however was ſtopped by the humanity of the French commander; who even obtained from Tippoo Saib the care of the priſoners, and treated them with a tenderneſs and humanity they certainly would not otherwiſe have experienced. A number of Britiſh officers, however, periſhed in the engagement, and only one remained unwounded.

In the mean time, the ſuccours from France, ſo long expected by Hyder, made their appearance. As ſoon as a junction was formed, they proceeded, under the command of M. Duchemin, to inveſt Cuddalore; which, not being in any ſituation to ſtand a ſiege, was ſurrendered on capitulation. In like manner ſome other places of ſmaller conſequence were reduced, until at laſt being joined by Hyder's numerous forces, they determined to lay ſiege to Vandervaſh, a place of great importance, and the loſs of which would have been extremely detrimental to the Engliſh. This quickly brought Sir Eyre Coote with his army to its relief; but Hyder Ali, notwithſtanding his being reinforced by the French, durſt not yet venture a battle in the open field. On this the Britiſh commander proceeded to attack Arnee, the principal depoſit of Hyder's warlike ſtores and neceſſaries. Thus the latter was obliged to quit his advantageous ground; but he did ſo with ſuch ſecrecy and ſpeed, that he came upon the Britiſh army unawares while preparing for its laſt march to Arnee, now only five miles diſtant. Perceiving that the march of the Britiſh troops was through low grounds, encompaſſed on moſt parts with high hills, he planted his cannon upon the latter; from which he kept a continual and heavy fire on the troops below, while his numerous cavalry attacked them on every ſide. Notwithſtanding all diſadvantages, the Britiſh commander at laſt cloſed in with the enemy; and after an obſtinate diſpute completely routed them. Neither this, however, nor any other engagement with Hyder Ali, ever proved deciſive; for as the want of cavalry prevented the Britiſh general from purſuing his advantage, ſo that of his antagoniſt was ſo numerous, that by it he always covered his retreats in ſuch an effectual manner as to loſe but few men, and in a ſhort time to be in a condition to act again on the offenſive. This was remarkably the caſe at preſent; for notwithſtanding this defeat, which happened on the 2d of June 1782, he cut off an advanced body of the Britiſh army five days after; and harraſſed the whole in ſuch a manner, that Sir Eyre Coote, notwithſtanding his ſucceſs, was obliged to move nearer Madras; ſoon after which, he was forced, on account of his bad ſtate of health, to relinquiſh the command of the army to General Stuart.

Hyder Ali now perceiving that he was likely to be attended with no ſucceſs by land, began to reſt his hopes on the ſucceſs of the French by ſea. He therefore earneſtly requeſted M. Suffrein, who poſſeſſed at that time a deciſive ſuperiority in the number of ſhips, to loſe no time in attacking the Britiſh ſquadron before it could be joined by a reinforcement which was then on its way, and was reported to be very formidable. As the French commander was by no means deficient in courage, a third engagement took place on the 5th of July 1783. At this time the Britiſh had the advantage of the wind, the battle was much more cloſe, and the victory more plainly on their ſide. It is ſaid, indeed, that, had not the wind fortunately ſhifted in ſuch a manner as to enable the French to diſengage their ſhips, a total and ruinous defeat would have enſued. After the engagement, the French admiral proceeded to Cuddalore, having received intelligence that a large body of French troops in tranſports was arrived off the iſland of Ceylon, in company with three ſhips of the line. As this ſeemed to afford hopes of retaliation, he uſed ſuch diligence in refitting his ſhips, that the fleet was able to put to ſea in the beginning of Auguſt. His intention

intention was to make an attempt on Trincomale; and ſo well were his deſigns conducted, that Sir Edward received no intelligence of the danger, till a Britiſh frigate chaſing a French one, which took ſhelter with the ſquadron at Trincomale, diſcovered it by this accident, and haſtened back with the news to Madras. It was now, however, too late; the place was not in a condition to reſiſt a ſiege; and the French batteries having ſilenced thoſe of the fort in two days, a capitulation took place on the laſt day of Auguſt.

Sir Edward Hughes, having been detained by contrary winds, did not arrive at Trincomale before the 2d of September, when he had the mortification to ſee the forts in the hands of the French, and that Suffrein was in the harbour with fifteen ſail of the line while he had only twelve. He did not heſitate at venturing an engagement with this inferiority, nor did M. Suffrein decline the combat. The event of the battle was no other than ſhattering the fleets and killing and wounding a number of men on both ſides. In this, however, as well as in the other engagements, the ſuperiority of the Engliſh was very manifeſt; and in entering the harbour of Trincomale the French loſt a ſeventy-four gun ſhip.

The loſs of Trincomale was ſeverely felt by the Engliſh; for, while the French lay ſafely in the harbour refitting their ſquadron, the Engliſh were obliged for that purpoſe to ſail to Madras. Here the fleet was aſſailed by one of the moſt dreadful tempeſts ever known on that coaſt. Trading veſſels to the number of near one hundred were wrecked, as well as thoſe for Madras laden with rice, of which there was an extreme ſcarcity at that place. Thus the ſcarcity was augmented to a famine, which carried off vaſt numbers of the inhabitants before ſupplies could arrive from Bengal. The continuance of the bad weather obliged Sir Edward with his whole ſquadron to ſail to Bombay; and there he did not arrive till towards the end of the year, when his ſquadron was ſo much ſhattered, that, in order to repair it with proper expedition, he was obliged to diſtribute it between the dock-yards of Bombay and the Portugueſe ſettlement at Goa.

In the mean time Sir Richard Bickerton arrived at Bombay from England with five men of war, having on-board five thouſand troops, after a very favourable paſſage; having neither ſeen nor heard of the bad weather which had deſolated the coaſts of India. It was likewiſe the intention of France to ſignalize the campaign of this year by an immenſe force both by ſea and land in India. Excluſive of the forces already on the coaſt of Coromandel, they were to be joined by five thouſand more, all regulars, from their iſlands on the African coaſt. Suffrein was to be reinforced by ſeveral ſhips of the line, when it was hoped that a decided ſuperiority at ſea would be obtained over the Engliſh; while their ſuperior numbers and artillery on-ſhore would render them invincible by any force that could be brought againſt them. To oppoſe theſe deſigns it was deemed neceſſary by the preſidency of Bombay to make a powerful diverſion on the coaſt of Malabar. Here was ſituated the kingdom of Myſore, the ſovereignty of which had been uſurped by Hyder Ali under the title of Dayva, as that of the Mahrattas was by a perſon ſtyled Paiſhwa. This kingdom is nearly in the ſame parallel with Arcot. To the northward is the kingdom of Canara, which is ſaid to have been the favourite poſſeſſion of Hyder Ali; the name of its capital is Bednore, which alſo gives name to an extenſive territory, and was by Hyder changed to that of Hydernagur. The expedition had been ſet on foot as early as the end of the year 1781; a ſtrong body of forces under the command of Colonel Humberſtone had taken the two cities of Calicut and Panyan, beſides others of ſmaller note, and penetrated into the inland country, which is there difficult and dangerous. Having here made himſelf maſter of a place called Mongarry Cotta, of which the ſituation commanded the entrance into the inner parts of the country, he proceeded to attack Palatacherry,

latacherry, a conſiderable town at ſome miles diſtance; but, being ſuddenly environed with a numerous and hoſtile army, inſtead of making himſelf maſter of the place, it was not without the utmoſt difficulty that he made his eſcape after loſing all his proviſions and baggage. A great army, conſiſting of twenty thouſand foot and ten thouſand horſe, under Tippoo Saib, alſo advanced againſt him with ſuch celerity, that the colonel had only time to retreat to Panyan, where he was ſuperſeded in the command by Colonel Macleod, and ſoon after the place was inveſted by the forces of the enemy, among whom was General Lally with a conſiderable body of French. Two Britiſh frigates, however, having come to the aſſiſtance of the place, rendered all the attempts of the enemy to reduce it abortive. At laſt, Tippoo Saib, impatient of delay, made a vigorous effort againſt the Britiſh lines; but, though both the Indian and French commanders behaved with great bravery, the attack not only proved unſucceſsful, but they were repulſed with ſuch loſs as determined Tippoo to abandon the ſiege of the place, and retire beyond the river of Panyan.

As ſoon as the preſidency of Bombay were acquainted with the ſucceſs of Colonel Humberſtone, General Matthews was diſpatched to his aſſiſtance with a powerful reinforcement. This expedition, which began the campaign of 1783 in the kingdom of Canara, has been related with circumſtances ſo diſgraceful, and ſo exceeding contrary to the behaviour for which the Britiſh troops are remarkable, that we are totally at a loſs to account for them. On the one hand, it ſeems ſurpriſing how the national character could be forfeited by a particular body, and not by any other part of the army; and on the other, it ſeems equally ſurpriſing why ſuch calumnies (if we ſuppoſe them to be ſo) ſhould have ariſen againſt this particular body, and no other part of the army. Such accounts of it, however, were publiſhed as raiſed the indignation of the military gentlemen, who thought proper to publiſh a vindication of themſelves. In the Annual Regiſters, from whence, next to the Gazettes and News-papers, the generality receive what they look upon to be authentic intelligence, the character of this army is treated with the higheſt aſperity: "In the ſtory of the conqueſt and recovery of Canara (ſays the New Annual Regiſter,) the Spaniards may be ſaid to be brought a ſecond time upon the ſcene, but not to ſit down in ſullen and inſolent proſperity after all their crimes. The Spaniards of Britain were overtaken in the midſt of their career; and he who is more of a man than an Engliſhman, will rejoice in the irregular and unmeaſured, but at ſame time the juſt and merited, vengeance that was inflicted upon them by the prince whoſe dominions they were ravaging!" In ſupport of this dreadful exclamation the following account is given of the expedition. It began with the putting in execution a deſign formed by General Matthews of carrying the war into the heart of Hyder Ali's dominions. For this purpoſe the Engliſh inveſted the city of Onore, ſituated about three hundred miles to the ſouth of Bombay, and one of the principal places in the country of Canara. "It was taken by aſſault (ſays Dr. Andrews) with great ſlaughter, and plundered with circumſtances of avarice and rapine that diſgraced the victors; among whom, at the ſame time, great diſcontents aroſe concerning the diviſion of the ſpoil." "No quarter (ſays the Annual Regiſter) was given by the victorious Engliſh; every man they met was put to the ſword. Upon this occaſion we beg leave to tranſcribe three lines from the private letter of one of the officers concerned in the expedition. 'The carnage (ſays he) was great: we trampled thick on the bodies that were ſtrewed in the way. It was rather ſhocking to humanity; but ſuch are only ſecondary conſiderations, and to a ſoldier, whoſe boſom glows with heroic glory, they are thought only accidents of courſe; his zeal makes him aſpire after farther victory.' This part of the peninſula had hitherto been untouched by the barbarous

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and unſparing hands of Europeans, and of conſequence was full of riches and ſplendour. In the fortreſs of Onore were found ſums of money to an unknown amount, beſides jewels and diamonds. A conſiderable part of this appears to have been ſecured as private plunder by General Matthews. The complaints of the military were loud; they thought, and naturally, that the acquiſition of riches was the fair and reaſonable conſequence of the perpetration of bloodſhed. But their commander turned a deaf ear to their repreſentations; and haſtened, by adding new laurels to his fame, to hide the ſlander that might otherwiſe reſt upon him.

From Onore the army proceeded to the neareſt fortreſſes on the ſea-coaſt, More and Cundapour. Here they were joined by a reinforcement from Bombay under the command of Colonels Macleod and Humberſtone, with poſitive orders to proceed for Bidnore or Hydernagur the capital of Canara. On this General Matthews marched for the mountains called the Ghauts, where there is a paſs three miles in length, though only eight feet wide, and which was then ſtrongly fortified and defended by a vaſt number of the natives. "The Engliſh (ſay our authors), however, had already obtained a conſiderable reputation by their executions; and the uſe of the bayonet, the moſt fatal inſtrument of war, and which was employed by them on all occaſions, created ſuch an extreme terror in the enemy, as to enable them to ſurmount this otherwiſe impregnable defile."

The gaining of this paſs laid open the way to Bidnore the capital, to which a ſummons was now ſent. An anſwer was returned, that the place was ready to ſubmit, provided the inhabitants were not moleſted, and the governor was permitted to ſecure his property. The wealth of this city was undoubtedly great, but the eſtimates of its amount are very different. By the accounts of Bombay it was ſtated only at 175,000l. while the officers concerned in the expedition ſay that it was not leſs than 1,200,000l. or even 1,920,000l. and even this was only public property; that ſeized upon by the ſoldiers, and which belonged to private perſons, was undoubtedly very conſiderable alſo.

This treaſure was at firſt ſhewn by the general to his officers, and declared to belong to the army; but he afterwards told them that it was all the property of the Mahommedan governor, and had been ſecured to him by the terms of the ſurrender. It was therefore ſent to Cundapour under the convoy of Lieutenant Matthews, brother to the general, to be thence tranſmitted to Bombay; but whether any part of it ever reached that ſettlement or not was never known. The diſcontents of the army were now carried to the utmoſt height; and the conteſt became ſo ſerious, that Colonels Macleod, Humberſtone, and Shaw, quitted the ſervice altogether, and returned to Bombay. The officers charged their general with the moſt inſatiable and ſhameful avarice; while he, in return, accuſed his whole army of doing every thing diſreſpectful and injurious to him; of paying no regard to order and diſcipline, and of becoming looſe and unfeeling as the moſt licentious free-booters.

From Bidnore detachments were ſent to reduce ſeveral fortreſſes, the principal of which was Ananpour or Anantpore. Here orders were iſſued for a ſtorm and no quarter. Every man in the place was put to death, except one horſeman who made his eſcape after being wounded in three places. "The women, unwilling to be ſeparated from their relations, or expoſed to the brutal licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, threw themſelves in multitudes into the moats with which the fort was ſurrounded. Four hundred beautiful women, pierced with the bayonet, and expiring in one another's arms, were in this ſituation treated by the Britiſh with every kind of outrage."

This exploit was ſucceeded by the reduction of Carwa and Mangalore, which completed the reduction of

Canara, when General Matthews put his army in cantonments for the rainy ſeaſon.

This rapid ſucceſs was owing to the death of Hyder Ali, which happened in the end of the year 1782. His ſon Tippoo Saib, however, having taken poſſeſſion of the government, and ſettled his affairs as well as time would allow, inſtantly reſumed his military operations. On the 7th of April 1783 he made his appearance before Bidnore, ſo that General Matthews had ſcarcely time to collect a force of two thouſand men, and to write to Bombay for a reinforcement. But, however neceſſary the latter muſt have been in his circumſtances, the preſidency were ſo much prejudiced againſt him by the unfavourable reports of his officers, that they ſuſpended him from his commiſſion, appointing Colonel Macleod to ſucceed to the command of the army.

Tippoo Saib now advanced with a vaſt army, ſuppoſed not to be fewer than one hundred and fifty thouſand men, covering the hills on each ſide of the metropolis as far as the eye could reach. The army of General Matthews, altogether unable to cope with ſuch a force, were quickly driven from the town, and forced to take refuge in the citadel. Tippoo having cut off their retreat by gaining poſſeſſion of the Ghauts, laid cloſe ſiege to the fortreſs; which in leſs than a fortnight was obliged to capitulate. The terms propoſed were, that all public property ſhould remain in the fort; that the Engliſh ſhould engage not to act againſt Tippoo for a ſtipulated time; that they ſhould march out with the honours of war; that they ſhould pile their arms, and have full liberty to proceed unmoleſted with their private property to the ſea-coaſt, from thence to embark for Bombay; and in this capitulation the garriſons of Ananpour and other inland fortreſſes were alſo included.

All theſe terms were broken by Tippoo, who ſaid that they had forfeited their title to liberty by a breach of the articles of capitulation, in embezzling and ſecreting the public money, which was all, in good faith, to be delivered up. That this was really the caſe ſeems to be univerſally acknowledged. In the Annual Regiſter we are told, that, "to prevent too much money being found in the poſſeſſion of one man, the general ordered his officers to draw on the paymaſter-general for whatever ſums they wanted. When the fort was ſurrendered to the ſultan, there was not a ſingle rupee found in it." By this circumſtance the fate of the garriſon was decided. General Matthews was ſent for next morning to a conference. He was not, however, admitted to the preſence, but immediately thrown into chains. Moſt of the other principal officers were, on various pretences, ſeparated from the army. The general and his companions were conducted to Seringapatam the capital of Myſore; and after having experienced a variety of ſeverities, were at laſt put to death by poiſon. In this manner the general and twenty officers periſhed. The poiſon adminiſtered was the milk of the cocoa-tree, which is ſaid to be very deadly.

The above account was repeatedly complained of as partial, and at laſt openly contradicted in a pamphlet intitled "A Vindication of the Conduct of the Engliſh Forces" employed in that expedition, and publiſhed by order of the Eaſt-India company. In this pamphlet the circumſtance moſt found fault with was that regarding the women at Anantpore, which was poſitively contradicted. On this account therefore the publiſhers of the above-mentioned work retract that part of their narrative, as being founded in miſrepreſentation. Notwithſtanding this vindication, however, they ſtill draw the following concluſions: "It is already ſufficiently evident, how little has been effected by this vindication of the Bombay officers. The great outlines of the expedition remain unaltered. It is ſtill true that a remarkable degree of ſeverity was employed in the field; that, in the capture of the fortreſſes of Canara, the principle of a ſtorm and no quarter was very frequently applied; and that the acquiſition of money was too much the governing object in every ſtage of the undertaking

undertaking. The vindication of the officers has therefore done them little ſervice; and it happens here, as it generally does in the caſe of an imperfect reply, that the majority of the facts are rather ſtrengthened and demonſtrated by the attempt to refute them. With reſpect to the concluſion of the ſtory, the treaſures of Hydernagur, and the charge brought againſt them by Tippoo, that they had broken the terms of the capitulation, and that when the fort was ſurrendered not a rupee was to be found in it; theſe circumſtances are paſſed over by the officers in the profoundeſt ſilence. It was this that rouſed the ſultan to vengeance; and it is to this that he appeals for his juſtification in diſregarding a capitulation which had been firſt diſſolved by the vanquiſhed Engliſh."

The vindication above alluded to was ſigned by one major and fifty-two ſubaltern officers. It ſeems not, however, to have given entire ſatisfaction to the military gentlemen themſelves, as other vindications have appeared ſaid to be written by officers; but theſe, being anonymous, can be ſuppoſed to add very little weight to that already mentioned, where ſuch a reſpectable body have ſigned their names. We ſhall therefore drop a ſubject ſo diſagreeable, and the inveſtigation of which at the ſame time is entirely foreign to the purpoſe.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

SINCERITY.

THE following letter was written by a young lady of ſmall fortune to a gentleman who had made a declaration of his paſſion for her; but the inequality of their fortunes made him think he could not anſwer it to the world if he purſued his deſigns by way of marriage, and therefore had made propoſals of gaining her upon other terms.

"SIR, After very much perplexity in myſelf, and revolving how to acquaint you with my own ſentiments, and expoſtulate with you concerning yours, I have choſen this way [the letter is publiſhed in the Spectator], by which means I can be at once revealed to you, or, if you pleaſe, lie concealed. If I do not within a few days find the effect which I hope from this, the whole affair ſhall be buried in oblivion. But, alas! what am I going to do, when I am about to tell you that I love you? But, after I have done ſo, I am to aſſure you, that, with all the paſſion which ever entered a tender heart, I know I can baniſh you from my ſight for ever, when I am convinced that you have no inclinations towards me but to my diſhonour. But, alas! ſir, why ſhould you ſacrifice the real and eſſential happineſs of life to the opinion of a world, that moves upon no other foundation but profeſſed error and prejudice? You all can obſerve, that riches alone do not make you happy; and yet give up every thing elſe when it ſtands in competition with riches. Since the world is ſo bad that religion is left to us ſilly women, and you men act upon principles of profit and pleaſure, I will talk to you without arguing from any thing but what may be moſt to your advantage as a man of the world. And I will lay before you the ſtate of the caſe; ſuppoſing that you had it in your power to make me your miſtreſs or your wife, and hope to convince you that the latter is more for your intereſt, and will contribute more to your pleaſure.

"We will ſuppoſe then the ſcene was laid, and you were now in expectation of the approaching evening wherein I was to meet you, and be carried to what convenient corner of the town you thought fit, to conſummate all which your wanton imagination has promiſed you in the poſſeſſion of one who is in the bloom of youth and in the reputation of innocence: you would ſoon have enough of me, as I am ſprightly, young, gay, and airy. When fancy is ſated, and finds all the promiſes it made itſelf falſe, where is now the

innocence which charmed you? The firſt hour you are alone you will find that the pleaſure of a debauchee is only that of a deſtroyer; he blaſts all the fruit he taſtes; and, where the brute has been devouring, there is nothing left worthy the reliſh of man. Reaſon reſumes her place after imagination is cloyed; and I am, with the utmoſt diſtreſs and confuſion, to behold myſelf the cauſe of uneaſy reflections to you, to be viſited by ſtealth, and dwell for the future with the two companions (the moſt unfit for each other in the world), ſolitude and guilt. I will not inſiſt upon the ſhameful obſcurity we ſhould paſs our time in, nor run over the little ſhort ſnatches of freſh air and free commerce which all people muſt be ſatisfied with whoſe actions will not bear examination, but leave them to your reflections, who have ſeen much of that life of which I have but a mere idea.

"On the other hand, if you can be ſo good and generous as to make me your wife, you may promiſe yourſelf all the obedience and tenderneſs with which gratitude can inſpire a virtuous woman. Whatever gratifications you may promiſe yourſelf from an agreeable perſon, whatever compliances from an eaſy temper, whatever conſolations from a ſincere friendſhip, you may expect as the due of your generoſity. What at preſent in your ill view you promiſe yourſelf from me, will be followed by diſtaſte and ſatiety; but the tranſports of a virtuous love are the leaſt part of its happineſs. The raptures of innocent paſſion are but like lightning to the day, they rather interrupt than advance the pleaſure of it. How happy then is that life to be, where the higheſt pleaſures of ſenſe are but the loweſt parts of its felicity?

"Now am I to repeat to you the unnatural requeſt of taking me in direct terms. I know there ſtands between me and that happineſs, the haughty daughter of a man who can give you ſuitably to your fortune. But if you weigh the attendance and behaviour of her who comes to you in partnerſhip of your fortune, and expects an equivalent, with that of her who enters your houſe as honoured and obliged by that permiſſion, whom of the two will you chooſe? You, perhaps, will think fit to ſpend a day abroad in the common entertainments of men of ſenſe and fortune; ſhe will think herſelf ill uſed in that abſence, and contrive at home an expence proportioned to the appearance which you make in the world. She is in all things to have a regard to the fortune which ſhe brought you, I to the fortune to which you introduced me. The commerce between you two will eternally have the air of a bargain, between us of a friendſhip; joy will ever enter into the room with you, and kind wiſhes attend my benefactor when he leaves it. Aſk yourſelf, how would you be pleaſed to enjoy for ever the pleaſure of having laid an immediate obligation on a grateful mind? Such will be your caſe with me. In the other marriage you will live in a conſtant compariſon of benefits, and never know the happineſs of conferring or receiving any.

"It may be you will, after all, act rather in the prudential way, according to the ſenſe of the ordinary world. I know not what I think or ſay, when that melancholy reflection comes upon me: but ſhall only add more, that it is in your power to make me your grateful wife, but never your abandoned miſtreſs."

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Continued from page* 334.]

WHEN Crebillon, the French tragic poet, publiſhed his Catilina, it was attended with an honour to literature, which though it is probably forgotten (for it was only regiſtered as the news of the day) it becomes a collector zealous in the cauſe of literature to preſerve. At the time Catilina was given to the public, the creditors of the poet had the

the cruelty to attach the produce of this piece, as well at the bookſeller's who had printed the tragedy, as at the theatre where it was performed. The poet, much irritated at theſe proceedings, addreſſed a petition to the king, in which he ſhewed that it was a thing yet unknown, that it ſhould be allowed to claſs amongſt ſeizable effects the production of the human mind; that, if ſuch a practice was permitted, thoſe who had conſecrated their vigils to the ſtudies of literature, and who have made the greateſt efforts to render themſelves, by this means, uſeful to their country, would ſee themſelves in the cruel predicament of not daring to publiſh works, often precious and intereſting to the ſtate; that the greater part of thoſe who devote themſelves to literature, require for the neceſſaries of life thoſe ſuccours which they have a right to expect from their labours; and that it never has been ſuffered in France to ſeize on the fees of the lawyers, and other perſons of liberal profeſſions. In anſwer to this petition, a decree immediately iſſued from the king's council, commanding a replevy of the arreſts and ſeizures, of which the petioner complained. This honourable decree is dated 21ſt May, 1749, and bore the following title: "Decree of the council of his majeſty, in favour of Mr. Crebillon, author of the tragedy of Catilina, which declares that the productions of the mind are not amongſt ſeizable effects." Louis XV. is the firſt monarch (at leaſt in France) who preſents the noble example of beſtowing a mark of conſideration to the remains of a man of letters. This king not only teſtified his eſteem of Crebillon, by having his works printed at the Louvre, but alſo by conſecrating to his glory a tomb of marble.

Louis XV. careleſs of the future, conſumed before-hand his ſtate revenues. It was thus, that when he died he had anticipated one hundred and eighty millions! all which his receivers general, and other rich financiers, had advanced.

When M. Turgot had been ſome time in office, it was ſhewn that he had diminiſhed this ſhameful anticipation of the ſtate revenues, by various reductions, and other ſavings on uſurious loans. It was alſo proved, that in time all things would be reinſtated in their proper order. It is certain, that by this penurious plan, the courtiers conſidered Louis XVI. as acting unworthy of the royal dignity, and Turgot was regarded with hatred. Theſe public blood-ſuckers, formed parties againſt Turgot; they ſpoke loud; but it was not the voice of the public; yet Turgot was diſmiſſed.

There was a bluntneſs in the king's manner, which, indeed, was not adapted to the poliſhed ſoftneſs of his court. It was a rough honeſty. When he found this bluntneſs in others, he was not diſpleaſed. When Guimard, a domeſtic officer under the old king, and a favourite with Louis XVI. for his age, and honeſty, ſaw him reading a pamphlet, which had for title, "The King beloved by his People," he ſaid, roundly, "Sire, do not believe theſe *pamphlets*; you never will be beloved while *bread* is *dear*."

It was the foible of Louis XVI. to have a paſſion for the occupation of a lockſmith. He took leſſons from two celebrated artiſts; and the reaſon he quitted this amuſement, ſhews, that at an early age he was not incapable of reflection and reformation. Theſe lockſmiths were deſirous of preſenting his majeſty, on the annual feſtival of their community, with a curious piece of workmanſhip. They firſt conſulted Thierry, his firſt valet, who diſſuaded them from it. The artiſts, vexed to loſe their labour, and their hopes, took the firſt opportunity in their leſſons, to inform the king of the intended preſent, and Thierry's advice. Louis, interrogates his favourite, when they are alone, and deſires him to ſay the real motive of his diſſuaſion. Thierry heſitates, and only obſerves, that it was proper to teach theſe lockſmiths a due reſpect. His majeſty, ſuſpecting another reaſon, preſſes him to ſpeak in the freeſt manner. Thierry then anſwered—"Sire! it is becauſe I was fearful that your majeſty's indulgence

dulgence would give too much publicity to this anecdote of your private life. However innocent may be this kind of occupation, or amuſement, it is repugnant to the general prejudice of thoſe kinds of pleaſure which a monarch may take; and it might decreaſe the favourable idea which the people entertain of you, becauſe they expect to ſee a character of grandeur in all your actions."

His majeſty heard the ſenſible Thierry; diſmiſſed his lockſmith, and entirely gave up this unworthy amuſement for a ſovereign.

When he was dauphin, he never attached himſelf to the national frivolity. The actors once preſented him with a liſt of a new arrangement of their pieces. The prince received it, and without reading it threw it in the fire, ſaying, "This is the value I place on theſe kinds of things." The courtiers ſtared; and every one reaſoned as he thought proper. This action was then thought to indicate a reſolute and firm mind; but his future life never confirmed that obſervation.

The following anecdote reveals his good, but irreſolute, character. In Auguſt 1777, the queen propoſed giving a brilliant *fête*, at Trianon, which was to coſt 90,000 livres.—It was intended to ſurpriſe his majeſty; but the king knew of the affair. He haſtened to her majeſty, and deſired it might not take place; particularly at a moment, when, for the ſake of economy, he deprived himſelf of a tour to Fontainbleau. In a word he commanded it ſhould not be, and the queen was ſenſibly mortified. This anecdote ſoon ſpread, and his majeſty's excellent motive communicated pleaſure throughout the circles of Paris. But—alas! the fête was, in fact, only poſtponed. The queen perſuaded his majeſty to conſent to it, and Louis could not refuſe her majeſty's repeated attacks. Nothing was more delicious, and it appears, that the firſt denial only ſerved to increaſe its ſplendour.

Two remarkable circumſtances took place in his reign, of which one was honourable and political, and the other the reverſe. The latter, conſiſts of an order from the council of war, in which his majeſty exacts, that every military officer ſhall be required to ſhew proofs of his nobility. This order muſt have quenched the ardour of emulation in the *tiers etat*; and, perhaps, was meant for this purpoſe. The other was an edict aboliſhing the right of mortmain and ſervitude in the king's domains. This law was a proof, that philoſophy can, at length, annihilate prejudices, and, by its irreſiſtible influence, ſoften the heart of the modern Pharaohs.

It is moſt certain, that Louis XVI. was never a tyrant, but when he was duped (and that was often) by others. It is curious to obſerve, that when, in 1775, a very dangerous ferment exiſted at Paris, owing to the dearneſs of bread; many *placards* were poſted up at Verſailles, which contained complaints of this dearneſs, notwithſtanding the extraordinary harveſts of that year. The ſeditious added, that they were in great number; that they had long patiently waited for, and left to the miniſter all the due time to diminiſh the price, and furniſh the markets; that they yet gave a few more days; but that, if they were not then ſatisfied, they would ſet fire to the four corners of Verſailles. For his majeſty, however, theſe perſons preſerved the utmoſt reſpect, and expreſſed themſelves even in terms of affection. And, indeed, when there was a tumult about this time at Verſailles, his majeſty, turning with an air of tranquillity to Turgot, ſaid, "We have for ourſelves a pure conſcience, and with that we are very ſtrong."

The author of the "Lettres Hiſtoriques" informs us of the following converſation he had with Turgot. Whether the converſation is merely an ingenious fiction is of little conſequence, as the obſervations are juſt. Turgot ſaid, on the ſubject of the royal expenditures: "I cannot obtain a true and exact ſtate of the expences. I ſee alarming ones, and ſcarcely any revenues to cover them. This houſe of the king, and theſe penſions, are a gulph which abſorbs every thing. His majeſty has the beſt intentions; he is naturally inclined

to

to economy; but he cannot ſummon the force of ſaying, 'I will,' nor of ſuppreſſing that croud who are in his ſervice, and yet of the moſt unſerviceable nature. He, whom he has choſen for his guide, oppoſes all reforms. I could ſave one hundred millions annually, if his majeſty would allow me to put an end to all the depredations which take place. When I ſhew him the neceſſity of ſtopping them, he agrees with me; he promiſes every thing; but a word from the Count de Maurepas makes theſe happy diſpoſitions vaniſh. I believe the evil is without remedy; at leaſt, unleſs a violent criſis happens, in which the nation takes on itſelf to do what the king dares not undertake himſelf."

Turgot was of the ſect of the Economiſts. The following anecdote concerning his elevation is extremely curious. When he was elected into office, the choice was by no means agreeable to thoſe Economiſts themſelves, who were admitted into the eleuſynian myſteries of the ſociety. This naturally excited great ſurpriſe. When they were aſked, how it happened that they were not charmed with the promotion of one of their members to the place of comptroller-general? Becauſe, they replied, Turgot is an honeſt man; he will yet maintain the edifice, for ſome time, by continued little props; and ſuch a man we do not want—Who would you have in his place? was aſked. Calonne, they anſwered—Calonne! what Calonne, the greateſt of diſſipators?—Yes, Calonne (the Economiſts always anſwered); he will ſoon diſſipate all the finances; he in a ſhort time will haſten the fall of the edifice, and we then ſhall form a new one! At firſt the election of Turgot excited a national enthuſiaſm. It appeared as if the Saturnian age was returning. Yet under this philoſopher the nation was not ſo happy as was expected. The government corrected many of the proprieties (all excluſive rights), and one part of the nation was cruſhed to relieve the other. Liberty was the word of the Economiſts, at the ſame moment, that the moſt arbitrary power was exerted againſt the proſcribed part. This conduct was glaringly contradictory. Turgot anſwered one, who made this obſervation,—"The right of contradicting me is part of that liberty which I would eſtabliſh."

Among the reforms, or rather the liberty, which Turgot was deſirous of inſtituting, a pleaſant circumſtance took place in conſequence of the edict which ſuppreſſed all corporations, and allowed every man to take up what profeſſion he choſe. A perſon who had no profeſſion at all, and was in great want of one, invented a new mode of livelihood, by ſaying maſſes. He uſed to enter ſeveral churches every day, and get his half-crown. He was at length diſcovered, and taken up. Interrogated on the reaſon of his ſacrilegious occupation, he drew out of his pocket his majeſty's edict, which ſuppreſſed all corporations, and ſaid, "It is in virtue of this liberty granted to every one, to take up what trade he chuſes, that I have made myſelf a prieſt. I know no profeſſion; I muſt live, and I find I can do the duty of the maſs extremely well. You may aſk thoſe who have been preſent at hundreds of mine."

The parliament of Paris oppoſed with their remonſtrances the innovations of Turgot. The court confeſſed that they had been miſtaken; the enlightened Turgot was diſmiſſed, as before obſerved, and things were reinſtated on their old footing. It muſt be acknowledged, that ſuch a diverſity of ſyſtems, rapidly following each other, could not but juſtly irritate the nation; on whom, like an unhappy convict, every quack was allowed to try his experiments.

The next ſtate-quack was Neckar, who was introduced by Maurepas as Turgot himſelf had been.—Neckar had originally been a banker, and had enriched himſelf by the uſual means of ſpeculation and intrigue, and it is ſaid, that his connexion with the infamous Abbé Terrai (who conſidered the people as ſo many beaſts of burthen) did more credit to his political views than to that affectation of public good which he afterwards profeſſed. We ſhall not decide on his

his character. He certainly promiſed miracles; but it was now a late age to perform them. He alſo amuſed the nation with ſeveral publications. Voltaire did not think highly of the books of our financier, as appears by the following anecdote. When a work of Neckar's was ſent to this wit for his opinion, he wrote for anſwer, "I do not know of any writings of M. Neckar which are better than his bills of exchange." Neckar at length became comptroller-general, and, it is ſaid, that when he was once firmly fixed in this place, his views were by no means conſonant with thoſe of his patron Maurepas, and his majeſty. He enjoyed, however, the confidence of the nation; the bankers and the proteſtants were particularly devoted to him, for he was a banker and a proteſtant. The proteſtant expected to receive under his adminiſtration the rights of a citizen, and the banker to participate in ſome profitable loan.

The great work publiſhed in his name (for d'Alembert and others, it is believed, aſſiſted him) was the "Compte rendu," or the Balance of France. It had hardly been publiſhed a few hours, when twelve thouſand copies were ſold. The royale and moſt other printing offices could not ſatisfy the eager demands of the public. It was an extraordinary novelty for the French nation, who had not been accuſtomed to ſee their miniſters of finance condeſcend to offer them a ſtate of its ſituation, and place under their own eyes their preſent and paſt accounts. It was a dangerous experiment. The enthuſiaſm ſpread through all claſſes, and every Frenchman marvelled and exulted. But it was too capital a production to eſcape critical ſarcaſm. The Count de Lauragais, famous for his bon mots, made the following pun; he ſaid it was not *un Compte rendu*, but *un Conte bleu*. It happened to be ſewed unluckily in blue covers. The following humorous advertiſement deſcribes it not amiſs. It is proper to obſerve, that the authors are ſaid to have been d'Alembert, de la Harpe, two abbés, a clerk, and M. Neckar. "The Balance of France, a Romance, in quarto, imitated from the Iriſh Account by Law. Tranſlated by a Society of Men of Letters, and preceded by an Epiſtle, dedicated to the King, by M. Neckar; with the Approbation of the Anti-Turgotiſts, Anti-Economiſts, Exchange Speculators of France and Europe, as well as of all Stock-jobbers."

We do not pretend from ourſelves to decide on the character and views of Neckar. By what can be gathered from various quarters, it would appear, that he had an inſatiable ambition; and, as was ſaid at the time of his recal, that he ſeemed to aſpire to the throne itſelf, and become Neckar I. It would alſo appear that the evils of France are to be attributed to him. He attempted to regenerate (ſays the author of the Lettres Hiſtoriques) a great nation; he has bewildered it, he has loſt it, and he at length finiſhes by loſing himſelf. He may, therefore, be compared to that madman Eroſtratus, who burnt the Epheſian temple that his name might be preſerved. It is well known that Mrs. Neckar was the ſecret ſpring of her huſband's actions.

Louis XVI. appears to have ſeiſed his character with juſt diſcrimination. The following anecdote is given on good authority. After his majeſty had had a long conference with Neckar, he told Maurepas—"I have ſeen your friend, we muſt employ him for the maintenance of credit, but we muſt bind his hands in other reſpects. He is an ambitious, adventurous, and daring, man. It ſeems, after what he has inſinuated to me, that he conſiders himſelf capable of being prime miniſter." Maurepas promiſed to keep him merely as director of the finances. "You will ſee," continued the king, "that he wont reſt there."

After the firſt diſmiſſion of Neckar, ſucceeded Calonne, a man not leſs ambitious, nor leſs dangerous; but different in this, that he was a poliſhed and abject courtier.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S ADIEU.

BY MR. DIBDIN.

ADIEU, adieu, my only life,
My honour calls me from thee.
Remember thou'rt a ſoldier's wife;
Thoſe tears but ill become thee.
What though by duty I am call'd
Where thund'ring cannons rattle,
Where valour's ſelf might ſtand appall'd,
When on the wings of thy dear love
To heav'n above
Thy fervent oriſons are flown,
The tender pray'r
Thou put'ſt up there
Shall call a guardian angel down
To watch me in the battle.

My ſafety thy fair truth ſhall be,
As ſword and buckler ſerving;
My life ſhall be more dear to me
Becauſe of thy preſerving.
Let peril come, let horror threat,
Let thund'ring cannons rattle;
I'll fearleſs ſeek the conflict's heat,
Aſſur'd when on the wings of love
To heav'n above, &c.

Enough—with that benignant ſmile
Some kindred god inſpir'd thee,
Who ſaw thy boſom void of guile,
Who wonder'd, and admir'd thee.
I go aſſur'd; my life, adieu;
Though thund'ring cannons rattle,
Though murd'ring carnage ſtalks in view,
When on the wings of thy dear love
To heav'n above, &c.

THE LOYAL COBLER.

WHAT a rare feat of work is the world ſo wide
For a gemman of my low calling,
Where many a clumſy cobling job
Young coblers job their awl in!
And ſo many ſouls are there to mend,
That, put things right together,
As ſure as a gun mankind and their ſhoes
Are both one ſort of leather.
Then gentle and ſimple, and ragged and fine,
Come hither kind cuſtomers all:
I've as curious a nob for a difficult job
As ever popp'd out of a ſtall.
With a wheu wheu, [whiſtling;] with a fal lal lal la;
I can make both ends meet in the ſtall or the ſtreet,
For old Snob's never out of his way.

Your buck of the town is a dog-ſkin pump,
That is often ſpoil'd by tearing;
Your make-weight baker's a ſlipper in grain,
That is apt to run ſhort in the wearing;
A northern pedlar's a ſleek raw hide,
That will ſtretch to the meaſures of all men;
And Iriſh chairmen are brogues with ſtraps,
Cut out, to be ſure, for jolmen.
Then chairman and packman, and baker and buck,
Come hither, &c.

A lawyer, d'ye mind me, 's a ſeal-ſkin ſhoe,
That faſtens as tight as any;
A doctor's a clog that mending ſpoils,
And is ſeldom at laſt worth a penny;
An alderman is an old gouty ſhoe,
That you never can ſhape into faſhion;
A biſhop's a ſhoe of a ſhining black,
That inceſſantly wants tranſlation.
Then lawyer and doctor, and parſon and cit,
Come hither, &c.

The Ruſſians are buſkins lin'd with bear-ſkin,
And the Turks have a bear-ſkin binding;
The Poles' upper-leathers are damag'd and thin,
And are worn to the welts by grinding;
The Dutch are old fiſhing-boots, greaſy and thick,
But they're uſeful at ſea or on ſhore, ſir;
The French are new ſhoes, that is, *tout autre choſe*
Than ever they were before, ſir.
Then Hollander, Polander, Ruſſian, and Turk,
Come hither, &c.

Then ſince there is work enough abroad,
Aye, and coblers more than are wanted,
Let no foreign coblers puſh their ends
Where an Engliſhman's awl is planted.
Be the ſhoes that give pain to the ſtretchers brought;
That's my mind—what think you, ſir?
And, while every Briton's an eaſy old ſhoe,
May the land ne'er be meaſur'd for new, ſir.
Then gentle and ſimple, and ragged and fine,
Come hither, &c.

VARIETY IN ONE.

From DIBDIN's "*Great News.*"

IN one thou'dſt find variety,
Cry'd Dick, would'ſt thou on wedlock fix?
I rather ſhould expect, cry'd I,
Variety in five or ſix:
But never was thy counſel light;
I'll do't, my friend. So ſaid, ſo done:
I'm noos'd for life; and Dick was right:
I find variety in one.

Her tongue has more variety
Than muſic's ſyſtem can embrace;
She modulates through ev'ry key,
Squeak treble and growls double baſs;
Diviſions runs, and trills and ſhakes,
Enough the noiſy ſpheres to ſtun:
Thus, as harſh diſcord muſic makes,
I find variety in one.

Her dreſs boaſts ſuch variety,
Such forms, materials, faſhions, hues,
Each animal muſt plunder'd be,
From Ruſſian bears to cockatoos.
Now 'tis a feather, now a zone,
Now ſhe's a gypſey, now a nun:
To change like the camelion prone,
An't this variety in one?

In wedlock's wide variety,
Thought, word, and deed, we both concur;
If ſhe's a thunder-ſtorm to me,
So I'm an April-day to her.
Devil and angel, black and white;
Thus as we Hymen's gauntlet run,
And kiſs and ſcold, and love and fight,
Each finds variety in one.

Then cheriſh love's variety,
In ſpite of ev'ry ſneering elf:
We're Nature's children, and an't ſhe
In change variety itſelf?
Her clouds, her ſtorms, are will'd by fate
More bright to ſhew the radiant ſun.
Hail, then, bleſs'd wedlock, in whoſe ſtate
We find variety in one!

FATHER FRANCIS's PRAYER IN A HERMITAGE.

NE gay attire, ne marble hall,
Ne arched roof, ne pictur'd wall,
Ne cook of Fraunce, ne dainty board,
Beſtow'd with pyes of Perigord,
Ne pow'r, ne ſuch-like idle fancies,
Sweet Agnes! grant to Father Francis:
Let me ne more myſelf deceive,
Ne more regret the toys I leave;
The world I quit, the proud, the vain,
Corruption's and ambition's train,
But not the good, perdie! nor fair;
'Gainſt them I make ne vow, ne pray'r;
But ſuch aye welcome to my cell,
And oft, not always, with me dwell:
Then caſt, ſweet ſaint! a circle round,
And bleſs from fools this holy ground,
From all the foes to worth and truth,
From wanton old and homely youth,
The gravely dull and pertly gay:
Oh! baniſh theſe; and by my fay
Right well I ween, that in this age
Mine houſe ſhall prove an hermitage.

THE SAILOR.

AN ELEGY.

THE ſailor ſighs, as ſinks his native ſhore;
As all its leſſening turrets bluely fade,
He climbs the maſt to feaſt his eye once more,
While buſy fancy fondly lends her aid.

Ah! now each dear domeſtic ſcene he knew,
Recall'd and cheriſh'd in a foreign clime,
Charms with the magic of a moonlight view,
Its colours mellow'd, not impair'd, by time.

True, as the needle homeward points his heart,
Through all the horrors of the ſtormy main,
This the laſt wiſh, with which its warmth could part,
To meet the ſmile of her, he loves, again.

When morn firſt faintly draws her ſilver line,
Or eve's grey cloud deſcends to drink the wave;
When ſea and ſky in midnight darkneſs join,
Still, ſtill he views the parting look ſhe gave.

Carv'd is her name in many a ſpicy grove,
In many a plantain-foreſt waving wide,
Where duſky youths in painted plumage rove,
And giant-palms o'er-arch the yellow tide.

But lo! at laſt he comes with crowded ſail.
Lo! o'er the cliff what eager figures bend;
And hark! what mingled murmurs ſwell the gale,
In each he hears the welcome of a friend.

'Tis ſhe, 'tis ſhe herſelf! ſhe waves her hand!
Soon is the anchor caſt; the canvas furl'd;
Soon through the whit'ning ſurge he ſprings to land,
And claſps the maid he ſingled from the world.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Feb.* 3.

A LETTER from Rear-admiral Bligh, late captain of his majeſty's ſhip the Alexander, to Mr. Stephens, (a copy of which is as follows) was received at this office the 30th of laſt month.

On-board the Marat, at Breſt,
SIR, *Nov.* 23, 1794.

The arrival of the Canada muſt long ſince have informed their lordſhips of my misfortune in loſing his majeſty's ſhip Alexander, late under my command, having been taken by a ſquadron of French ſhips of war, conſiſting of five of ſeventy-four guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by Rear-admiral Nielly: farther particulars and details I herewith tranſmit you, for their lordſhips' information. We diſcovered this ſquadron on our weather bow, about half paſt two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th inſtant, being then in latitude 48 deg. 25 min. north, 7 deg. 53 min. weſt, the wind then at weſt, and we ſteering north-eaſt; on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard tacks on-board, and without ſignal, the Canada being cloſe to us. We paſſed the ſtrange ſhips a little before four o'clock, the neareſt of them at about half a mile diſtant, but could not diſcover what they were.—Shortly after, we bore more up, let the reefs out of the top-ſails, and ſet the ſteering-ſails.

About five o'clock, perceiving by my night-glaſs the ſtrange ſhips to ſtand after us, we crowded all the ſail we could poſſibly ſet, as did the Canada, and hauled more to the eaſtward. About day-break the Canada paſſed us, and, ſteering more to the northward than we did, brought her on our larboard bow. Two ſhips of the line and two frigates purſued her; and three of the line and one frigate chaſed the Alexander. About half paſt ſeven o'clock the French ſhips hoiſted Engliſh colours. About a quarter paſt eight o'clock we hoiſted our colours, upon which the French ſhips hauled down the Engliſh, and hoiſted their's; and, drawing up within gun-ſhot, we began firing our ſtern chaces at them, and received their bow chaces. About nine o'clock, or ſhortly after, obſerving the ſhips in purſuit of the Canada, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and ſtern chaces, I made the Canada's ſignal to form a-head for our mutual ſupport, being determined to defend the ſhips to the laſt extremity; which ſignal ſhe inſtantly anſwered, and endeavoured to put into execution by ſteering towards us; but the ſhips in chace of her, ſeeing her intention, hauled more to ſtarboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to ſteer the courſe ſhe had done before.

We continued firing our ſtern chaces at the ſhips purſuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ſhips of the line came up, and brought us to cloſe action, which we ſuſtained for upwards of two hours, when the ſhip was become a complete wreck, moſt of her yards ſhot away, all the lower maſts ſhot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the ſide, nearly the whole of the rigging cut to pieces, the ſails torn into ribbands, and her hull much ſhattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty ſhe floated into Breſt. At this time the ſhips that had chaſed the Canada had quitted her, and were coming faſt up to us, the ſhot of one of them at the time paſſing over us. Thus ſituated, and cut off from all reſources, I judged it adviſeable to conſult my officers, and accordingly aſſembled them all on the quarter-deck; when, upon ſurveying and examining the ſtate of the ſhip (engaged as I have already deſcribed), they deemed any farther reſiſtance would be ineffectual, as every poſſible exertion had already been uſed in vain to ſave her, and therefore they were unanimouſly of opinion, that to reſign her would be the means of ſaving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then (painful to relate), I ordered the colours to be ſtruck; a meaſure which, on a full inveſtigation, I hope and truſt their lordſhips will not diſapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact liſt of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken poſſeſſion of, the people were divided, and ſent on-board different ſhips, but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No officer above the rank of boatſwain's mate was killed. Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the marines, Meſſrs. Burns, boatſwain, and M'Curdy, pilot, were wounded, but are in a fair way of doing well.

The cool, ſteady, and gallant, behaviour of all my officers and ſhip's company, marines as well as ſeamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the higheſt applauſes; and I ſhould feel myſelf

ſelf deficient in my duty, as well as in what I owe to thoſe brave men, were I to omit requeſting you will be pleaſed to recommend them in the ſtrongeſt manner to their lordſhips' favour and protection; particularly Lieutenants Godench, Epworth, Carter, Weſt, and Daracott; Major Tench, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Brown of the marines; Mr. Robinſon the maſter, together with warrant and petty-officers, whoſe bravery and good conduct I ſhall ever hold in the higheſt eſtimation. I have hitherto been treated with great humanity, and have not a doubt but that I ſhall meet with the ſame treatment during my captivity.

I am, with great reſpect, &c.

R. R. BLIGH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Feb.* 14, 1795.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, dated Deventer, January 21, 1795, has been received from the Honourable Lieutenant-general Harcourt by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and communicated by his Royal Highneſs to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State:

"I have the honour to acquaint your royal highneſs of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yſſel on the 18th inſtant, though not without ſome loſs, as ſome of the Traineurs, unable to ſupport the fatigues of the march and the extreme ſeverity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"It is a matter of no ſmall ſatisfaction to acquaint your royal highneſs, that we have not only ſaved all the ordnance and moſt of the other ſtores depoſited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the veſſels containing forage and ſtores upon the Leck, and have deſtroyed moſt of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance veſſels at Rotterdam."

HORSE-GUARDS, *Feb.* 14. A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from General the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MARTINICO, *Dec.* 18, 1794.

SIR,

The evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the poſition of the place is weak, the ground riſing inland immediately from the glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, preſents a narrow front to the ſtrong ground to the eaſtward, and has been conſtructed with bad maſonry.

Under theſe circumſtances, Lieutenant-general Preſcott, with a ſmall garriſon, protracted the ſiege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increaſed ſo as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garriſon. Their fire on the 6th inſtant diſmounted all our guns upon the Cavalier, which is the higheſt and moſt commanding part of the fort; the curtain from thence to the next baſtion near the town, and the faces and flanks of that baſtion in many places, threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed and wounded was proportional to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th inſtant, Lieutenant-general Preſcott having previouſly arranged the order and time of retreat with Rear-admiral Thompſon, the whole garriſon was embarked without loſs.

I have the honour to incloſe to you the lieutenant-general's account of the ſiege and evacuation, by which you will be informed of all the attending circumſtances.

Lieutenant-general Preſcott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready aſſiſtance afforded to the garriſon by Vice-admiral Sir John Jervis, and ſince by Rear-admiral Thompſon, that he was enabled ſo long to reſiſt the efforts of the enemy. He alſo gives the higheſt encomiums to Captain Bowen, of his majeſty's ſhip the Terpſichore, who ſuperintended the embarkation, and by whoſe able diſpoſition of the boats every thing was managed with the moſt perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was ſeverely wounded, but we hope not in ſuch a manner as to endanger his life.

Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the lieutenant-general makes a moſt favourable report, expreſſive of his entire ſatisfaction of their behaviour during the whole of the ſiege.

I beg to expreſs to you my approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant-general Preſcott in the defence of Fort Matilda: it has been judicious in a high degree; and throughout the whole tranſaction he has ſhewn the greateſt judgment and reſolution. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

On-board his Majeſty's Ship Vanguard, at Sea.

SIR, *Dec.* 11, 1794.

The evacuation of Fort Matilda in Guadaloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place,

place, I find it neceſſary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the ſiege, which commenced on the 14th of October, and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unneceſſary. It may be ſufficient to remark, that on entering the fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials compoſing the wall-work thereof being of the worſt kind, and having apparently but little lime to cement them properly. By the middle of laſt month the works were very much injured by the daily and frequent heavy fire of the enemy, and almoſt all the carriages of our guns rendered uſeleſs. Theſe were in general in a very decayed ſtate, but even the new ones for the braſs mortars, that were made during the ſiege, gave way, from the almoſt inceſſant fire we kept up; ſo that upon the whole, what from the nature of our defences and the ſmall number of our garriſon, we were in a very unfit ſituation to reſiſt the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces about the 20th of laſt month, but who, from a number of cauſes, and eſpecially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the 6th of this month. On that day they began to fire from twenty-three pieces of cannon, four of which were thirty-ſix pounders, and the reſt twenty-four, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen inches and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the gallion-baſtion were diſmounted, and the baſtion itſelf a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worſe until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went into the ditch, accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering ſtate of the works from the gallion along the curtain, and indeed the whole, from the eaſt to the north-eaſt. I could not heſitate a moment about the neceſſity of evacuating the fort. I therefore ſent off immediately my firſt aid-de-camp, Captain Thomas, to Rear-admiral Thompſon, who commanded the detachment of the ſquadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the neceſſity there was of evacuating the fort the next evening, and to requeſt that he would have boats ready to take off the garriſon by ſeven o'clock. I kept this my deſign a profound ſecret until half paſt ſix o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garriſon.

One company of the 21ſt regiment occupied the ramparts, whilſt the light infantry of that regiment were poſted on the right flank on the beach which led to the town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of Captain Mackay, a moſt confidential officer, was poſted along the gallion river to cover our left. The 15th took poſt along the circular battery towards the ſea, and to the barrier near the town, which was quite open to the enemy; and which poſition was neceſſary to protect the ſally-port we marched through to reach the ſhore. The enemy from the water-ſide, near the town, fired ſome ſmall arms ſoon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21ſt regiment under the command of Lieutenant Patterſon, a ſteady gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the Terpſichore frigate, into which Captain Bowen, who inſpected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciouſly, put a gun, and by the fire of which I imagine the enemy were very much ſurprized; at the ſame time all poſſible aid was given from the ramparts by ſuch guns as bore on the town, and on that particular ſpot where the enemy fired from. The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily completed about ten o'clock at night, without its being diſcovered by the enemy, who continued firing as uſual on the fort till two or three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ſhips. My ſatisfaction was great at having thus preſerved my brave garriſon to their king and country, and was embittered only by finding that Captain Bowen, of the Terpſichore, was badly wounded in the face by a muſket ball when bringing off the laſt of the men: a moſt active, intelligent, and brave, officer, to whom I am under the higheſt obligations for his conſtant and unremitted exertions to ſerve the garriſon during the whole progreſs of the ſiege.

I cannot help acknowledging the great obligations I lie under to Sir John Jervis for the many and eſſential ſervices which he rendered me and my garriſon while he continued in the command, and which were always offered with the utmoſt alacrity, and performed with equal diligence. My beſt thanks are alſo due to Rear-admiral Thompſon, acting under the orders of Vice-admiral Caldwell, and in ſhort to all the officers of his majeſty's navy who aſſiſted in the protection of the fort, and who conducted the evacuation in the moſt maſterly manner, as has been evinced by its promptitude and ſucceſs.

During the whole progreſs of this long and painful ſiege, the officers and men

under my command conducted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to deſerve my warmeſt praiſe, bearing their hardſhips with the utmoſt patience and fortitude, and performing their duty with the utmoſt alacrity. The conduct of the whole garriſon was ſuch as to entitle them to my beſt thanks, and I cannot particularize the behaviour of any one officer without doing an injury to the reſt. Captain Thomas of the 28th regiment, and Captain Beckwith of the 56th, my aids-de-camp, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal and activity, and were truly aiding through this long ſervice. I cannot however omit mentioning Mr. Grant, collector of Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, who commanded a few volunteers, and whoſe conduct during the whole ſiege was ſuch as did him the higheſt honour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT.

His Excellency Gen. Hon.
Sir John Vaughan.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Garriſon of Fort Matilda, from the 14th of October to the 10th of December, 1794.

Detachment of royal artillery, 3 killed, 25 wounded.
Detachment of 15th regiment, 2 wounded.
Three companies of 21ſt ditto, 3 wounded.
Part of 35th ditto, 2 killed, 1 wounded.
Detachment of 39th ditto, 2 killed, 1 wounded.
Detachment of the 56th ditto, 8 wounded.
Two companies of 60th ditto, 4th battalion, 1 killed, 11 wounded.
Marines, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
Seamen, 2 killed, 16 wounded.
Black corps, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
Negroes, 4 killed, 6 wounded.

Total. 16 killed, 78 wounded.

Officers Wounded.

Captain Walker, of the 60th regiment.
Midſhipman Lemage, of the Bellona.
Midſhipman Anguin, of the Theſeus.
Mr. Johnſton, volunteer, of the Vanguard.

ROB. PRESCOTT, Lieut. Gen.

State of the Garriſon of Fort Matilda, as embarked on the 10th of Dec. 1794.

Iſland Staff. 1 lieutenant-general, 2 aids-de-camp, 1 fort major, 2 ſurgeons, 2 mates, 1 aſſiſtant commiſſary.
15th regiment. 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 30 rank and file, 1 ditto ſick.
21ſt ditto. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 6 ſerjeants, 92 rank and file, 5 ditto ſick.
30th ditto. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, 3 ditto ſick.
35th ditto. 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſurgeon, 9 ſerjeants, 2 drummers or fifers, 45 rank and file.
39th ditto. 3 ſerjeants, 3 drummers or fifers, 15 rank and file.
56th ditto, &c. 1 captain, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 28 rank and file, 3 ditto ſick.
Light infantry. 6 ſerjeants, 17 rank and file, 2 ditto ſick.
60th regiment. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 ſerjeants, 1 drummer or fifer, 100 rank and file, 10 ditto ſick.
Marines. 1 ſerjeant, 11 rank and file, 2 ditto ſick.
Seamen. 1 lieutenant, 2 enſigns, 59 rank and file, 3 ditto ſick.
Black corps. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, 29 rank and file, 1 ditto ſick.
Legion. 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file.
Royal artillery. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 42 rank and file, 15 ditto ſick.
Royal engineers. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file.
Total. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 2 aids-de-camp, 1 fort-major, 3 ſurgeons, 2 mates, 1 aſſiſtant commiſſary, 45 ſerjeants, 6 drummers or fifers, 481 rank and file, and 45 ditto ſick.

N. B. Captain Grant, Adjutant Warner, and 3 volunteers, not included in the above; alſo 2 ſerjeants and 4 corporals of the 56th regiment, additional gunners, not included.

ROB. PRESCOTT, Lieut. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Feb.* 14.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Caldwell, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on-board the Majeſtic, off Martinique, Jan. 3.

The Ganges and Montague arrived at Fort Royal the 29th of November laſt.

On the 30th of October, being then about thirty leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, they fell in with and captured the Jacobin, a ſhip of war in the ſervice of the French government, carrying twenty-four twelve-pounders and two hundred and twenty men, and brought her with them to this iſland. She had been nine days from Breſt, and taken nothing.

The Zebra returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December, with the Carmagnole French ſchooner, of ten guns and thirty-five men, which ſhe took off St. Lucia the 30th of November; and Capt. Faulknor, of the Blanche, informs me of his

his having chaſed an armed ſchooner on ſhore near Port Louis, Guadaloupe, which he afterwards got off and found ſhe was laden with gun-powder, and ſent her to St. John's Antigua. The crew effected their eſcape. And, by his letter of the 31ſt of December, he acquaints me of his having, the day before, chaſed a large ſchooner into the Bay of Deſeada, where ſhe anchored cloſe under a battery and a long range of muſquetry on the ſhore; and that, from the annoyance ſuch veſſels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient to anchor, to ſilence the battery and bring the ſchooner out, which, after ſome little time, he effected by the crew of the ſchooner abandoning her, and the muſquetry from the ſhore not giving further moleſtation. By the papers found on-board, ſhe was a national corvette, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaiſſeaux, ſenior officer of a detachment from Point-à-Petre. The Blanche has ſuffered but little in her hull, maſts, or rigging. A midſhipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery and on-board the ſchooner ſuffered conſiderably. Captain Riou, of the Beaulieu, alſo informs me, by letter of the 2d inſtant, of his having captured a faſt-ſailing ſloop, of ten guns and forty-one men, commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeaux, and carried her into Barbadoes. She ſailed from Point-à Petre in company with three other privateers.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Thompſon to Vice-admiral Caldwell, dated on-board the Vanguard, off Guadaloupe, Dec. 11, 1794.

SIR,

Yeſterday morning Captain Bowen, of his majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore, accompanied by Captain Thomas, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Preſcott, brought me a letter from the general, ſaying that he had held out at Fort Matilda as long as poſſible (indeed from the ſhips we could perceive that the walls of the fort were much ſhattered, and many of the guns diſmounted), and requeſted that I would make an arrangement for taking off the troops, who would be ready at the water-ſide by ſeven o'clock that evening. On my mentioning to Captain Bowen that it would be neceſſary an officer of rank ſhould conduct the embarkation, he, in a very handſome manner, offered to undertake the ſervice provided I thought him equal to it. Knowing his abilities, I accepted his offer with pleaſure, and he performed it very much to my ſatisfaction, bringing the whole garriſon off without any loſs on their part; unfortunately, in rowing along ſhore to enquire after an out-picquet, (which there was ſome doubt about, but which had been called in and was embarked,) Captain Bowen received a bad wound in the face. A mate and one man were killed in the Alarm's launch, in conſequence of her being thrown on the beach by the ſurf. This was all the loſs we ſuſtained, although the enemy kept up a ſmart fire of muſquetry, and from ſome of their batteries. Two men from the 60th deſerted on being ordered to the water-ſide, who, it is thought, gave the enemy information of our intentions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. THOMPSON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Frederic Watkins, Firſt Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Ship Blanche, to Vice-admiral Caldwell, dated Iſle de Saintes, 5th January, 1795.

SIR,

I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing you of my arrival here in his majeſty's ſhip Blanche, with La Pique, a frigate of 38 guns, belonging to the National Convention of France, which Capt. Faulknor brought to action at a quarter paſt twelve A. M. Mariegalante bearing eaſt half ſouth three miles.

It is with the utmoſt regret I have to inform you that he fell in the action. In him his majeſty loſt a brave and gallant officer, which I moſt ſincerely lament, as muſt every one who knew his merit.

I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my thanks to Lieutenants Milne and Prickett, alſo the other officers and ſhip's company, for their cool determined bravery on the occaſion; and am happy to add that ſhe ſtruck her colours at a quarter paſt five A M.

From the beſt information I have been able to obtain, the enemy had 360 men on-board when we brought her to action, and I have great reaſon to ſuppoſe her loſs to be about 76 killed, and 110 wounded.

Incloſed I have the honour of ſending you the return of killed and wounded on-board his majeſty's ſhip Blanche.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS, Firſt Lieut.

KILLED. Captain Robert Faulknor.
Mr. William Bolton, midſhipman.
Five ſeamen and one private marine.
WOUNDED. Mr. Charles Herbert, midſhipman
Iſaac Hutchinſon, quarter-maſter.
Philip Griffiths, ditto
William Fletcher, armourer.
George Dice, ſerjeant of marines.
Twelve ſeamen and four private marines.

Proceedings

Proceedings on-board his Majeſty's Ship Blanche, before and during the late Engagement.

Jan. 4, 1795. At day-light ſaw a frigate at anchor outſide of the harbour of Point-à-Petre. At 7 A. M. ſhe got under way, and kept working under her topſails, backing her mizen-top ſail at times to keep company with a ſchooner. We ran towards her until nearly within gunſhot of Fort Fleur d'Epée, then tacked, hove to, and filled, occaſionally. Finding the French frigate not inclined to come out from the batteries, we made ſail to board a ſchooner coming down along Grand Terre. At 11 A. M. fired a gun, and brought her to; ſhe proved an American from Bourdeaux, and, appearing ſuſpicious, detained the maſter, and took her in tow. At this time the battery of Grozier fired two guns at us, and the frigate fired ſeveral, and hoiſted her colours. None of the ſhot reached us. Finding her ſtill not inclined to come out, we made ſail towards Mariegalante, under topſails and courſes.

Monday, at 4 P. M. we tacked and hove to, took out the American crew, and ſent a petty officer and men into her. Saw the frigate ſtill under Grand Terre. At 6 P. M. wore ſhip, and ſtood towards Dominique, with the ſchooner in tow. At half paſt 8 P. M. ſaw the frigate about two leagues aſtern, eaſt of the ſchooner; tacked, and made ſail. At a quarter paſt 12 A. M. paſſed under her lee on the ſtarboard tack, ſhe on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadſides. At half paſt 12 A. M. tacked and came up with her faſt. When within muſket-ſhot, ſhe wore with an intention to rake us; we wore at the ſame time, and engaged her nearly aboard. At 1 A. M. put our helm a ſtarboard, and ran acroſs her ſtern, and laſhed her bowſprit to our capſtern; kept firing our quarter-deck guns and other guns that would bear into her, and muſketry, which ſhe returned from her tops and from her quarter-deck guns, ran in amid-ſhip fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen maſts went overboard, and they attempted to board us, but were repulſed. At a quarter paſt 2 A. M. ſhe dropped aſtern (at this time Capt. Faulknor fell). We got a hawſer up, and made her well faſt with her bowſprit abreaſt of our ſtarboard quarter. The marines keeping a conſtant fire of muſketry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper tranſom beam as would admit the two aftermoſt guns on the main deck to be run out and fired into her bows. At 2 A. M. all her maſts were ſhot away. In this ſituation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter paſt five, when ſhe called out, that "She had ſtruck!" The ſecond lieutenant and ten men then ſwam on-board, and took poſſeſſion of La Pique, of 26 12-pounders, French; 8 9-pounders, ditto; 4 32-carronades, braſs; with a number of braſs ſwivels on her gunwale. At the time of action we had away in prizes two maſters' mates and twelve men.—They came out on purpoſe to fight us.

Captain Faulknor was ſhot through the heart by a Frenchman, from the bowſprit of La Pique—Captain Faulknor having previouſly himſelf laſhed the bowſprit of La Pique to the Blanche's capſtern.

Minutes of Proceedings on-board his Majeſty's Ship Bellona, George Wilſon, Eſq. Commander, Jan. 5, 1795.

On Monday January 5, 1795, latitude 16 deg. 30 min. Deſeada bearing weſt, diſtance 12 leagues, at eight A. M. deſcried two ſail ſtanding towards us; the weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and ſtood from us. We chaſed her. About twelve o'clock I diſcovered ten ſail to leeward, lying to. About one o'clock they bore up, we immediately chaſed, the weather being very ſqually and hazy. I ſuppoſed five of their ſhips frigates. At five o'clock made the Alarm's ſignal to attack the convoy, the frigates dropped in their rear and formed; the ſternmoſt I came up with, and began to fire, when ſhe ſtruck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock I ſent an officer and boat on-board the frigate to take poſſeſſion, and found her to be Le Duras, of 20 guns, 400 troops, and ſeventy ſeamen. They reported her in a ſinking ſtate, during which time I lay to expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the ſame tack, when Captain Carpenter hailed me to obſerve the ſame. As ſoon as I could put men on-board the prize, I made ſail for Antigua, but could not reach St. John's that night. In the courſe of the night the prize had driven to leeward. I ordered Captain Carpenter to carry her to St. Kitt's, and take her under charge until further orders. I made the beſt of my way to Martinique, being in want of proviſions and water.

The Duras has on-board field-pieces, mortars, ſhot, ſhells, great quantities of ſmall arms and entrenching tools of all ſorts; numbers not aſcertained.

LIFE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

THIS prince was the natural ſon of Robert duke of Normandy: his mother's name was Arlette, a beautiful maid of Falaize, with whom Robert fell in love, as ſhe ſtood gazing at her door whilſt he paſſed through the town. William, who was the offſpring of this amour, owed his greatneſs to his birth, and his fortune to his perſonal merit. His body was vigorous, his mind capacious, and his courage not to be intimidated. His father Robert, growing old, and, as was uſual with princes of that age, ſuperſtitious, reſolved upon a pilgrimage to the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem. The nobility uſed every argument to diſſuade him, but he perſiſted in his deſign. He ſhewed them William, whom, though illegitimate, he tenderly loved, recommending him to their care and loyalty. He then exacted their homage and fealty to this prince, who was not yet above ten years old; and then put him under the tutelage of the French king, in whom he placed the higheſt confidence.

Robert ſoon after going into Aſia, and dying, left his ſon rather inheritor of his wiſhes than his crown. Our young ſoldier found himſelf expoſed to many dangers, from his youth and inexperience, from the reproach of his birth, from a ſuſpected guardian, a diſputed title, and a diſtracted ſtate. However, he ſurmounted all with uncommon fortitude, nor, till he had eſtabliſhed peace, order, and tranquillity, in his own kingdom, did he turn his ambitious views abroad.

Edward the Confeſſor reſided for a long time at the court of Robert duke of Normandy; and upon this William founded his claim to the crown of England. Whether gratitude might have engaged this exiled prince to make William, his benefactor's ſon, any promiſes of the kingdom of England after his deceaſe, is at this diſtance of time uncertain: William, however, upon the death of Edward immediately made his pretenſions, and upon the former promiſe of Edward founded all the juſtice of his demand. To this he added, that Harold had himſelf aſſured him of his intereſt in the ſucceſſion, when forced upon the Norman coaſt: he therefore ſent to remind him of fulfilling his engagements.

Harold admitted of neither of theſe claims, and reſolved to defend by his valour what he had acquired by his intrigues. He was at the head of a large army, lately victorious, and now confident. He obſerved, that he had been elected by thoſe who only had the power of placing kings on the throne, namely, by the people; and that he could not reſign his crown without a breach of that truſt repoſed in him by his conſtituents. He added to theſe reaſons one of ſtill greater weight; he was poſſeſſed of power, and knew how to defend it.

William, who had landed his army at Haſtings, in Suſſex, (Sept. 28, 1066,) at firſt made no appearance of invading an hoſtile country, but rather of encamping in his own. But he was ſoon rouſed from his inactivity by the approach of Harold. The army of William conſiſted of the flower of all the continent: men of Bretagne, Brabant, Bologne, Flanders, Poictou, Maine, Orleans, France, and Normandy, were united under his command. He had long been familiar with conqueſt, and his troops were confident of his military capacity. England, never before, nor ever ſince, ſaw two ſuch armies drawn up to diſpute a crown. The day before the battle, William ſent an offer to Harold, to decide the quarrel between them by ſingle combat, and thus to ſpare the blood of their people; but Harold refuſed, and ſaid he would leave it to God to determine. Both armies, therefore, that night pitched in ſight of each other, expecting the next terrible day with ſolicitude: the Engliſh paſſed the night with ſongs and feaſting; the Normans in devotions and prayer.

The next morning at ſeven, as ſoon as day appeared, both armies drew up in array againſt each other. Harold appeared leading on the centre of the Engliſh army, on foot, that his men might be more encouraged by ſeeing their king expoſed to equal danger with themſelves. William fought on horſeback, and commanded the body of reſerve. The Normans began the fight with their croſs-bows: theſe at firſt galled and ſurpriſed the Engliſh, and, as their ranks were cloſe, the arrows did great execution; but, when they came to cloſe fight, the Normans were hewn down by the Engliſh bills, which, of all weapons, inflicted the moſt terrible and ghaſtly wounds. William, endeavouring to pierce their ranks, aſſaulted them ſo often, and with ſuch bravery, that he had three horſes killed in the attempt. Perceiving that they ſtill continued impenetrable, he now pretended to fly: this drew the Engliſh from their ranks, and he was inſtantly ready to take advantage of their diſorder. Upon a ſignal given, the Normans returned to the charge with greater fury than before, broke the Engliſh troops, and purſued them to a riſing ground. Harold now flew from rank to rank: though he had toiled all day, from morning till now near night-fall, in the front of his Kentiſh men; yet ſtill he continued, with unabated vigour, to renew the fight, and exhort his men by his voice and example. The day now again ſeemed to turn againſt the victors, and the Normans fell in great numbers. The fierceneſs and obſtinacy of this memorable battle was often renewed by the courage of the leaders, wherever that of the ſoldiers began to ſlacken. Fortune, at length, determined a victory that valour was unable to decide: Harold, making a furious onſet at the head of his troops, was ſhot into the brains by an arrow. All the courage of the Engliſh expired with their brave, but unfortunate, leader. He fell with his ſword in his hand amidſt the heaps of ſlain, ſo that the royal corpſe could hardly, after the battle, be diſtinguiſhed among the dead. This battle, called the battle of Haſtings, was fought on the 14th of October, 1066.

This was the end of the Saxon monarchy in England, which had continued for more than ſix hundred years.

Immediately after the victory of Haſtings, in which, it is ſaid, ſixty thouſand Engliſh were ſlain, the conqueror marched towards London. He carried before him a ſtandard which had been bleſſed by the Pope, and to this all the clergy quickly reſorted. The biſhops and magiſtrates of the metropolis came out to meet him, and offered him a crown which they no longer had in their power to refuſe. William was glad of thus peaceably being put in poſſeſſion of a throne which ſeveral of his predeceſſors had not gained but by repeated victories: he complied with the terms which were offered him, and, among theſe terms, it is to be preſumed, the church's intereſts were not forgotten. Though William had it in his power to force the people into a compliance with his views, yet he choſe to have their election of him confirmed as a voluntary gift of their own. He knew himſelf to be their conqueror; he deſired to be thought their lawful king.

Thus was William poſſeſſed of an idea of his power to enforce obedience, and the Engliſh of their generoſity in having freely preſented him with a crown. Impreſſed with ſuch oppoſite ſentiments, the one was inclined to oppreſs a people whom he, in fact, thought incapable of reſiſtance; and they, on the other hand, were inclined to revolt againſt him, whom they fancied to have received all authority from their own hands. Numberleſs, therefore, were the inſurrections of the Engliſh againſt their new monarch; and every ſuppreſſed rebellion only gave freſh inſtances of the conqueror's mildneſs and humanity. The Engliſh were unwilling to pay any taxes towards enriching thoſe they now began to look upon as conquerors; and William was under the moſt ſolemn engagements of providing for thoſe adventurers who had left their native

tive country to place him on the throne.

Hitherto William had acted like one who was rather the father than the invader of the country, when news was brought him, that a body of Northumbrian Engliſh, aſſiſted by the Danes, had ſet upon the Norman garriſon in York caſtle, and put every man to the ſword. After repeated rebellions which he had quelled before, and ſuch frequent pardons which were the conſequence, he now found that nothing but rigour would do for the future. He marched therefore to meet the enemy, bought off the Danes for a ſum of money, and took a ſignal revenge upon the Northumbrians, unable to oppoſe him.

From this time he ſeems to have regarded England rather as a conqueſt than a juſtly-acquired dominion. His diffidence of the Engliſh became more conſpicuous every day, and his partiality to the Normans more galling: all places of truſt and confidence were taken from the one, and given to the other. From this time he thought only of eſtabliſhing himſelf on the throne, without nicely examining whether the means were conſonant to juſtice and humanity.

If hiſtorians, who ſeem partial in other reſpects, are to be credited, England was then in a moſt deplorable ſituation. The Normans committed continual inſults on the conquered people, and they ſeldom found any redreſs from their governors: in both caſes, therefore, they generally revenged themſelves by private murders, and a day ſeldom paſſed but the bodies of aſſaſſinated Normans were found in the woods and high-ways, without any poſſibility of bringing the perpetrators to juſtice. But what is repreſented as the peculiar grievance of the times, was, that the Engliſh were deprived of arms, and were forbid having any lights in their houſes after eight o'clock in the evening. At this hour a bell was rung to warn them to put out their fire and candle; and this, which was called the Curfew, was a cuſtom very common upon the continent; but was very grating to the ears of this people.

Inſurrections are ever the conſequence of oppreſſion in a brave nation: William was ſenſible of this, and generally attempted to moderate the cruel counſels of his countrymen by gentle treatment of the offenders. Edgar Atheling, who had the beſt ſucceſſive right to the crown, was amongſt the number of thoſe who experienced his lenity and faith. This prince had gone over to the Scots, and had perſuaded their king to join him with an army, in aſſerting his right to the Engliſh crown. William met their forces in the northern parts of England, and, inſtead of a battle, propoſed a negociation. Peace was eſtabliſhed between the two nations, and Edgar was included in the treaty. He continued from that time to live as a private man, in opulence and ſecurity, and paſſed the reſt of his life, perhaps, more happily than if he had continued in the career of ambition.

William, having nothing at preſent to fear from war, turned all his thoughts to the arts of peace. He was not yet ſufficiently arbitrary to change all the laws now in being for thoſe of his own country: he only made ſeveral innovations, and ordered all law pleas, in the ſeveral courts, to be made in the Norman language. Theſe precautions, inſtead of making the Norman language the ſtudy of all, confined the law to the peculiar ſtudy of a few. The Engliſh language ſtill continued to be ſpoken; and ſuch was the eſteem it was held in, even ſo early, that it began to be ſpoken at the court of of Scotland, and in ſeveral adjacent countries: and, what is very remarkable, never was the French leſs engrafted upon our language, than at this very time when they were our maſters.

William now thought proper to deprive biſhops of all judgment in civil cauſes, which they had enjoyed during the whole Saxon ſucceſſion, from their converſion to Chriſtianity. He reſtrained the clergy to the exerciſe of their eccleſiaſtical power alone. He endeavoured to aboliſh trials by ordeal and camp-fight. The ordeal trial, which had been a remainder of

Pagan ſuperſtition, and ſtill was held in veneration by the Saxons, was either by fire or water. It was uſed in criminal caſes where the ſuſpicions were ſtrong, but the proofs not evident. In that of fire, the perſon accuſed was brought into an open plain, and ſeveral plough-ſhares, heated red hot, were placed at equal intervals before him: over theſe he was to walk blindfold, and, if he eſcaped unhurt, he was acquitted of the charge. In the other trial of water, the accuſed was thrown bound into the water: if he ſunk, he was declared innocent; but if he ſwam, guilty.

The trial by camp-fight was another inſtance of the deplorable barbarity of the times. This was performed by ſingle combat, in liſts appointed for that purpoſe, between the accuſer and the accuſed: he that, in ſuch caſe, came off victorious, was deemed innocent; and he who was conquered, if he ſurvived his antagoniſt's reſentment in the field, was ſure to ſuffer as a malefactor ſome time after. Both theſe trials this king aboliſhed as unchriſtian and unjuſt, and reduced all cauſes to the judgment of twelve men, of a rank nearly equal to that of the priſoner. This number was called a jury, and this was a method of trial common to the Saxons and Normans long before, but confirmed by him with all the ſanction of royalty.

Having continued thirteen years in England, he now thought of reviſiting his native dominions; but no ſooner was his back turned than a new conſpiracy was ſet on foot. This was more terrible, as it was carried on by the joint counſels of Normans as well as Engliſh. Several lords of both nations, already poſſeſſed of opulence, were deſirous of independence alſo, and pretended many grievances, or imagined themſelves aggrieved. The Earl Walthof, who had been formerly pardoned for a like offence, entered ſecretly into a correſpondence with Swayne king of Denmark, and Drone king of Ireland. Their meaſures were conceived with caution, and purſued with ſecrecy; but ſome delays intervening were fatal to counſels which were neceſſarily entruſted to many: the plot was diſcovered ſome days before the Danes arrived; the heads of the conſpiracy were taken, and Fitz Auber, a noble Norman, and Walthof, were beheaded on this occaſion. Whether this act of rigour was executed by the king's command, ſent over from Normandy, or by Odo, his brother, left behind, and naturally inclined to ſeverity, is not apparent. However, theſe two were the only noblemen executed in England during the reign of William the Conqueror, notwithſtanding ſo many revolts on their ſide, and ſo much power in him to puniſh.

Though good fortune ſeemed to attend this monarch thus far on his reign, here the curtain may be drawn for the reſt. His decline was marked with domeſtic quarrels, which could neither end in glory nor in gain: his endeavours were oppoſed by his own ſubjects, for whom he had laboured with ſuch perſeverance. He had four ſons, Robert, Richard, William, and Henry, beſides ſeveral daughters. The moſt poignant of his diſtreſſes muſt, therefore, come from that quarter where he leaſt expected an attack, and was leaſt guarded to oppoſe. His eldeſt ſon Robert, encouraged by the King of France, pretended a right to poſſeſs Normandy even during the life of his father. William could place confidence in none but the Engliſh, to bring this unnatural ſon to his duty; and, drawing an army of Engliſhmen together, he paſſed over into Normandy, to put a ſtop to the progreſs of ſo unexpected an inſurrection. It is remarkable enough, that the ſame commander, who formerly led over an army of Normans to conquer England, now returned with an army of Engliſh to ſubdue Normandy. To reduce his ſon, however, was found a much more difficult taſk than William had at firſt expected. Robert ſeemed to inherit, though not his father's virtues, at leaſt his conduct and intrepidity. He led on his troops with courage, and laid his ambuſcades with ſecrecy: in one of theſe, after he had killed part of a troop of Engliſh, and put

put the reſt to flight, he boldly advanced againſt the main body, where William commanded in perſon. By a ſtrange fatality of circumſtances, the father and ſon were oppoſed, without knowing each other. William was now grown old, and unable to perform thoſe extraordinary feats for which he was once ſo famous. The ſon charged with ſuch fury, that his aged father fell to the ground with the blow: death would inevitably have been the conſequence, and the ſon's arm was juſt lifted to ſtrike his father, had not William called out, and Robert immediately recollected his father's voice. At once ſtung with a conſciouſneſs of his crime and his duty, he leaped from his horſe, and raiſed the fallen monarch from the ground; then, proſtrating himſelf in his preſence, he aſked pardon for his offences, and promiſed, for the future, an adherence to his duty. The king, moved by the impulſe of nature, took once more his long-loſt ſon to his arms; and the armies, ſpectators of this moving ſcene, participated in their joy and reconciliation.

But this ſubmiſſion of Robert was of no long continuance; he once had taſted the ſweets of power, and knew not how to ſubmit to ſubordination: again, therefore, he revolted, and again was pardoned by his indulgent father. But the French, who inſpired him to theſe acts of diſobedience, and were at beſt inſidious allies, particularly felt the vehemence of William's diſpleaſure. After he had adjuſted the government of England, to which he was returned ſome time before, he again led over a brave army of Engliſhmen into Normandy, with an intent to make the ſtorm fall upon thoſe who were primarily the diſturbers of his tranquillity. The King of France rightly conſidered, that this armament could only be deſigned againſt himſelf, and attempted to divert it by a truce, which was agreed on; but a jeſt of the French king's ſerved to renew hoſtilities. William had been confined to his bed by an indiſpoſition, which, added to his natural corpulency, threatened the moſt dangerous conſequences. This was a ſituation which it was cruelty to ridicule; however, the Frenchman, with a levity natural to his nation, obſerved, that the King of England was lying in of a big belly. This raiſed William's indignation to ſuch a pitch, that he immediately took the field, where, leaping a ditch, the pommel of the ſaddle bruiſed his belly, and gave him a rupture. This, added to his former bad habit of body, brought on a mortification, of which he died, A. D. 1087, leaving three ſons: Robert, to whom he bequeathed his dukedom of Normandy; William Rufus, who had the newly-acquired kingdom of England; and Henry, who was put in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of his perſonal treaſures.

The character of William the Conqueror has ſeldom been ſet in its true light; ſome eminent writers have been dazzled ſo much by the more ſhining parts of it, that they have hardly ſeen his faults; while others, out of a ſtrong deteſtation of tyranny, have been unwilling to allow him the praiſe he deſerves.

He may with juſtice be ranked among the greateſt generals any age has produced. There was united in him activity, vigilance, intrepidity, caution, great force of judgment, and never-failing preſence of mind. He was ſtrict in his diſcipline, and kept his ſoldiers in perfect obedience; yet preſerved their affection. Having been from his very childhood continually in war, and at the head of armies, he joined to all the capacity that genius could give, all the knowledge and ſkill that experience could teach, and was a perfect maſter of the military art, as it was practiſed in the times wherein he lived. His conſtitution enabled him to endure any hardſhips, and very few were equal to him in perſonal ſtrength, which was an excellence of more importance than it is now, from the manner of fighting then in uſe. It is ſaid of him, that none except himſelf could bend his bow. His courage was heroic, and he poſſeſſed it not only in the field, but (which is more uncommon) in the cabinet, attempting great things with means that to other

other men appeared totally unequal to ſuch undertakings, and ſteadily proſecuting what he had boldly reſolved; being never diſturbed or diſheartened by difficulties in the courſe of his enterpriſes; but having that noble vigour of mind, which, inſtead of bending to oppoſition, riſes againſt it, and ſeems to have a power of controlling and commanding Fortune herſelf.

Nor was he leſs ſuperior to pleaſure than to fear: no luxury ſoftened him, no riot diſordered, no ſloth relaxed. It helped not a little to maintain the high reſpect his ſubjects had for him, that the majeſty of his character was never let down by any incontinence or indecent exceſs. His temperance and his chaſtity were conſtant guards, that ſecured his mind from all weakneſs, ſupported its dignity, and kept it always as it were on the throne. Through his whole life he had no partner of his bed but his queen; a moſt extraordinary virtue in one who had lived, even from his earlieſt youth, amidſt all the licence of camps, the allurements of a court, and the ſeductions of ſovereign power! Had he kept his oaths to his people as well as he did his marriage vow, he would have been the beſt of kings; but he indulged other paſſions of a worſe nature, and infinitely more detrimental to the public than thoſe he reſtrained. A luſt of power, which no regard to juſtice could limit, the moſt unrelenting cruelty, and the moſt inſatiable avarice, poſſeſſed his ſoul. It is true, indeed, that among many acts of extreme inhumanity, ſome ſhining inſtances of clemency may be produced, that were either effects of his policy, which taught him this method of acquiring friends, or of his magnanimity, which made him ſlight a weak and ſubdued enemy, ſuch as was Edgar Atheling, in whom he found neither ſpirit nor talents able to contend with him for the crown. But, where he had no advantage nor pride in forgiving, his nature diſcovered itſelf to be utterly void of all ſenſe of compaſſion; and ſome barbarities which he committed exceeded the bounds that even tyrants and conquerors preſcribe to themſelves.

Moſt of our ancient hiſtorians give him the character of a very religious prince; but his religion was after the faſhion of thoſe times, belief without examination and devotion without piety. It was a religion that prompted him to endow monaſteries, and at the ſame time allowed him to pillage kingdoms; that threw him on his knees before a relic or croſs, but ſuffered him unreſtrained to trample upon the liberties and rights of mankind.

As to his wiſdom in government, of which ſome modern writers have ſpoken very highly, he was indeed ſo far wiſe, that, through a long unquiet reign, he knew how to ſupport oppreſſion by terror, and employ the propereſt means for the carrying on a very iniquitous and violent adminiſtration. But that which alone deſerves the name of wiſdom in the character of a king, the maintaining of authority by the exerciſe of thoſe virtues which make the happineſs of his people, was what, with all his abilities, he does not appear to have poſſeſſed. Nor did he excel in thoſe ſoothing and popular arts, which ſometimes change the complexion of a tyranny, and give it a fallacious appearance of freedom. His government was harſh and deſpotic, violating even the principles of that conſtitution which he himſelf had eſtabliſhed. Yet ſo far he performed the duty of a ſovereign, that he took care to maintain a good police in his realm; curbing licentiouſneſs with a ſtrong hand, which, in the tumultuous ſtate of his government, was a great and difficult work. How well he performed it we may learn even from the teſtimony of a contemporary Saxon hiſtorian, who ſays, that during his reign a man might have travelled in perfect ſecurity all over the kingdom with his boſom full of gold, nor durſt any kill another in revenge of the greateſt offences, nor offer violence to the chaſtity of a woman. But it was a poor compenſation, that the highways were ſafe, when the courts of juſtice were dens of thieves, and when almoſt every man in authority,

rity, or in office, uſed his power to oppreſs and pillage the people. The king himſelf did not only tolerate, but encourage, ſupport, and even ſhare, theſe extortions. Though the greatneſs of the ancient landed eſtate of the crown, and the feudal profits to which he legally was entitled, rendered him one of the richeſt monarchs in Europe, he was not content with all that opulence, but by authorizing the ſheriffs, who collected his revenues in the ſeveral counties, to practiſe the moſt grievous vexations and abuſes, for the raiſing of them higher, by a perpetual auction of the crown lands, ſo that none of his tenants could be ſecure of poſſeſſion, if any other would come and offer more; by various iniquities in the court of exchequer, which was entirely Norman; by forfeitures wrongfully taken; and, laſtly, by arbitrary and illegal taxations, he drew into his treaſury much too great a proportion of the wealth of his kingdom.

It muſt however be owned, that, if his avarice was inſatiably and unjuſtly rapacious, it was not meanly parſimonious, nor of that ſordid kind which brings on a prince diſhonour and contempt. He ſupported the dignity of his crown with a decent magnificence; and, though he never was laviſh, he ſometimes was liberal, more eſpecially to his ſoldiers and to the church. But, looking on money as a neceſſary means of maintaining and increaſing power, he deſired to accumulate as much as he could, rather, perhaps, from an ambitious than a covetuous nature; at leaſt his avarice was ſubſervient to his ambition, and he laid up wealth in his coffers, as he did arms in his magazines, to be drawn out, when any proper occaſion required it, for the defence and enlargement of his dominions.

Upon the whole, he had many great qualities, but few virtues; and, if thoſe actions that moſt particularly diſtinguiſh the man or the king are impartialy conſidered, we ſhall find that in his character there is much to admire, but ſtill more to abhor.

THE MISERS.

OF this moſt unaccountable of all characters, many inſtances occur; ſome of them ſo very extraordinary as almoſt to ſurpaſs belief. The following are here ſelected, as being of recent date, perfectly authentic, and the laſt of them in particular exhibiting an aſſemblage of qualities the moſt ſingular perhaps that ever centered in the ſame perſon.

In December 1790, died at Paris, literally of want, Mr. Oſtervald, a well-known banker. This man, originally of Neufchatel, felt the violence of the diſeaſe of avarice (for ſurely it is rather a diſeaſe than a paſſion of the mind) ſo ſtrongly, that, within a few days of his death, no importunities could induce him to buy a few pounds of meat for the purpoſe of making a little ſoup for him. "'Tis true (ſaid he), I ſhould not diſlike the ſoup, but I have no appetite for the meat; what then is to become of that?" At the time that he refuſed this nouriſhment, for fear of being obliged to give away two or three pounds of meat, there was tied round his neck a ſilken bag, which contained eight hundred aſſignats of one thouſand livres each. At his outſet in life, he drank a pint of beer, which ſerved him for ſupper, every night at a houſe much frequented, from which he carried home all the bottle corks he could come at. Of theſe, in the courſe of eight years, he had collected as many as ſold for twelve louis-d'or, a ſum that laid the foundation of his future fortune, the ſuperſtructure of which was rapidly raiſed by his uncommon ſucceſs in ſtock-jobbing. He died poſſeſſed of three millions of livres, (125,000l. ſterling.)

The late John Elwes, Eſq. was member for Berkſhire in three ſucceſſive parliaments. His family name was Meggot; and his father was a brewer of great eminence, and diſtinguiſhed by no peculiarity of character:

racter: but his mother, though ſhe was left nearly one hundred thouſand pounds by her huſband, ſtarved herſelf to death! At an early period of life he was ſent to Weſtminſter ſchool, where he remained for ten or twelve years. During that time he certainly had not miſapplied his talents; for he was a good claſſical ſcholar to the laſt: and it is a circumſtance not a little remarkable, though well authenticated, that he never read afterwards, nor had he ever any knowledge in accounts; to which may in ſome meaſure be attributed the total ignorance he was always in as to his affairs. From Weſtminſter ſchool Mr. Meggot removed to Geneva, where he ſoon entered upon purſuits more agreeable to him than ſtudy. The riding-maſter of the academy there had then to boaſt perhaps of three of the beſt riders in Europe, Mr. Worſley, Mr. Elwes, and Sir Sidney Meadows. Of the three, Elwes was reckoned the moſt deſperate; the young horſes were always put into his hands, and he was the rough-rider to the other two.

On his return to England, after an abſence of two or three years, he was to be introduced to his uncle the late Sir Harvey Elwes, who was then living at Stoke in Suffolk, perhaps the moſt perfect picture of human penury that ever exiſted. The attempts at ſaving money were in him ſo extraordinary, that Mr. Elwes perhaps never quite reached them, even at the laſt period of his life.—Of what temperance can do, Sir Harvey was an inſtance. At an early period of life he was given over for a conſumption, and he lived till betwixt eighty and ninety years of age. On his death, his fortune, which was at leaſt 250,000l. fell to his nephew Mr. Meggot, who by will was ordered to aſſume the name and arms of Elwes. To this uncle, and this property, Mr. Elwes ſucceeded when he had advanced beyond the 40th year of his age. And for fifteen years previous to this period, it was that he was known in the more faſhionable circles of London. He had always a turn for play; and it was only late in life, and from paying always and not always being paid, that he conceived diſguſt at it. The theory which he profeſſed, "that it was impoſſible to aſk a gentleman for money," he perfectly confirmed by the practice; and he never violated this feeling to the lateſt hour of his life.

The manners of Mr. Elwes were ſuch—ſo gentle, ſo attentive, ſo gentlemanly, and ſo engaging—that rudeneſs could not ruffle them, nor ſtrong ingratitude break their obſervance. He retained this peculiar feature of the old court to the laſt: but he had a praiſe beyond this; he had the moſt gallant diſregard of his own perſon, and all care about himſelf, that can be imagined. The inſtances in younger life, in the moſt imminent perſonal hazard, are innumerable; but when age had deſpoiled him of his activity, and might have rendered care and attention about himſelf natural, he knew not what they were: he wiſhed no one to aſſiſt him: "He was as young as ever; he could walk, he could ride, and he could dance; and he hoped he ſhould not give trouble even when he was old." He was at that time ſeventy-five.

It is curious to remark how he contrived to mingle ſmall attempts at ſaving with objects of the moſt unbounded diſſipation. After ſitting up a whole night at play for thouſands with the moſt faſhionable and profligate men of the time, amidſt ſplendid rooms, gilt ſophas, wax-lights, and waiters attendant on his call, he would walk out about four in the morning, not towards home, but into Smithfield, to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon-hall, a farm of his in Eſſex! There would this ſame man, forgetful of the ſcenes he had juſt left, ſtand in the cold or rain bartering with a carcaſs-butcher for a ſhilling! Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on in the mire to meet them; and more than once has gone on foot the whole way to his farm without ſtopping, which was ſeventeen miles from London, after ſitting up the whole night. Had every man been of the mind of Mr. Elwes, the

race

race of innkeepers muſt have periſhed, and poſt-chaiſes have been returned back to thoſe who made them; for it was the buſineſs of his life to avoid both. He always travelled on horſeback. To ſee him ſetting out on a journey, was a matter truly curious; his firſt care was to put two or three eggs, boiled hard, into his great-coat pocket, or any ſcraps of bread which he found; baggage he never took; then, mounting one of his hunters, his next attention was to get out of London into that road where turnpikes were the feweſt: then, ſtopping under any hedge where graſs preſented itſelf for his horſe, and a little water for himſelf, he would ſit down and refreſh himſelf and his horſe together.

The chief reſidence of Mr. Elwes at this period of his life was in Berkſhire, at his own ſeat at Marcham. Here it was he had two natural ſons born, who inherit the greateſt part of his property by a will made about the year 1785. The keeping fox-hounds was the only inſtance in the whole life of Mr. Elwes of his ever ſacrificing money to pleaſure; and may be ſelected as the only period when he forgot the cares, the perplexities, and the regret, which his wealth occaſioned. But even here every thing was done in the moſt frugal manner. Scrub, in the Beaux Stratagem, when compared with Mr. Elwes's huntſman, had an idle life of it. This famous huntſman might have fixed an epoch in the hiſtory of ſervants: for in a morning, getting up at four o'clock, he milked the cows; he then prepared breakfaſt for Mr. Elwes or any friends he might have with him; then, ſlipping on a green coat, he hurried into the ſtable, ſaddled the horſes, got the hounds out of the kennel, and away they went into the field. After the fatigues of hunting, he refreſhed himſelf by rubbing down two or three horſes as quickly as he could; then running into the houſe to lay the cloth, and wait at dinner; then hurrying again into the ſtable to feed the horſes—diverſified with an interlude of the cows again to milk, the dogs to feed, and eight hunters to litter down for the night.

In the penury of Mr. Elwes there was ſomething that ſeemed like a judgment from heaven. All earthly comforts he voluntarily denied himſelf: he would walk home in the rain in London rather than pay a ſhilling for a coach; he would ſit in wet clothes ſooner than have a fire to dry them; he would eat his proviſions in the laſt ſtage of putrefaction ſooner than have a freſh joint from the butchers; and he wore a wig for above a fortnight, which his biographer, Mr. Topham, ſaw him pick up out of a rut in a lane where they were riding. This was the laſt extremity of laudable economy; for to all appearance it was the caſt-off wig of ſome beggar!

Mr. Elwes had now reſided about thirteen years in Suffolk, when the conteſt for Berkſhire preſented itſelf on the diſſolution of parliament; and when, to preſerve the peace of that county, he was nominated by Lord Craven. Mr. Elwes, though he had retired from public buſineſs for ſome years, had ſtill left about him ſome of the ſeeds of more active life, and he agreed to the propoſal. It came farther enhanced to him, by the agreement, that he was to be brought in by the freeholders for nothing. All he did on the occaſion was dining at the ordinary at Reading; and he got into parliament for eighteen pence!

Though a new man, Mr. Elwes could not be called a young member; for he was at this time nearly ſixty years old when he thus entered on public life. But he was in poſſeſſion of all his activity; and, preparatory to his appearance on the boards of St. Stephen's Chapel, he uſed to attend conſtantly during the races and other public meetings all the great towns where his voters reſided. At the different aſſemblies, he would dance amongſt the youngeſt to the laſt, after riding over on horſeback, and frequently in the rain, to the place of meeting. A gentleman, who was one night ſtanding by, obſerved on the extraordinary agility of ſo old a man.—Oh! that is nothing (replied another); for Mr. Elwes, to do this, rode twenty miles in the rain, with his

his ſhoes ſtuck into his boots and his bag-wig in his pocket."

The honour of parliament made no alteration in the dreſs of Mr. Elwes: on the contrary, it ſeemed at this time to have attained additional meanneſs; and nearly to have reached that happy climax of poverty, which has more than once drawn on him the compaſſion of thoſe who paſſed by him in the ſtreet. For the ſpeaker's dinners, however, he had but one ſuit, with which the ſpeaker in the courſe of the ſeſſions became very familiar. The miniſter likewiſe was well acquainted with it; and at any dinner of oppoſition ſtill was his apparel the ſame. The wits of the minority uſed to ſay, "that they had full as much reaſon as the miniſter to be ſatisfied with Mr. Elwes, as he had the ſame habit with every body." At this period of his life Mr. Elwes wore a wig. Much about the time when his parliamentary life ceaſed, that wig was worn out; ſo then, being older and wiſer as to expence, he wore his own hair, which like his expences was very ſmall.

All this time the income of Mr. Elwes was increaſing hourly, and his preſent expenditure was next to nothing; for the little pleaſures he had once engaged in he had now given up. He kept no houſe, and only one old ſervant and a couple of horſes: he reſided with his nephew: his two ſons he had ſtationed in Suffolk and Berkſhire, to look after his reſpective eſtates: and his dreſs certainly was no expence to him; for, had not other people been more careful than himſelf, he would not have had it even mended.

When he left London, he went on horſeback to his country-ſeats with his couple of hard eggs, and without once ſtopping upon the road at any houſe. He always took the moſt unfrequented road, and uſed every ſhift to avoid turnpikes. Marcham was the ſeat he now chiefly viſited; which had ſome reaſon to be flattered with the preference, as his journey into Suffolk coſt him only two-pence halfpenny, while that into Berkſhire amounted to four-pence!

As Mr. Elwes came into parliament without expence, he performed his duty as a member would have done in the pure days of our conſtitution. What he had not bought, he never attempted to ſell; and he went forward in that ſtraight and direct path, which can alone ſatisfy a reflecting mind. Amongſt the ſmaller memorials of the parliamentary life of Mr. Elwes may be noted, that he did not follow the cuſtom of members in general by ſitting on any particular ſide of the houſe, but ſat as occaſion preſented itſelf on either indiſcriminately; and he voted much in the ſame manner, but never roſe to ſpeak. In his attendance at the houſe, he was always early and late; and he never left it for dinner, as he had accuſtomed himſelf to faſting ſometimes for twenty-four hours in continuance.

When he quitted parliament, he was, in the common phraſe, "a fiſh out of water!" The ſtyle of Mr. Elwes's life had left him no domeſtic ſcenes to which he could retire—his home was dreary and poor—his rooms received no cheerfulneſs from fire; and, while the outſide had all the appearance of a "Houſe to be let," the inſide was a deſert; but he had his penury alone to thank for this, and for the want of all the little conſolations which ſhould attend old age, and ſmooth the paſſage of declining life. At the cloſe of the ſpring of 1785, he wiſhed again to viſit, which he had not done for ſome years, his ſeat at Stoke. But then the journey was a moſt ſerious object to him. The famous old ſervant was dead; all the horſes that remained with him were a couple of worn-out brood-mares; and he himſelf was not in that vigour of body in which he could ride ſixty or ſeventy miles on the ſuſtenance of two boiled eggs. The mention of a poſt-chaiſe would have been a crime—"He afford a poſt-chaiſe, indeed! where was he to get the money?" would have been his exclamation. At length he was carried into the country as he was carried into parliament, free of expence, by a gentleman who was certainly not quite ſo rich as Mr. Elwes.

When

When he reached Stoke—the ſeat of more active ſcenes, of ſomewhat reſembling hoſpitality, and where his fox-hounds had ſpread ſomewhat like vivacity around—he remarked, "he had expended a great deal of money once very fooliſhly; but that a man grew wiſer by time."

The rooms at this ſeat, which were now much out of repair, and would have all fallen in but for his ſon John Elwes, Eſq. who had reſided there, he thought too expenſively furniſhed, as worſe things might have ſerved. If a window was broken, there was to be no repair but that of a little brown paper, or that of piecing in a bit of broken glaſs; which had at length been done ſo frequently, and in ſo many ſhapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to ſay "what figure they deſcribed." To ſave fire, he would walk about the remains of an old green-houſe, or ſit with a ſervant in the kitchen. During the harveſt he would amuſe himſelf with going into the fields to glean the corn on the grounds of his own tenants; and they uſed to leave a little more than common to pleaſe the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the pariſh. In the advance of the ſeaſon, his morning employment was to pick up any ſtray chips, bones, or other things, to carry to the fire, in his pocket—and he was one day ſurpriſed by a neighbouring gentleman in the act of pulling down, with ſome difficulty, a crow's neſt for this purpoſe. On the gentleman wondering why he gave himſelf this trouble—"Oh, ſir, (replied old Elwes), it is really a ſhame that theſe creatures ſhould do ſo. Do but ſee what waſte they make! They don't care how extravagant they are!"

As no gleam of favourite paſſion, or any ray of amuſement, broke through this gloom of penury, his inſatiable deſire of ſaving was now become uniform and ſyſtematic. He uſed ſtill to ride about the country on one of theſe mares—but then he rode her very economically, on the ſoft turf, adjoining the road, without putting himſelf to the expence of ſhoes, as he obſerved, "The turf was ſo pleaſant to a horſe's foot!" And when any gentleman called to pay him a viſit, and the boy who attended in the ſtables was profuſe enough to put a little hay before his horſe, old Elwes would ſlily ſteal back into the ſtable, and take the hay very carefully away. That very ſtrong appetite, which Mr. Elwes had in ſome meaſure reſtrained during the long ſitting of parliament, he indulged moſt voraciouſly, and on every thing he could find. To ſave, as he thought, the expence of going to a butcher, he would have a whole ſheep killed, and ſo eat mutton to the—*end of the chapter*. When he occaſionally had his river drawn, though ſometimes horſe-loads of ſmall fiſh were taken, not one would he ſuffer to be thrown in again; for he obſerved, "He ſhould never ſee them again!" Game in the laſt ſtate of putrefaction, and meat that *walked about his plate*, would he continue to eat rather than have new things killed before the old proviſion was finiſhed. With this diet—the *charnel-houſe of ſuſtenance*—his dreſs kept pace—equally in the laſt ſtage of *abſolute diſſolution*. Sometimes he would walk about in a tattered brown-coloured hat, and ſometimes in a red-and-white woollen cap, like a priſoner confined for debt. His ſhoes he never would ſuffer to be cleaned, leſt they ſhould be worn out the ſooner. But ſtill, with all this ſelf-denial—that penury of life to which the inhabitant of an alms-houſe is not doomed—ſtill did he think he was profuſe, and frequently ſay, "He muſt be a little more careful of his property." His diſquietude on the ſubject of money was now continual. When he went to bed, he would put five or ten guineas into a bureau; and then, full of his money, after he had retired to reſt and ſometimes in the middle of the night, he would come down to ſee if it was there.

The ſcene of mortification at which Mr. Elwes was now arrived was all but a denial of the common neceſſaries of life; and indeed it might have admitted a doubt, whether or not, if his manors, his fiſh-ponds, and ſome grounds in his own hands, had not furniſhed a ſubſiſtence, where he had not any thing actually to buy, he would

would not, rather than have bought any thing, have ſtarved. Strange as this may appear, it is not exaggerated.—He one day, during this period, dined upon the remaining part of a moor-hen which had been brought out of the river by a *rat!* and at another ate an undigeſted part of a pike which a larger one had ſwallowed, but had not finiſhed, and which were taken in this ſtate in a net. At the time this laſt circumſtance happened, he diſcovered a ſtrange kind of ſatisfaction; for he ſaid to a friend, "Aye! this was killing two birds with one ſtone!" In the room of all comment—of all moral—let it be remarked, that at this time Mr. Elwes was perhaps worth nearly *eight hundred thouſand pounds!* and at this period he had not made his will, of courſe was not ſaving from any ſentiment of affection for any perſon.

The ſummer of 1788 Mr. Elwes paſſed at his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, London; and he paſſed that ſummer without any other ſociety than that of two maid-ſervants; for he had now given up the expence of keeping any male domeſtic. His chief employment uſed to be that of getting up early in a morning to viſit one of his houſes in Mary-le-bone, which during the ſummer was repairing. As he was there generally at four o'clock in a morning, he was of courſe on the ſpot before the workmen; and he uſed contentedly to ſit down on the ſteps before the door, to ſcold them when they did come. The neighbours who uſed to ſee him appear thus regular every morning, and who concluded, from his apparel, he was one of the workmen, obſerved, "there never was ſo punctual a man as the old carpenter." During the whole morning he would continue to run up and down ſtairs to ſee the men were not idle for an inſtant, with the ſame anxiety as if his whole happineſs in life had been centered in the finiſhing this houſe, regardleſs of the greater property he had at ſtake in various places, and for ever employed in the *minutiæ* only of affairs. Indeed ſuch was his anxiety about this houſe, the rent of which was not above fifty pounds a-year, that it brought on a fever which nearly coſt him his life: but the fate which dragged him on thus ſtrangely to bury him under the load of his own wealth, ſeemed as reſiſtleſs as it was unaccountable.

In the muſcular and unencumbered frame of Mr. Elwes there was every thing that promiſed extreme length of life; and he lived to above ſeventy years of age without any natural diſorder attacking him: but, as Lord Bacon has well obſerved, "the minds of ſome men are a lamp that is continually burning;" and ſuch was the mind of Mr. Elwes. Removed from thoſe occaſional public avocations which had once engaged his attention, money was now his only thought. He roſe upon money—upon money he lay down to reſt; and as his capacity ſunk away from him by degrees, he dwindled from the real cares of his property into the puerile concealment of a few guineas. This little ſtore he would carefully wrap up in various papers, and, depoſiting them in different corners, would amuſe himſelf with running from one to the other, to ſee whether they were all ſafe. Then forgetting, perhaps, where he had concealed ſome of them, he would become as ſeriouſly afflicted as a man might be who had loſt all his property. Nor was the day alone thus ſpent—he would frequently riſe in the middle of the night, and be heard walking about different parts of the houſe, looking after what he had thus hidden and forgotten.

During the winter of 1789, the laſt winter Mr. Elwes was fated to ſee, his memory viſibly weakened every day; and from the unceaſing wiſh to ſave money he now began to fear he ſhould die in want of it. Mr. Gibſon had been appointed his builder in the room of Mr. Adams; and one day, when this gentleman waited upon him, he ſaid with apparent concern, "Sir, pray conſider in what a wretched ſtate I am; you ſee in what a good houſe I am living; and here are five guineas, which is all I have at preſent; and how I ſhall go on with ſuch a ſum of money puzzles me to death. I dare ſay you thought

thought I was rich; now you ſee how it is."

Mr. George Elwes having now ſettled at his ſeat at Marcham in Berkſhire, he was naturally deſirous that, in the aſſiduities of his wife, his father might at length find a comfortable home. In London he was certainly moſt uncomfortable: but ſtill, with theſe temptations before and behind him, a journey with an expence annexed to it was inſurmountable. This, however, was luckily obviated by an offer from Mr. Partis, a gentleman of the law, to take him to his ancient ſeat in Berkſhire with his purſe perfectly whole. But there was one circumſtance ſtill very diſtreſſing—the old gentleman had now nearly worn out his laſt coat, and he would not buy a new one; his ſon, therefore, with a pious fraud, contrived to get Mr. Partis to buy him a coat and make him a preſent of it. Thus, formerly having had a good coat, then a bad one, and at laſt no coat at all, he was kind enough to accept one from a neighbour.

Mr. Elwes carried with him into Berkſhire five guineas and a half, and half a crown. Leſt the mention of this ſum may appear ſingular, it ſhould be ſaid, that previous to his journey he had carefully wrapped it up in various folds of paper, that no part of it might be loſt. On the arrival of the old gentleman, Mr. George Elwes and his wife did every thing they could to make the country a ſcene of quiet to him. But "he had that within" which baffled every effort of this kind. Of his heart it might be ſaid, "there was no peace in Iſrael." His mind, caſt away upon the vaſt and troubled ocean of his property extending beyond the bounds of his calculation, returned to amuſe itſelf with fetching and carrying about a few guineas, which in that ocean was indeed a drop. But nature had now carried on life nearly as far as ſhe was able, and the ſand was almoſt run out. The firſt ſymptoms of more immediate decay was his inability to enjoy his reſt at night. Frequently would he be heard at midnight as if ſtruggling with ſome one in his chamber, and crying out, "I will keep my money, I will; nobody ſhall rob me of my property." On any one of the family going into his room, he would ſtart from this fever of anxiety, and, as if waking from a troubled dream, again hurry into bed, and ſeem unconſcious of what had happened. At length, on the 26th of November 1789, expired this miſerably rich man, whoſe property, nearly reaching to a million, extended itſelf almoſt through every county in England.

ON THE LEGALITY OF IMPRESSING SEAMEN.

THE power of impreſſing ſea-faring men for the ſea-ſervice, by the king's commiſſion, has been a matter of ſome diſpute, and ſubmitted to with great reluctance; though it hath very clearly and learnedly been ſhewn by Sir Michael Foſter, that the practice of impreſſing, and granting powers to the admiralty for that purpoſe, is of very ancient date, and hath been uniformly continued by a regular ſeries of precedents to the preſent time: whence he concludes it to be part of the common law. The difficulty ariſes from hence, that no ſtatute has expreſsly declared this power to be in the crown, though many of them very ſtrongly imply it. The ſtatute 2 Ric. II. c. 4. ſpeaks of mariners being arreſted and retained for the king's ſervice, as of a thing well known, and practiſed without diſpute; and provides a remedy againſt their running away. By a latter ſtatute, if any waterman, who uſes the river Thames, ſhall hide himſelf during the execution of any commiſſion of preſſing for the king's ſervice, he is liable to heavy penalties. By another, (5 Eliz. c. 5.) no fiſherman ſhall be taken by the queen's commiſſion to ſerve as a mariner; but the commiſſion ſhall be firſt brought to two juſtices of the peace, inhabiting near the ſea-coaſt where the mariners are to be taken, to the intent

intent that the juſtices may chooſe out and return ſuch a number of able-bodied men as in the commiſſion are contained to ſerve her majeſty. And by others, eſpecial protections are allowed to ſeamen in particular circumſtances, to prevent them from being impreſſed. Ferrymen are alſo ſaid to be privileged from being impreſſed, at common law. All which do moſt evidently imply a power of impreſſing to reſide ſomewhere; and if any where, it muſt, from the ſpirit of our conſtitution, as well as from the frequent mention of the king's commiſſion, reſide in the crown alone. —After all, however, this method of manning the navy is to be conſidered as only defenſible from public neceſſity, to which all private conſiderations muſt give way.

The following perſons are exempted from being impreſſed:—Apprentices for three years; the maſter, mate, and carpenter, and one man for every one hundred tons, of veſſels employed in the coal-trade; all under eighteen years of age, and above fifty-five; foreigners in merchantſhips and privateers; landmen betaking themſelves to ſea for two years; ſeamen in the Greenland fiſhery, and harpooners, employed, during the interval of the fiſhing ſeaſon, in the coal-trade, and giving ſecurity to go to the fiſhing next ſeaſon.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND AND SIR GEORGE RODNEY.

THE Ducheſs of Richmond, in the reign of James I. had ſomething ſingular in her character. This lady was celebrated for her birth and beauty. She was daughter to Viſcount Bindon, ſecond ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk. Her mother was the eldeſt daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham. It is remarkable that both theſe dukes loſt their heads in their attempts upon the crown. Few could boaſt of a more elevated extraction than our ducheſs; yet ſhe condeſcended when young to feel a paſſion for one Prannel, an opulent vintner, whom ſhe married. This man dying left her childleſs; a young, a rich, and a beautiful, widow. Sir George Rodney, a gentleman whoſe perſon and whoſe fortune were by no means contemptible, placed his affections on her, and ſhe encouraged the hopes of her lover. Unfortunately for Sir George, the Earl of Hertford ſolicited her hand. At this ſplendid offer, the ambition which ſhe had inherited from her grandfathers, although an irreſiſtible paſſion had ſubdued it for a moment, now awakened; ſhe left Rodney, and accepted the Earl of Hertford. The heart of Rodney was inebriated with paſſion, and he reſolved on a deſperate attempt, which might at leaſt ſerve to expreſs the love he had ſo fatally nouriſhed. He came to Ameſbury, in Wiltſhire, near which the earl and his lady then reſided, at the ſeat now belonging to his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry; he retired to an inn in the town, ſhut himſelf in a chamber, and wrote a paper of verſes with his own blood. Theſe lines he addreſſed to the counteſs, and laments in them her cruel infidelity. He ſent them to her, and concluded this melancholy and romantic adventure of love with running himſelf through with his ſword. This ſpectacle of tender affliction ſeems to have affected the counteſs but little; and it appears that in the affair poor Rodney was the only ſufferer.

The Counteſs of Hertford began now to intrigue and to plot. In her huſband's lifetime, ſhe was courted by the Duke of Lennox, who it was known paid his addreſſes to her in ſeveral diſguiſes. Matters were conducted ſo adroitly that her reputation was never injured in the earl's lifetime; who ſettled on her a jointure of above 5000l. per annum. Soon after his death ſhe married the duke; and with the title of ducheſs, her ambition, it might have been expected, would have been amply gratified. This however was not the caſe. The

duke

duke was found dead one morning in his bed: and by the confeſſion of the ducheſs to her intimate friends, his death was ſatisfactorily accounted for. James I. who that day was going to open his parliament, was ſo ſenſibly affected at the ſudden loſs of his favourite, on whom he greatly relied for aſſiſtance, that he poſtponed his intention.

When this lady found herſelf for the third time a widow, and of the firſt rank and income, ſhe raiſed her eye to the throne itſelf. Conſidering the king was a widower, ſhe gave out that ſhe had vowed, after having had ſo great a prince as Richmond, ſhe would never admit a kiſs from, or eat at the table of, a ſubject. But this bait was not caught at by the king; whoſe appetite was not very keen, for it was now ſubdued by the infirmities of age. She indeed miſſed her aim; and therefore her ambition was diſappointed; but ſhe gratified her inexorable pride, by ſcrupulouſly obſerving her vow during the remainder of her life.

When ſhe was Counteſs of Hertford, ſhe was ſurrounded by a levee of admirers. And ſhe conſtantly made her two grandfathers the topic of converſation. When the earl her huſband appeared, he would frequently check her pride, by interrupting her with, 'Frank, how long is it ſince thou wert married to Prannel?'—This confounded her ladyſhip, and ſeemed to ſully the glorious ambition of her two beheaded anceſtors.

We cannot, however, but remark, that the folly of Sir George Rodney, in the part he acted at Ameſbury, was far more unpardonable than the hero of the following love adventure. When the daughter of James I. married the Palatine, many Engliſh ſoldiers of fortune followed her; amongſt theſe gentlemen was one Duncomb, who was an officer in the Earl of Oxford's company. He left a beautiful miſtreſs behind him in England, to whom he had offered vows of the moſt faithful paſſion; accompanied by a promiſe of marriage. Her fortune was however ſmall, and his father threatened to diſinherit him if he carried his deſign into execution. To alienate his affections from this lady he ſent him to the Palatinate, where he conceived time and abſence would efface the impreſſions which love had made upon his heart. He charged him at his departure never to think of her more, if he wiſhed to be remembered by him. Our lover had been now abſent for ſome time, and his heart breathed with undiminiſhed affection. He reſolved to give way to the preſſure of his feelings; and for this purpoſe wrote to his miſtreſs, aſſuring her that no threats or anger of his unfeeling parents ſhould ever baniſh the tender recollection of their reciprocal paſſion. Our youth, who was a careful lover, but a careleſs writer, having occaſion to write to his father at the ſame time, addreſſed his father's letter (in which he renounces his miſtreſs for ever) to his miſtreſs; and the letter of his miſtreſs to his father, in which he promiſes a durable paſſion. The father, with harſh and cruel indignation, ſent to his ſon a letter of the moſt unkind nature. Whether it was this letter, or a ſenſe of ſhame for the miſtake that had happened, that ſhe ſhould ſee he had renounced her; the lover, alive to the fineſt ſenſibilities, ran himſelf on his ſword, and his death was ſincerely lamented by all the Engliſh in the Palatinate.

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Continued from page 361.

IT now remains to give ſome account of the war with the Mahrattas, begun, as was formerly hinted, on account of the protection afforded to the aſſaſſin Roganaut-row. This man had formerly obliged the Mogul to take ſhelter in the Engliſh factory at Bengal; but, being unable to keep up his credit among his countrymen, was expelled as already related. On his arrival at Bombay, an alliance was formed betwixt him and the Engliſh government; by which the latter engaged to replace him in the Mahratta regency in conſideration of ſome valuable ceſſions of territory. The

ſupreme

ſupreme council of Bengal, however, diſowned this treaty, and concluded one with the Mahrattas in the month of March 1776; by which it was agreed that they ſhould provide for Ragobah's ſubſiſtence according to his rank, on condition of his reſiding in their country. This being not at all agreeable to Ragobah, he fled once more to Bombay, where a new confederacy was entered into for his reſtoration. The council of Bengal approved of this on account of the approaching rupture with France; and, in conſequence of this, a detachment was, in February 1778, ordered to march acroſs the continent of India. By ſome miſmanagements in this expedition, the whole army was obliged to capitulate with the Mahratta general on the 9th of January 1779. One of the terms of the capitulation was, that a body of troops which were advancing on the other ſide ſhould be obliged to return to Bengal. But General Goddard, the commander of theſe forces, denying the right of the council of Bengal to remand him, proceeded on his march, and arrived on the 18th of February. Here he received orders to conclude a new treaty, if it could be obtained on eaſier terms than that of the capitulation by which it had been engaged to cede all our acquiſitions in the country of the Mahrattas.

Such extreme diſregard to any ſtipulations that could be made, undoubtedly provoked the Mahrattas, and induced them to join in the confederacy with Hyder Ali already-mentioned. The war, however, was ſucceſsfully begun by General Goddard in January 1780. In three months he reduced the whole province of Guzerat. Madajee Sindia the Mahratta general advanced to oppoſe him; but, as he did not chooſe to venture a battle, the Engliſh general ſtormed his camp, and totally routed him. Other exploits were performed in the courſe of this campaign; during which the governor-general (Mr. Haſtings), ſeeing no hopes of an accommodation, entered into a treaty with the Rajah of Gohud, and with his conſent Major Popham reduced a fortreſs in his dominions named Gualior, garriſoned by the Mahrattas, and hitherto reckoned impregnable.

Theſe ſucceſſes were followed by the dreadful incurſions of Hyder Ali already related, which put a ſtop to the conqueſts of General Goddard; all the forces he could ſpare being required to aſſiſt the army under Sir Eyre Coote. The laſt exploit of General Goddard was the reduction of the iſland of Salſette, and of a ſtrong fortreſs named Baſſein in its neighbourhood. The army of Sindia, conſiſting of thirty thouſand men, was alſo defeated this year by Colonel Carnac; and the Mahrattas, diſheartened by their loſſes, conſented to a ſeparate peace with the Engliſh, leaving Hyder Ali to manage the war as he thought proper.

In the mean time, however, the expences incurred by theſe wars were ſo high, that Mr. Haſtings, who was obliged to furniſh them ſome how or other, was reduced to the greateſt difficulties. For this purpoſe not only all the treaſure of Bengal was exhauſted, but it was found neceſſary to draw extraordinary contributions from the Britiſh allies, which was productive of many diſagreeable circumſtances. One of the moſt remarkable was the revolt of Benares. The rajah of this country had formerly put himſelf under the protection of the Engliſh, who on their part agreed to ſecure his dominions to him on condition of his paying an annual ſubſidy to the Nabob of Oude. In 1770 the rajah died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Cheit Sing, who held the ſovereignty at the time we ſpeak of. On the death of the nabob in 1775, a new treaty was made with his ſucceſſor, by which the ſovereignty of Benares was transferred to the Eaſt-India company, an acquiſition equivalent to 240,000l. per annum; at the ſame time that the ſubſidy paid by Suja Dowla, and which by Lord Clive had been fixed at 36,000l. and afterwards raiſed to 252,000l. was now augmented to 312,000l. per annum.

On receiving intelligence, in July 1778, that war had actually commenced between France and England, Cheit Sing was required to pay 50,000l. as his ſhare of the public

burdens. Such a demand was paid with extreme reluctance on the part of a prince who already contributed 240,000l. and probably thought that an abundant equivalent for the protection enjoyed. The ſame requiſition, however, was made the two ſucceeding years, but with a promiſe that the demand ſhould ceaſe when peace was reſtored. Inſtead of any preſent alleviation, however, a body of troops was alſo quartered upon him, and he was likewiſe obliged to pay for their maintenance, leſt he ſhould not voluntarily pay the additional 50,000l. In November 1780, in addition to all theſe demands, he was alſo required to ſend into the field ſuch a body of horſe as he could ſpare; but this requiſition, owing to ſome miſunderſtanding, was never complied with.

In July 1781 Mr. Haſtings having, it is ſaid, received ſome intelligence that the oppreſſed rajah meditated rebellion, ſet out on a viſit to the Nabob of Oude, and in his way propoſed to clear up the miſunderſtanding with him. The method by which he intended to clear up this miſunderſtanding was to lay a fine upon the poor prince of 400,000l. or 500,000l. and, as a reaſon for doing ſo, it was alleged that the late rajah had left a million ſterling in his treaſury; a ſum which was continually increaſing. Cheit Sing advanced to the borders of his territories to meet the governor-general, behaved with all imaginable ſubmiſſion; and, having got private intelligence of what was meditated againſt him, offered to pay down 200,000l. This was refuſed; and the governor-general, having reached the capital, forbid the rajah his preſence, and by a letter acquainted him with his cauſes of complaint. Cheit Sing ſent a very ſubmiſſive anſwer; but, as he endeavoured to exculpate himſelf, Mr. Haſtings was ſo far from being ſatisfied, that he put the prince under an arreſt.

Such an unheard-of proceeding excited the utmoſt ſurpriſe and reſentment in ſubjects accuſtomed to regard their ſovereign with a degree of reverence little ſhort of adoration. On the very day of the arreſt they aſſembled tumultuouſly, cut in pieces the guard which had been ſet on the palace, and carried off their prince in triumph. It does not appear, however, that this was any other than a tranſitory tumult; for, though they could eaſily have cut off the governor-general, they made no attempt againſt him. Cheit Sing proteſted his innocence, and made the moſt unlimited offers of ſubmiſſion, but all in vain. His government was declared vacant, and the zemindary beſtowed on the next heir; the annual ſubſidy to the government of Bengal was augmented from 240,000l. to 400,000l. annually. The miſerable rajah was forced to fly his country; and his mother, though promiſed leave to retire upon conditions, was attacked in her retreat and plundered by the ſoldiers. After all his endeavours to procure money, however, Mr. Haſtings found this adventure turn out much leſs profitable than he had expected; for the treaſury of the fugitive prince was ſeized and retained by the ſoldiery.

As to the Nabob of Oude, a new treaty was concluded with him; the deſign of which was evidently to eaſe him of ſome of the burdens to which he was at that time ſubjected. Part of the Britiſh troops were therefore withdrawn from his dominions. As Fizulla Khan, the moſt proſperous of his dependents, had been called upon to furniſh a body of five thouſand horſe to join the nabob's army, and had not complied with the requiſition, the guarantee of his treaty with the nabob, formerly executed, was withdrawn; but, it being afterwards diſcovered that his territory was not equivalent to the claims of the governor, the treaty was renewed on payment of a ſlight fine. As the widow of Sujah Dowla was ſuſpected of favouring the late rajah Cheit Sing, the reigning prince was allowed to reclaim the treaſures of his father in her poſſeſſion, and likewiſe to deprive her of a ſmall province ſhe had in poſſeſſion, on condition of paying her a certain ſtipulated allowance annually. The treaſures were ſeized as payment of the debts of the prince to the company.

Hoſtilities continued in India between the French and Engliſh till the year 1783 was far advanced, and long after tranquillity had been reſtored to other parts of the world. In the beginning of the ſeaſon for action the governor and council of Bengal determined to ſend an ample ſupply to the preſidency of Madras, that ſo they might be enabled to put an end to the war, which Tippoo ſeemed willing to proſecute with even more vigour than his father had done. For this purpoſe Sir Eyre Coote, who, for his health, had gone to Bengal by ſea, ſet ſail once more for Madras, being intruſted with a large ſum of money for the neceſſary expences of the war. In his paſſage he was chaced for forty-eight hours by two French men of war. The ſolicitude and fatigue he underwent during this time, being almoſt conſtantly upon deck, occaſioned a relapſe, ſo that he died in two days after his arrival at Madras. His death was greatly lamented, as the greateſt expectations had been formed of an happy concluſion being put to the war by his extraordinary military talents, for which he had already acquired ſo great reputation in India.

The invaſion of Tippoo's dominions having called him off from the Carnatic, General Stuart took the opportunity of attacking him in another quarter. Colonel Fullarton was diſpatched with a large body of troops to invade the province of Coimbatour. This he executed with great ſucceſs; over-running the country, taking ſeveral fortreſſes, and making a very alarming diverſion on this ſide of Tippoo's dominions. General Stuart, however, having ſtill greater deſigns in view, was obliged to recal this gentleman in the midſt of his ſucceſs. The ſiege of the ſtrong fortreſs of Cuddalore was the operation which now engaged his attention. It was now become the principal place of arms belonging to the French; was ſtrongly fortified, and garriſoned by a numerous body of the beſt troops in France, as well as a conſiderable number of Tippoo's choiceſt forces. The ſiege therefore proved ſo difficult, that, though the Engliſh diſplayed the utmoſt valour and military ſkill, they were not able to reduce the place until hoſtilities were interrupted by the news of a general pacification having taken place in Europe. In this ſiege a remarkable circumſtance took place, viz. that of a corps of ſepoy grenadiers encountering and overcoming the French troops oppoſed to them with fixed bayonets. For this remarkable inſtance of valour, they not only received the higheſt applauſe at the time, but proviſion was made for themſelves and families by the preſidencies to which they belonged.

After the reduction of Hydernagur, and the deſtruction of the army under General Matthews, the Engliſh poſſeſſed only three places of conſequence in the kingdom of Canara. Theſe were Mangalore, Onore, and Carwa. The ſiege of all theſe places was undertaken at once. Mangalore, the principal port in the country, was defended by a very numerous garriſon under Major Campbell. Tippoo ſat down before it on the 19th of May; and the attack and defence were both conducted with the greateſt ſpirit and activity. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the beſiegers, however, and that the garriſon were reduced to the laſt extremity for want of proviſions, they held out in ſpite of every difficulty, until, the general pacification being concluded, the place was afterwards delivered up. In other parts nothing more happened than indeciſive engagements between M. Suffrein and Admiral Hughes; ſo that the Britiſh empire in Bengal was fully eſtabliſhed, and continued unmoleſted until the ambition of Tippoo Saib again prompted him to invade the territories of the nabob, and the allies of Britain. This again brought on a war with that reſtleſs but able prince; which at once called for all the exertions of the Eaſt-India company, and for the aid of the military ſtrength of the Britiſh government.

Early in the year 1786, after the civil government of India had been thus finally eſtabliſhed, and the ſovereignty thereof aſſumed by the crown, the authority of governor-general

general and commander in chief was veſted in Earl Cornwallis, and he went out to take the command in India with the general approbation of all parties. A commiſſion was at the ſame time ſent to Sir Archibald Campbell, then governor of Madras, veſting him with a ſimilar authority in the Carnatic.

In 1787, on the appearance of a rupture with France, in which Tippoo Sultan was ready to have eſpouſed their cauſe, the four regiments, as we before obſerved, which had been voted by parliament as a neceſſary addition to our force in India, were ſent out, even after the immediate neceſſity had apparently ceaſed; a precaution which events ſoon aroſe to juſtify, as a moſt wiſe and prudent meaſure on the part of the adminiſtration in England. General Medows was, at this time, appointed governor and commander in chief at Bombay; Colonel Abercromby, at the head of one of the new regiments, to be his ſecond in command; and Colonel Muſgrave, at the head of another of thoſe regiments, was deſtined to be ſecond in command in Bengal.

There were in India, in 1788, a regiment of Britiſh dragoons, nine regiments of Britiſh and two of Hanoverian infantry, in all about eight thouſand European troops, in addition to the company's eſtabliſhments. Several of the firſt officers in the Britiſh ſervice were in command in that country; and a ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, which, by joining the powers of governor to thoſe of commander in chief, united every advantage which could give efficacy to the operations of war.

This diſcipline, which had lately been ordered by the king for eſtabliſhing uniformity in his army, was now equally practiſed by his majeſty's and the company's forces in India. The field equipment was refitted and enlarged at the ſeveral preſidencies; and every preparation made to act with the promptitude and effect which unforeſeen exigencies might require. Public credit, increaſing with the ſecurity afforded to the country, and alſo in conſequence of like able arrangements in the conduct of the civil line of the government, the company's funds roſe daily in their value; and their affairs, as ſtated to parliament by the miniſter at the head of the India department, were not only retrieved from ſuppoſed ruin, but ſoon appeared to be in a ſtate of decided and increaſing proſperity.

The Carnatic, which had been the ſeat of the former, and would probably ſoon be the ſeat of a future, war; at leaſt the ſcene where our army muſt aſſemble, and the ſource whence it muſt be ſupplied; required extraordinary exertion of military ſcience and arrangement, to prepare it for the operations of defenſive or offenſive war.

To protect a weak and extenſive frontier; to diſcipline a detached army; and to provide reſources in a lately deſolated country; fell to the lot of Sir Archibald Campbell. Skilled in every branch of military ſcience; with knowledge matured by experience in various countries and climates; indefatigable in all public duties; and endued with a degree of worth and benevolence which attached to him all ranks in the army, and excited voluntary exertion in every officer to ſecond the zeal of his general; he had a taſk to perform, which, though great and complicated, was not beyond the reach of ſuch diſtinguiſhed talents.

Granaries were eſtabliſhed in the frontier and other ſtations in the Carnatic, containing ſupplies for near thirty thouſand men for twelve months; and furniſhed in ſuch a manner as to provide againſt the exigencies of famine or of war, without incurring additional expence to the public; a complete train of battering and of field artillery was prepared, far ſurpaſſing what had ever been known upon the coaſt; a ſtore of camp equipage for an army of twenty thouſand men was provided; the principal forts were repaired, and more amply ſupplied with guns and ſtores; the cavalry were, with infinite difficulty, completed to their full eſtabliſhment; and a general uniformity

mity of diſcipline and movement was eſtabliſhed in the cavalry, in the infantry, and in the artillery.

During the government of Sir Archibald Campbell, the revenues of the preſidency of Fort St. George (including the acquiſition of the Guntoor circar and the additional ſubſidy from the Nabob of Arcot) were increaſed from nine hundred and ſixty thouſand to fourteen hundred thouſand pounds ſterling a year; and not only did his able conduct improve the reſources of that coaſt, and preſerve it in peace during his adminiſtration, but ſuch were the extent and importance of his arrangements, that every perſon who is acquainted with the ſubject will readily acknowledge, that the preparations made by Sir Archibald Campbell in the Carnatic were of infinite conſequence, and in a great meaſure laid the foundation for the ſucceſs of the late glorious war.

Tippoo Sultan, though awed by the vigorous and deciſive meaſures of Sir Archibald Campbell, had evidently his views turned towards Travancore; and his enmity to the rajah, as well as the importance of the acquiſition of his country, which would not only complete the conqueſt of the Malabar coaſt, but greatly facilitate a future invaſion of the Carnatic, ſeem to have marked the kingdom of Travancore as the firſt object of the ſultan's ambition. He encouraged the Rajah of Cochin to claim ſome poſſeſſions, formerly the property of his family, upon which part of the lines are built that defend the Travancore frontier; and employed him to work upon the fears of the rajah, and to endeavour to perſuade him, by threats or promiſes, to withdraw from the friendſhip of the Engliſh, and to put himſelf under his protection; "for who," ſays the ſultan, "ever found truth or good faith in Europeans?"

In 1788, apparently in proſecution of this plan, Tippoo had carried down his army to the Malabar coaſt; and having excited the Chereka rajah, one of his tributaries, to ſeize the iſland of Darmapatam, dependent on our ſettlement of Tellicherry, he blockaded that place with his army, in order that, by cutting off all communication with his countries, he might render it untenable for want of proviſions, without committing any direct act of hoſtility againſt our government. He at the ſame time threatened the Dutch at Cochin, which lies within the territory of Travancore, and was uſing every means ſhort of actual warfare, to gain poſſeſſion of the remaining part of the Malabar coaſt.

The Rajah of Travancore, aware of the ſultan's character, and alarmed at his conduct, reported the converſation that paſſed with the Rajah of Cochin, and every thing that had occurred, to Sir Archibald Campbell, by whom he was prevailed upon to pay the expence of two battalions of ſepoys, which, with a detachment of artillery and four field-pieces, were ſent to reinforce his army; a meaſure no leſs deſirable for our ally than important to the ſafety of the Carnatic, thereby adding eſſentially to the ſecurity of a frontier country, and to the number of our forces, without any increaſe of expence.

The ſultan, finding that the rajah adhered to his alliance, and that Lord Cornwallis had confirmed the declaration of Sir Archibald Campbell to avenge his cauſe if attacked, withdrew his army. His proud mind, however, was not at reſt; and no ſooner had Sir Archibald left India, where he had ſacrificed his health to the fatigues and duties of his ſtation, than Tippoo again deſcended the Ghauts to the Malabar coaſt.

The Rajah of Travancore had lately made a purchaſe of the ſmall territory of Cranganore and Ayacotta from the Dutch at Cochin, a meaſure which, though not ſanctioned by the government of Madras, the rajah thought neceſſary, in order to complete and ſtrengthen his frontier to the ſea. Tippoo took advantage of this tranſaction. He aſſerted that the rajah had no right to make the purchaſe, nor the Dutch to diſpoſe of the territory, without his permiſſion, as ſovereign of that part of the Malabar coaſt; and, upon the rajah's refuſal to relinquiſh the purchaſe, advanced with his army, and approached his

his frontier. For ſeveral days, from the 23d to the 28th of December, 1789, the ſultan's horſemen rode up to the rajah's lines, and made uſe of every inſulting expedient to draw the firſt act of hoſtility from the Travancore troops; but finding them aware of his artifice, and that the detachment of Engliſh troops was ſtationed at ſome diſtance, he at laſt gave way to his rage, and, on the 29th of December, attacked the lines by ſtorm. His troops being repulſed with diſgrace, and himſelf thrown into the ditch in the retreat, he is ſaid to have made an oath, that he never would wear his turban again till he took the rajah's lines, and accordingly prepared to attack them by regular approach.

An enterpriſe, directed to ſo diſtant a quarter, while it alarmed and united the powers on the peninſula againſt the common enemy, alſo enabled them to collect their reſources, and commence their operations againſt him with every advantage.

The wiſe and provident meaſures of the adminiſtration in England, in the vigorous government which they had eſtabliſhed in India, became fully evinced in the proſecution of this war; and but for the energy of the ſyſtem, which placed the power and reſources of the country in the hands of thoſe who took the field in its defence; and but for the wiſdom and talents of the perſon to whom the ſupreme power and military command were entruſted; this, like the former wars with the Myſore government, muſt have probably ended in the accumulation of debt without adequate advantage; in the deſolation of the company's poſſeſſions; and in the aggrandizement of the power and pretenſions of their moſt formidable adverſary.

It is impoſſible to recollect the buſy ſcene, which has paſſed in India, without wiſhing to give ſome farther idea of the conduct of the perſonage who directed that great confederacy: not in the operations of the field alone, which will form a moſt intereſting part of the annexed Hiſtory of the Wars of England, but alſo in the more laborious duties of office, which required the moſt aſſiduous and indefatigable attention. Lord Cornwallis, on marching days, was in his tent from the time the army came to the ground of encampment; and on halting days, after viſiting the outpoſts in the morning, was there conſtantly employed till the evening, attending to the affairs depending on his ſtation. The buſineſs which preſſed upon him from the ſeveral armies, and from every part of India, may eaſily be imagined to have been ſo complicated and various as to have required every exertion of diligence and arrangement for its diſpatch. He gave his inſtructions, in perſon, to all officers who went on detachments of importance, and ſaw them on their return. Officers at the heads of departments applied to himſelf on all material buſineſs; and there was no branch of the ſervice with which he was not intimately acquainted. In the detail of buſineſs, he was ably aſſiſted by his ſecretary, Lieutenant-colonel Roſs, and other gentlemen of his ſuite; and his lordſhip's tents, and the line of head quarters, appeared more like the various departments of a great office of ſtate, than the ſplendid equipage that might be ſuppoſed to attend the leader of the greateſt armies that, under a Britiſh general, were ever aſſembled in the eaſt.

To this unremitting attention to buſineſs, is not only to be aſcribed the general ſucceſs of the adminiſtration of Lord Cornwallis in India, and in particular that of the operations of the late war, but alſo the unexampled economy with which it was conducted, and the readineſs with which all accounts will be cloſed, and the expence aſcertained for the information of the public. Before his lordſhip quitted Madas to return to Bengal, in July 1792, all arrears to the troops and to the public departments, were paid up; and there is great reaſon to believe that, after deducting the company's ſhare of the fine paid by Tippoo Sultan, the extraordinary expence of this glorious war (that is beyond the uſual allowances to the troops on the peace eſtabliſhment) will not amount to even two millions ſterling!

The army having aſſembled in the Carnatic, and the greateſt part of the

corps

corps belonging to the preſidency of Fort St. George, the general detail of army, and duties of the line, were conducted by the adjutant and quarter-maſter general of that eſtabliſhment; as in like manner was the charge of the hoſpitals, placed under their ſurgeon-general; and of the pay and proviſion departments, under gentlemen of the civil line from Madras. The talents of the perſons who filled thoſe important ſtations, were ſufficiently evinced in the ſatisfactory manner in which their departments were conducted; while the duties of the officers on the general ſtaff of the king's troops, and of the Bengal troops, having been limited to the details that reſpected thoſe eſtabliſhments excluſively, every duty was punctually executed, without jealouſy or unneceſſary interference.

To return to the general view of the military tranſactions in India; it was under the operation of a ſyſtem ſo well calculated for the maintenance of diſtant provinces in times of danger, that the forces of our eſtabliſhments in India were, for the firſt time, called forth and led on by the governor-general; ably ſeconded by the exertions of the governors of the two other preſidencies, and ſupported by diſtinguiſhed zeal and merit in the officers and troops which compoſed thoſe armies. Thus a hope was realized, which, though ſometimes indulged, was conſidered rather as chimerical at the commencement of the war; namely, that the three governors would meet with the forces of their reſpective preſidencies at Seringapatam: and not only did this event take place, but the native powers on the peninſula were brought forward to witneſs and aſſiſt, in the ſubjugation of the common enemy.

(To be CONCLUDED *in our next.)*

PERSONS OF QUALITY PROVED TO BE TRADERS.

I ALWAYS reflect with pleaſure, that, ſtrong as the fondneſs of imitating the French has been among people of faſhion, they have not yet introduced among us their contempt for trade. A French marquis, who has nothing to boaſt of but his high birth, would ſcorn to take a merchant's daughter by the hand in wedlock, though her father ſhould be as rich as the Buſſy of the Eaſt Indies; as if a Frenchman was only to be valued, like a black pudding, for the goodneſs of his blood; while our nobility not only go into the city for a wife, but ſend their younger ſons to a merchant's counting-houſe for education. But, I confeſs, I never conſidered till very lately, how far they have, from time to time, departed from the French folly in their eſteem for trade; and I find, that the greateſt part of our nobility may be properly deemed merchants, if not traders, and even ſhopkeepers.

In the firſt place we may conſider many of our nobility in the ſame light as Beaver or Henſon, or any other keepers of repoſitories. The breeding of running-horſes is become a traffic among them; and we know how very largely perſons of the firſt faſhion deal this way, and what great addition they make to their yearly income by winning plates and matches, and then ſelling the horſe for a prodigious ſum. What advantages muſt accrue to them, if they have a mare of blood to breed from! But what a treaſure have they if they are poſſeſſed of the ſtallion in faſhion! I can therefore ſee no difference between this occupation of my lord and that of any Yorkſhire dealer whatſoever: and, if his lordſhip is not always ſo ſucceſsful in his trade as the jockey of the north, it is not becauſe he does not equally hold it fair to cheat his own brother in horſe-fleſh. If a duke rides his own horſes on the courſe, he does not, in my judgment, differ from any other jockey on the turf; and I think it the ſame thing, whether a man gets money by keeping a ſtallion, or whether he gets it by keeping a bull or a boar for the pariſh.

We know of many perſons of quality whoſe paſſion for trade has made them dealers in fighting-cocks; and

I heard

I heard one declare to me lately, that there was no truſting to ſervants in that buſineſs; that he ſhould make nothing of it, if he did not look after the cocks himſelf; and that, for a month before he is to fight a match, he always takes care of and feeds them himſelf; and for that purpoſe (ſtrange as it may ſeem) he lies in a little room cloſe by them every night. I cannot but admire this induſtry, which can make my noble friend quit his lady's bed, while tradeſmen of a lower rank neglect their buſineſs for the charms of a kept miſtreſs. But it muſt be allowed, that theſe dealers in live fowl are to be conſidered as poulterers, as well as thoſe who ſell the deer of their park are to be ranked among the butchers in Clare-market; though the latter endeavour artfully to avoid this, by ſelling their veniſon to paſtry-cooks and fiſhmongers.

What ſhall we ſay of thoſe who ſend veniſon, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and all other game, to their poulterer and fiſhmonger in London, to receive an equivalent in poultry and fiſh in winter, when they are in town?—Though theſe ſportſmen do not truck their commodities for money, they are nothing leſs than higlers and huckſters, dealers and chapmen, in the proper ſenſe of the words; for an exchange was never denied to be a ſale, though it is affirmed to be no robbery.

I come now to the conſideration of thoſe who deal in a much larger and more extenſive way, and are properly ſtiled merchants, while thoſe already mentioned are little more than traders in the retailing buſineſs: what immenſe ſums are received by thoſe electioneering merchants, whoſe fortunes and influence in many counties and boroughs enable them to procure a ſeat in parliament for any that will pay for it! How profitable has nurſing the eſtates of extravagant perſons of diſtinction proved to many a right honourable friend! I do not mean from his ſhewing himſelf a true ſteward, but from the weight and intereſt he has got by it at a general election. What Jew deals larger than many of our nobility in the ſtocks and in lottery-tickets? And, perhaps, one ſhould not find more bulls and bears at Jonathan's than at Arthur's. If you cannot at this laſt place inſure your houſe from fire, or a ſhip from the dangers of the ſeas, or the French, you may get largely underwrit on lives, and inſure your own againſt that of your mother or grandmother for any ſum whatſoever. There are thoſe that deal as greatly in this practice of putting one life againſt another as any underwriter in the city of London: and, indeed, the end of inſuring is leſs anſwered by the latter than the former; for the prudent citizen will not ſet his name to any policy, where the perſon to be inſured is not in perfect health; while the merchants at St. James's, who inſure by means of bets inſtead of policies, will pay you any ſum whatſoever, if a man dies that is run through the body, ſhot through the head, or has tumbled off his chair in an apoplexy: for, as there are perſons who will lay on either ſide, he who wants to inſure need only chooſe that which anſwers his purpoſe. And, as to the dealings of theſe merchants of faſhion in annuities upon lives, we often hear that one ſells his whole eſtate, for his life, to another; and there is no other form of conveyance uſed between the buyer and ſeller, than by ſhuffling a pack of cards, or throwing a pair of dice: but I cannot look upon this ſort of traffic in any other light than that, when a condemned felon ſells his own body to a ſurgeon to be anatomiſed.

After all, there is no branch of trade that is uſually extended ſo far, and has ſuch a variety in it, as gaming; whether we conſider it as carried on by cards, dice, horſe-racing, pitting, betting, &c. &c. &c. Theſe merchants deal in various commodities, and do not ſeem to be very anxious in general about any difference in value, when they are ſtriking a bargain: for, though ſome expect ready money for ready money when they play, as they would blood for blood in a duel, many, very many, part with their ready money to thoſe who deal upon truſt, nay oftentimes to thoſe who are known to be incapable of paying. Sometimes I have ſeen a gentleman bet his gold with a lady

who

who has ear-rings, bracelets, and other diamonds, to anſwer her ſtake: but I have much oftener ſeen a lady play againſt a roll of guineas, with nothing but her virtue to part with to preſerve her honour if ſhe happens to loſe.—Whoever plays with money againſt a lady's jewels, ſhould, in my mind, hang out the Three Blue Balls in a private alley; and the lady who ſtakes her virtue for gold, ſhould take the houſe of a late venerable matron in the Piazza, to carry on her trade in that place.

But it is with pleaſure I ſee our merchants of quality neglecting ſeveral branches of trade that have been carried on with ſucceſs, and in which great fortunes have been raiſed in former times by ſome of their anceſtors. What immenſe ſums have, we know, been got by ſome great men in the ſmuggling trade! And we have heard of large profits being made by the ſale of commiſſions in the army and navy; by procuring places and penſions; and vaſt ſums received for quartering a lord's ſiſter, nephew, or natural ſon, on any one who holds a profitable poſt under the government. Smuggling, ſurely, ſhould be left to our good friends on the ſhores of Kent and Suſſex; and I think, he who ſells commiſſions in the navy or army, the free-gifts of the prince, ſhould ſuffer like a deſerter, or be keel-hauled to death under a firſt-rate man of war; and he who, like a Turkiſh vizier, levies contributions on thoſe who hold poſts and places under his maſter, ſhould, like him, be ſqueezed in his turn, till the ſpunge is dry, and then bow-ſtringed for the good of the people.

HEROISM OF JANE OF NAVARRE.

JANE of NAVARRE was the only daughter and heireſs of Henry I. ſurnamed the Fat, king of Navarre and count of Champagne, by the daughter of Robert count of Artois, brother to St. Louis. This princeſs was born in 1271; ſhe was poſſeſſed of an uncommon ſhare of underſtanding, and alſo of great courage. Her father cauſed her to be acknowledged and crowned Queen of Navarre when ſhe was only two years of age. Her marriage with Philip the Fair was concluded in 1274, and conſummated in 1284. This couple aſcended the throne of France in 1286, thus uniting the kingdoms of France and Navarre. The greateſt affection and friendſhip ſubſiſted between them throughout their lives. Philip placed ſo much confidence in his queen, that he entruſted to her the entire guidance of the kingdom of Navarre and the province of Champagne. By her care and prudence, ſhe drove out ſome bodies of troops from Arragon and Caſtile who had made incurſions into Navarre; and ſhe maintained peace and happineſs by her excellent adminiſtration. It was ſaid of her, that ſhe enchanted alike the eye, the ear, and the heart; being equally beautiful, eloquent, and liberal. All her actions tended to the acquiſition of glory and the admiration of poſterity: to this end ſhe built the city of Carres, otherwiſe Pont-la-Reine, in Navarre; and founded many abbeys and religious houſes, &c. This princeſs, as we have already hinted, had courage equal to her underſtanding. The Count de Barr having made an irruption into Champagne in 1297, ſhe went out to meet him with a ſmall army. The count, in diſmay, ſurrendered without ſtriking a ſtroke; he humbled himſelf before the queen, and preſented her his ſword, which ſhe received ſitting on a beautiful white horſe, at the head of her troops. The count was thrown into priſon, and was not releaſed till he ſubſcribed to the terms dictated by this heroine. In 1299 ſhe accompanied her huſband to Bruges. She died at Vincennes, April 2, 1304; and was buried in the church of the cordeliers, which ſhe had endowed in her life-time. Some time before her death, ſhe founded a college at Navarre, which for ages ſince has been the nurſery of many learned and illuſtrious characters.

POETRY.

POETRY.

WILL O'THE WHISP.

FAR on ſome bellying rock that ſhades the deep,
They view the lurid ſigns that croſs the ſky,
Where in the weſt the brooding tempeſts lie;
And hear their firſt, faint, ruſtling pennons ſweep.
Or in the arched cave, where deep and dark
The broad unbroken billows heave and ſwell,
In horrid muſings wrapt, they ſit to mark
The lab'ring moon; or liſt the nightly yell
Of that dread ſpirit, whoſe gigantic form
The ſeer's entranced eye can well ſurvey,
Through the dim air who guides the driving ſtorm,
And points the wretched bark its deſtin'd prey.
Or him who hovers on his flagging wing,
O'er the dire whirlpool, that in ocean's waſte,
Draws inſtant down whate'er devoted thing
The falling breeze within its reach hath plac'd——
The diſtant ſeaman hears, and flies with trembling haſte.

Or if on land the fiend exerts his ſway,
Silent he broods o'er quickſand, bog, or fen,
Far from the ſhelt'ring roof and haunts of men,
When witched darkneſs ſhuts the eye of day,
And ſhrouds each ſtar that wont to cheer the night;
Or if the drifted ſnow perplex the way,
With treach'rous gleam he lures the fated wight,
And leads him ſtound'ring on and quite aſtray.

TOM TRUELOVE's KNELL.

From Dibdin's "Great News."

TOM Truelove woo'd the ſweeteſt fair
That e'er to tar was kind;
Her face was of a beauty rare,
More beautiful her mind.
His meſſmates heard while with delight
He nam'd her for his bride:—
A ſail appear'd—ah! fatal ſight!—
For grief his love had dy'd.

Muſt I, cry'd he, thoſe charms reſign
I lov'd ſo dear, ſo well!
Would they had toll'd, inſtead of thine,
Tom Truelove's knell!

Break, heart, at once, and there's an end,
Thou all that heav'n could give:
But hold, I have a noble friend—
Yet, yet for him I'll live.
Fortune, who all her baleful ſpite
Not yet on Tom had try'd,
Sent news, one rough tempeſtuous night
That his dear friend had dy'd.
And thou too! muſt I thee reſign,
Who honour lov'dſt ſo well!
Would they had toll'd, inſtead of thine,
Tom Truelove's knell!

Enough, enough! a ſalt-ſea wave
A healing balm ſhall bring.
A ſailor you, cry'd one, and brave?
Live ſtill to ſerve your king!
The moment comes; behold the foe;
Thanks, gen'rous friend, he cry'd.
The ſecond broadſide laid him low:
He nam'd his love, and dy'd.
The tale, in mournful accents ſung,
His friends ſtill ſorrowing tell,
How ſad and ſolemn three time rung
Tom Truelove's knell.

A DESCRIPTION OF A PARISH POOR-HOUSE.

THEIRS is yon houſe that holds the pariſh-poor,
Whoſe walls of mud ſcarce bear the broken door;
There, where the putrid vapours flagging play,
And the dull wheel hums doleful thro' the day;
There children dwell who know no parents' care,
Parents, who know no children's love, dwell there;
Heart-broken matrons on their joyleſs bed,
Forſaken wives, and mothers never wed;
Dejected widows with unheeded tears,
And crippled age with more than childhood-fears!
The lame, the blind, and (far the happieſt they!)
The moping idiot, and the madman gay.
Here too the ſick their final doom receive,
Here brought, amid the ſcenes of grief, to grieve;
Where the loud groans from ſome ſad chamber flow,
Mixt with the clamours of the crowd below;

Here ſorrowing, they each kindred ſorrow ſcan,
And the cold charities of man to man.
Whoſe laws indeed for ruin'd age provide,
And ſtrong compulſion plucks the ſcrap from pride;
But ſtill that ſcrap is bought with many a ſigh,
And pride embitters what it can't deny.
Say ye, oppreſt by ſome fantaſtic woes,
Some jarring nerve that baffles your repoſe;
Who preſs the downy couch, while ſlaves advance
With timid eye, to read the diſtant glance;
Who with ſad prayers the weary doctor teaze
To name the nameleſs ever-new diſeaſe;
Who with mock-patience dire complaints endure,
Which real pain, and that alone, can cure;
How would ye bear in real pain to lie,
Deſpis'd, neglected, left alone to die?
How would ye bear to draw your lateſt breath
Where all that's wretched paves the way for death?
Such is that room which one rude beam divides,
And naked rafters form the ſloping ſides;
Where the vile bands that bind the thatch are ſeen,
And lath and mud is all that lie between;
Save one dull pane, that, coarſely patch'd, gives way
To the rude tempeſt, yet excludes the day:
Here, on a matted flock, with duſt o'erſpread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head;
For him no hand the cordial cup applies,
Nor wipes the tear that ſtagnates in his eyes;
No friends with ſoft diſcourſe his pain beguile,
Nor promiſe hope till ſickneſs wears a ſmile.

To CHARITY.

OH, Charity! oh, whither art thou fled?
Why hear we Poverty's unceaſing pray'r;
Why ſee it droop its ſad deſpairing head;
And yet thine eyes are clos'd, and deaf thine ear?

Say, is thy nature chang'd; and now, bedight
In trappings pilfer'd from the helpleſs race;
On Indus' bank, doſt thou abhor the ſight,
That once drew tears of pleaſure down thy face?

But, if thou art the ſame, with open hand
And look divine, oh! fly with eager haſte:
Thy balmy wings ſhake o'er the ſick'ning land!
Breathe warmth and comforts thro' the wintry waſte.

Bid Affluence her feaſts and dreſs ſurvey;
Then Poverty's wan cheek and clothing ſcant;
Tell her proud ſons, that, if *they will they may*
To Wealth give virtue, comfort e'en to Want!

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

HORSE-GUARDS, *Feb.* 28.

A DISPATCH, dated Rheine, February 11, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, from Lieutenant-general Harcourt, and communicated by his royal highneſs to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate:—

I had the honour to inform your royal highneſs, in a letter dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments behind the Yſſel. The froſt having precluded all communication with England ſince that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have taken place, and it is only within theſe two or three days that the thaw again offers a proſpect of its being open.

In conſequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in purſuance of General Walmoden's orders, to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer and the reſt of the cantonments on the Yſſel, leaving Lieutenant-general Abercromby with the guards and Colonel Strutt's brigade, the advanced poſts ſtill remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the neceſſary ſteps for the removal of the ſick, ſtores, and proviſions, and for the deſtruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-general Abercromby

was

was to march the next day; and I am happy to ſay, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by thoſe of Lieutenant-colonel Brownrigg, which, on this as well as on all other occaſions, have been of the moſt eſſential ſervice, the number of ſick left at Deventer, Zwall, and Zutphen, did not exceed ſix hundred, moſt of whoſe caſes would not admit of removal; Major M'Murdo, with a captain, two ſubalterns, and the neceſſary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greateſt part of the ſtores and proviſions were removed or deſtroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnheim to Doeſburg, has likewiſe in great part been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The firſt column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenſaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coates's brigade had marched ſome days ſooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenſaal on the 30th and 31ſt, and the advanced poſts were withdrawn to this ſide of Deventer, and poſted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am ſorry to add that the troops on their march ſuffered conſiderably, not only from the badneſs of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewiſe from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

[The following is from a private hand: —The ſufferings and loſs of the army have been dreadful. When we began our retreat the number of Britiſh only was upwards of thirteen thouſand, but now their whole returns of effective men do not amount to half that number. In the march from Amersfort alone upwards of three hundred ſoldiers were frozen to death, beſides women and children. In one of our marches during the night, over a large frozen moraſs, where an accident obliged me to remain behind the army for near an hour, my only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the route the army had taken, was the miſerable victims that were lying every where dead, or dying, of cold, famine, and fatigue, in the road the army had marched.

The froſt was moſt intenſe, and the groans and lamentations of the wretched groupes I paſſed ſtill ring in my ears. Men, women, and their children, all huddled together on an extenſive bleak frozen ſwamp, far from any human habitation, and imploring an aſſiſtance, as I rode paſt, which it was not in my power to give. Never ſhall I forget the horrors of that night!

The number of waggons for the ſick amounted to upwards of one hundred and ſixty, which, allowing only ten to a waggon, makes the number of ſick who followed the army amount to ſixteen hundred, beſides thoſe whoſe wounds or ſituation would not admit of ſuch a conveyance, and who were of courſe left behind.

Such are a part of the dreadful calamities we have had to encounter, at a ſeaſon when human nature ſunk under ſuch hardſhips—hardſhips which fell light upon the cavalry, in compariſon of the infantry, who daily, I may ſay hourly, were falling the victims of ſo many combined evils. To detail the particulars in their full extent is beyond my ability, and, if I had the ability, the detail would preſent ſuch a melancholy recital as muſt excite the moſt painful ſenſations in every feeling breaſt. Every road, every town, every hamlet, bears melancholy teſtimony to our ſufferings. Many hundreds, nay, ſome thouſands, of our fellow-ſoldiers, are already numbered among the dead, who, but for this diſaſtrous retreat, might have been ſtill happy with their companions. Famine and cold, conſpiring with relentleſs rigour, have made ſuch depredations among our infantry, thoſe detached with the baggage-waggons, ſick, &c. that I ſhould be ſcarcely credited were I to ſay, what is the fact—that ſeveral towns are now only the abodes of miſery and death. Yet ſuch, I am ſorry to aſſert, is the fact. No place, perhaps, is a ſtronger illuſtration of what I write than Lingen, in which there is ſcarcely a ſingle houſe unencumbered with our dying or our dead, and many with both. Add to this a total want of money, and great ſcarcity of almoſt all the neceſſaries of life, and you will not think the ſtate of the remnant of our army very enviable. Such is our caſe at preſent, but we hope that a ſhort period will put a better aſpect upon our affairs, ſince tranquillity, and being ſtationary, will give an opportunity to all thoſe well-diſpoſed towards us to procure every thing neceſſary for our harraſſed ſoldiers. Hitherto not a morſel of any thing, except bread, has been to be purchaſed, and that with the greateſt difficulty. Forage has been equally ſcarce, ſo that our poor horſes find no better fare than ourſelves.

In ſhort, no defeat could have had more diſaſtrous conſequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended

with. Had our diſtreſſes proceeded from the enemy, they would have been more ſufferable; but we owe them to the cowardice of our allies, and to other cauſes which it is unneceſſary to enter into at preſent. The officers have ſuffered but little, compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and theſe the officers could in ſome meaſure guard againſt.

At the moment I am writing this letter, no certain accounts have been received where the brigade commanded by Lord Cathcart, is, or what route it has taken.

Our loſs in ſtores is beyond all credibility: would to God that were our only loſs! The quantity of every deſcription deſtroyed at Helvoetſluys, Rotterdam, Doeſburg, and Deventer, exceeds all calculation: at the latter place only, during the two days the guards were there, 12,000 ſtand of arms were deſtroyed, entrenching-tools innumerable, about 50,000 cwt. of powder, ſome millions of muſquet-ammunition, and one hundred gun-carriages, beſides a number of guns which were ſpiked and left behind. At Doeſburg, it is thought, about twenty times the quantity were deſtroyed.]

HORSE-GUARDS, *Feb.* 28.

A Letter from Major-general Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. dated Jamaica, December 20, 1794, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate:—

I have the honour to incloſe the copy of a letter to Brigadier-general Horneck, from Captain Grant of the 13th regiment, and who commanded at Bizzeton in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the Brigands, of at leaſt two thouſand men. The garriſon conſiſted of not more than one hundred and twenty men. Captain Grant and his two lieutenants, Lieutenant Clunes of the royals and Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be ſhewn them. They were all three ſeverely wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the poſt. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Captain M'Kiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite ſervice. I had ſtationed armed veſſels off Bizzeton and Tiberoon, and they have contributed eſſentially to the preſervation of theſe poſts.

SIR, BIZZETON, *Dec.* 5, 1794.

I have the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon ſet, the two poſts at this place were attacked by three columns almoſt at the ſame moment, commencing by an attempt on the Redan, which was followed by others from the Old Millhouſe, and on the work conſtructed on the oppoſite hill.

The enemy advanced perfectly ſilent, and in ſuch ſecrecy that they were cloſe under the works before they were diſcovered; but having had the garriſon under arms for ſome hours, as is cuſtomary, and the militia being in readineſs on their poſts, the enemy met with an inſtant check.

After an ineffectual attack of about three quarters of an hour, and day-light breaking faſt upon them, they retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and (as is ſuppoſed) many of their dead, as thirty-ſeven bodies only were found.

I ſhould not do juſtice to his majeſty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, ſir, with what cool and determined ſpirit they conducted themſelves on this occaſion; to the former, Lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am ſorry to ſay they were both ſeverely wounded.

I muſt alſo thank Captain M'Kiver, of the brig Mary, for the conſtant and ſteady fire he kept up during the whole of the action.

I have the honour to tranſmit an account of the killed and wounded; and am, &c. J. GRANT.

Brigadier-general Horneck.

Total killed and wounded:—One ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, kiled; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

HORSE-GUARDS, *March* 28.

Extract of a Diſpatch, dated Oſnaburg, Feb. 28, *received by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York from the Hon. Lieutenant-general Harcourt.*

I loſe no time in acquainting your royal highneſs, that on the 24th inſtant, the enemy advanced in force upon the poſts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Strutt, and occupied by the loyal emigrants and a detachment of Rohan and Bouillé's corps. Theſe troops, after the moſt gallant reſiſtance, were forced, with the loſs of about 100 killed and wounded, to fall back upon Northorn, and the French occupied thoſe two poſts in ſome force. They alſo ſurprized a ſmall piquet of Salm and Hompeſch huſſars in Oldenſaal, which they occupied, but were repulſed, when advancing on this ſide of that place. Lieutenant-general Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c.

intended

intended to attack and re-occupy the poſts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This meaſure was, however, rendered unneceſſary, by the retreat of the French, who left all thoſe poſts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and Lieutenant-colonel Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The laſt reports we have received ſtate, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groeninguen towards Zwall, and that they have even evacuated Covoerden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place. It would be unjuſt in the extreme not to mention to your royal highneſs the particular gallantry and good conduct of the loyal emigrants; they have ſhewn it in every inſtance, and particularly in this laſt, in which, I am ſorry to ſay, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo, and the other officers left with the ſick, have been ſent back, and I am happy to add, from their reports, our ſick meet with the beſt treatment poſſible from the French.

Extract of a Diſpatch, dated Embden, March 1, received by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, from Major-general A. Gordon.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieutenant-general Harcourt cannot avail himſelf, I have the honour to report, for the information of your royal highneſs, that the fore-poſts, under the command of Major-general Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtange to Neicoe-Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with ſome loſs, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his lordſhip, that he was retiring by his left, with his whole force, conſiſting of Major-general David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with ſome detachments of foreign light troops, and intended re-croſſing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen.

I alſo underſtand that the fore-poſts of the left wing were driven in ſome days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March 7.*

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Warren, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip La Pomone, to Mr. Stephens, dated Cawſand-Bay, March 2, 1795.

I beg you will inform their lordſhips, that in purſuance of their orders, I put to ſea, on the 12th of February, with the ſhips named in the margin.* The weather becoming thick, with freſh breezes and a heavy ſea, on the 14th the Anſon carried away her main-topmaſt, which obliged me to heave to; and, owing to her damages, I was under the neceſſity of bearing down the two following days, as ſhe drifted conſiderably to leeward; and, being unable to repair her defects at ſea, I ordered Captain Durham to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch to Plymouth.

On the 18th, having fell in with three ſail of the enemy's tranſports, part of a convoy from Breſt, I hauled the wind, and endeavoured to make the land; and on the 21ſt, the light-houſe on the Iſle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I diſcovered a frigate and twenty ſail of veſſels under convoy, cloſe in with the ſhore, many of them under American, Daniſh, and Swediſh, colours. I purſued them half way up the Pertuis d'Antioche, in ſight of the Iſle of Aix; but the tide of flood ſetting ſtrong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and deſtroyed the veſſels in the encloſed liſt. I underſtand the frigate was La Nereide, of 36 guns, 12-pounders, with tranſports and other veſſels with wine and ſtores, to Rochefort and Bourdeaux, on account of the convention, for the fleet.

On the 26th, the Iſle of Groa bearing E. ſix leagues, I gave chace to ſix ſail of veſſels, in the N. W. At nine A. M. captured the conventional ſchooner La Curieuſe, with the five others. They were bound to Nantz from Breſt, with clothing for the army.

I am much indebted to the attention and activity of Captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, on this occaſion.

I arrived here this day with the Galatea and Artois, and ſhall uſe every diſpatch in completing the ſhips for ſervice. I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

* Pomone, Galatea, Anſon, Artois, and Duke of York lugger.

Liſt of Tranſports and Veſſels captured and ſent to England, burnt and ſcuttled, by the Squadron under the Command of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. between the 13th and 26th of February, 1795.

SENT TO ENGLAND.—Sloop Le Petit Jean, brig St. Pierre, ditto Deux Freres, ſhip La Petite Magdalene, Le Pacquet Boat De Cayene, ſchooner La Curieuſe (conventional) 8 braſs guns, lugger La Liberté, ditto La Gloire, brig tranſport La Biche (conventional).

BURNT.—Schooner brig La Deſirée, brig Three Friends, brig (conventional tranſport)

tranſport) Trois Freres, brig (ditto) Le Guerrier, brig La Liberté, brig L'Eſperance, lugger Le Patriote.

SCUTTLED.—Brig La Graley, brig Jean et Marie, brig La Pierre, brig L'Anne.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Burlton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, to Mr. Stephens, dated Plymouth, March 4.

HAVING received orders from my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to put myſelf under the command of Captain Stirling, of his majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their lordſhips' information, that I ſailed, in company with her, on the 27th of February, from Spithead, and that on the 1ſt of March a hard gale of wind and thick weather from S. S. E. ſeparated us. I uſed my utmoſt endeavours to gain the cruizing ground, in order to join her again. At nine o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſt. Uſhant then bearing S. E. 13 leagues, I ſaw a ſail coming down upon me, which I ſoon perceived to be an armed veſſel, and gave her chace. At 12 o'clock we took poſſeſſion of her; ſhe proves to be L'Eſpion, of 18 ſix-pounders and 140 men, five days from Breſt, on a cruize, in perfect good order, lately one of his majeſty's ſloops of war. I think ſhe is a very deſirable veſſel for the ſame purpoſe, as ſhe ſails well. As I have many priſoners on-board, I hope their lordſhips will approve of my coming into the neareſt port to land them. With their permiſſion I ſhall leave her for the inſpection of the officers of the dock-yard at this port.

GEO. BURLTON.

[*March* 10. Arrived in the Sound, the Favonius, late belonging to London, of three hundred tons burthen, laden with timber and deals. This veſſel was captured in the month of June laſt, by Le Bon French frigate, and carried into North Bergen, where ſhe has been frozen up, together with a large fleet of other captured veſſels, for ſeveral months paſt: ſhe ſailed from thence in company with the ſaid fleet about ſix weeks ſince under convoy of the Tartar French frigate and la Montagne corvette, with ſome other armed ſhips, and was re-captured laſt Sunday night, about ſix leagues weſt of Uſhant, by the Lively, of 32 guns, Captain Burlton.

March 11. His majeſty's ſhip Lively, of 32 guns, Captain Burlton, has towed in the brig Joſeph of Halifax, Richard Walby maſter, from Halifax, laden with indigo, coffee, and furs, bound to London: ſhe was taken by a French frigate called Le Calais, on Sunday laſt, and retaken the day following by the Lively.]

Copy of a Letter from Captain Burlton, of his Majeſty's Ship Lively, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th inſt. Uſhant South half Weſt 13 leagues.

I beg you will aquaint the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, at half an hour paſt ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate La Touterille, of 30 guns and 250 men, to action; and, at half paſt one o'clock, I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her ſurrender to his majeſty's ſhip Lively, under my command. Our loſs is very trifling for ſo long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loſs is 16 killed and 25 wounded. I am ſorry to ſay I fear Mr. Loftus Otway Bland, third lieutenant, is likely to loſe his left eye, and the ſervice thereby deprived of a deſerving young officer.

I beg leave to recommend to their lordſhips' notice Lieutenants Joſ. R. Watſon and John Maitland, whoſe ſpirited and ſteady example encouraged the men to do their duty with pleaſure.

Mr. James Vetre, the maſter, is entitled to my warmeſt thanks for the great aſſiſtance he gave me during the fight. Indeed I cannot conclude without obſerving that the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolneſs and bravery that muſt have enſured them ſucceſs. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 23.

THE houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pitt roſe, and ſaid that the ſubject, to which he was now about to call the attention of the houſe, neceſſarily branched itſelf into a variety of details, which he would endeavour to arrange under different heads, but principally confine himſelf to the immediate ſubject of the day. The firſt head would contain the amount of the ſums already voted: the ways and means, and terms of the loan, would be conſidered under the ſecond: and the third would compriſe the different taxes he intended to propoſe.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he felt much ſatisfaction in being able to ſhew, from the general outlines of the buſineſs, that the credit, revenue, commerce, and various reſources,

of

of the country, would be able to ſupport the additional burthens which the emergencies of the times made it neceſſary to impoſe.

Mr. Pitt then proceeded in the uſual manner to ſtate the different expences attending the navy, the whole amount of which formed a ſum of 6,350,000l. and the number of ſeamen to be employed no leſs than 100,000.

The next ſervice of which he eſtimated the charges was that of our military eſtabliſhment, in which he compriſed the ordinary expences incurred in the plantations, the recruiting the militia, fencibles, &c. and the extraordinaries, which amounted to the ſum of 3,063,968l. 12s. 4d.

The next object of expenditure that came to be conſidered was the ordnance, which, being neceſſarily increaſed in proportion to the other objects, amounted to 2,321,000l. to theſe were added the ſeveral incidental charges for miſcellaneous expences, deficiencies, &c. which, conſidering the preſent preſſure of circumſtances, bore but a ſmall proportion to the increaſe, it being only 248,000l.

After enumerating the totals of the different ſervices of the current year, together with the deficiencies of grants, the proviſions to be made for the payment of exchequer-bills, and the deficiencies of the land and malt taxes, which in the aggregate conſtituted the ſupply, he ſtated it to amount to 28,128,000l. To anſwer this expenditure, we were to look to the different ſources of the national revenue; and here Mr. Pitt detained the attention of the committee on the flouriſhing ſtate of all its branches, which he compared and contraſted with the ſtate of former years, and affirmed, that it ſtood higher at preſent than at any antecedent period.

He then recapitulated the details of the ways and means, and ſtated the deficit, to meet which a loan was propoſed to the amount of above eighteen millions, to which there would probably be a neceſſity of making an addition.

Mr. Pitt here took occaſion to explain the reaſons which induced him, at ſo early a period, to enter into a negociation on that ſubject, and the pains he had taken to procure every poſſible information. He deemed himſelf juſtified in ſaying, that more advantageous terms could not be expected than thoſe on which he had contracted, eſpecially if the leaſt attention was paid to the preſent alarming ſtate of Europe. He moreover contended, that theſe conditions would not have been more favourable if even no loan had been made, and guaranteed by the country, for his imperial majeſty.

He next ſtated the conditions of the loan, which he could not but regard as fair and liberal on all ſides: to prove which he went into a nice minuteneſs of financial detail. The terms were as follow:—100 in 3 per Cents. which made 64l. 15s.—in the 4 per Cents. 27l. 15s.—and in the Long Annuities 8l. 1s. 6d.—In all, 110l. 11s. 6d.

Mr. Pitt next entered on the ſubject of the new taxes, a ſubject which, he confeſſed, gave him much anxiety and concern; but from which he was not a little relieved by the pleaſing conviction he had of the high ſtate of our revenue, and the extended ſcale of our reſources. He moreover felt no ſmall ſatisfaction that they were not calculated to preſs hard on the lower claſſes of the community, as they would principally fall on articles of luxury, and affect but in a very ſmall degree thoſe of eſſential or neceſſary uſe. The firſt article he had in view was that of wine, on which he would propoſe a tax of 20l. per ton, or 6s. per dozen, which, from the beſt calculations, he expected would annually produce about 500,000l.

The next was an additional tax on rum, brandy, and Britiſh ſpirits, viz. 8d. per gallon on rum, 10d. on brandy, and 1d. on Britiſh ſpirits, the produce of which he expected would amount in all to near 259,000l.

An additional tax on licences for ſtills in Scotland would afford 15,000l.

He then adverted to the article of tea, and the various circumſtances that attended that branch of commerce. By a tax of 7l. 10s. per cent. which could not be regarded as a weighty inconvenience, the revenue would be benefited 180,000l.

On the articles of coffee, cocoa, &c. he would impoſe 6d. per cent. additional, which would bring in 40,000l.

The next tax would fall upon inſurances on ſhips, cargoes, and lives, from which would reſult a ſum of 160,000l.—On other articles of ſmaller concern, and in the department of the cuſtoms, viz. raiſins, lemons, oranges, ſallad-oil, raw-ſilk, coals exported (except to Ireland and our own colonies), rock-ſalt, deals, and fir-timber, a ſmall increaſe of tax would afford 188,000l.—He alſo deemed it no hard or unproductive tax to add ſomething to that already impoſed by ſtamp-duties, to wit, on affidavits, writs, original agreements, indentures, probates of wills, receipts, &c. and which would be found to produce 68,000l.

Mr. Pitt now turned to a ſubject which came particularly home to the members of that houſe, but which he was ſure no

motives of perſonal intereſt would induce them to oppoſe, he meant the privilege of franking; a privilege to which, he ſaid, on a variety of accounts, they were juſtly entitled. What he intended to propoſe could only tend to correct the abuſes of it, and reſtrain its too-extenſive uſe—his regulations went to aſcertain the number of letters received from, or ſent to, the poſt on one day; alſo the number of covers they might contain, and the place of reſidence of the member whoſe ſignature they bore. From theſe regulations it was calculated there would ariſe the ſum of 40,000l.

Another article of a very different deſcription, and which thoſe who were fond of its uſe would not forego for a ſmall conſideration, he deemed a proper article of taxation, and that was hair-powder.—It was his intention, that all perſons who uſed that article ſhould take out a licence, coming to 1l. 1s. per annum; and, as the number of perſons uſing it were eſtimated at 200,000, it would produce the large ſum of 210,000l.—As to men-ſervants, whom he hinted on a former occaſion to be a very fit object of taxation, he had not altogether forgot them—they were known to make no ſmall uſe of the article juſt conſidered, and it was proper their maſters ſhould pay for them, if they wiſhed them to indulge in the oſtentation of dreſs.

Mr. Pitt now recapitulated the different ſum-totals reſulting from theſe different taxes, and ended a long and able ſpeech by a variety of pertinent and forcible remarks on the ſtate and reſources of the country at large, and the neceſſity of proſecuting with ſpirit, vigour, and perſeverance, the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, as the ſole means of procuring that ſolid and ſecure peace which would enable them to enjoy all the bleſſings the nature of the conſtitution and of the country was calculated to afford us.

Mr. Fox obſerved, that in many of the points advanced by the right hon. gentleman, he agreed with him, and alſo in many of his financial calculations; but what ſtruck him as moſt objectionable in the ſtatement, was that which related to the loan, particularly when he viewed it as a joint tranſaction with that propoſed to be furniſhed to the emperor.

Neither could he think that the negociation of the Britiſh loan was ſo favourable to the public as the right hon. gentleman had contended for, as it appeared that the ſubſcribers to the latter were to be gratified with the *douceur* of a very extraordinary *bonus* in the Auſtrian loan; and, as he muſt always conſider this as a ſum moſt likely in the end to be paid by this country (at leaſt in ſound policy it ought always to be conſidered as ſuch), what the public may be ſaid to gain by the Britiſh loan would be loſt, and much more, by the buſineſs of the Auſtrian loan.

With reſpect to the reſources of the country, he had in moſt points the happineſs to agree with the honourable gentleman as to their magnitude: but he warned him not to be too ſanguine, or to conſider them as inexhauſtible. Every new ſtreſs laid on them tended to weaken, and to accelerate that period when no more was to be expected. The reflection was awful, and operated more ſtrongly than all the arguments he had before urged in favour of the neceſſity of taking the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual ſteps to bring about the much wiſhed-for bleſſings of peace.

Some explanatory converſation took place between Mr. W. Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Francis Baring; after which the different reſolutions, founded on the foregoing ſtatements, were agreed to, and bills were ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The following is the proportion of prize-money due to the officers, ſeamen, and marines, belonging to the ſhips compoſing Rear-admiral Gell's ſquadron, on the 14th of April 1793, at the taking of the Dumourier privateer, and her prize, the St. Jago, Spaniſh regiſter-ſhip; which the lords commiſſioners for appeals in prize cauſes have recently adjudged as a lawful prize to the captors.

	£	s	d
Rear-admiral Gell	140,930	0	0
Captains each	56,372	0	0
Captains of marines, ſea-lieutenants, and ſailing-maſters, each	4,145	0	0
Lieutenants of marines, boatſwains, gunners, purſers, carpenters, maſters mates, ſurgeons, pilots, and chaplains, each	2,388	12	0
Midſhipmen, captains clerks, ſailmakers, carpenters, boatſwains and gunners mates, maſters at arms, corporals, cockſwains, quarter-maſters and mates, ſurgeons mates, and ſerjeants of marines, each	664	14	0
Seamen and marines, each	87	4	0





His Royal Highness George,
Prince of Wales.

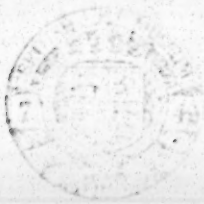
Published as the Act directs Marh 2, 1795.



J. Chapman Sculp.

Her Royal Highness Caroline,
Princess of Wales.

Published as the Act directs Mar.h 2. 1795.



CELEBRATION OF THE NUPTIALS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE PRINCESS CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK.

SUNDAY afternoon, April 5, at a quarter before three o'clock, her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick arrived at the apartments prepared for her in St. James's Palace, having landed about noon, from on-board one of the royal yachts at Greenwich Hoſpital.

As every circumſtance concerning the journey and voyage of this illuſtrious lady will be read with great curioſity and attention by the public, we have taken ſome pains to collect the following information, for the correctneſs of which we can vouch:

On Tueſday, March 24, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, her ſerene highneſs, accompanied by her mother, the Ducheſs of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, and the Hon. Mrs. Harcourt, left Hanover, on her route to England. She was eſcorted out of that city by a large troop of Hanoverian guards, the drums beating, and colours flying, and under a ſalute of guns from the garriſon. The Ducheſs of Brunſwick accompanied her the firſt ſtage of her journey, to a place called Muhlendorff, where the duke her father, who had come thither to meet her, took final leave of his daughter, and returned to Brunſwick with his ducheſs.

About twelve o'clock, her ſerene highneſs continued her journey, and proceeded on two more ſtages; and ſlept that night at a place called Weltzrode.

The proceſſion conſiſted of ſix coaches and ſix, with four out-riders; two courier carriages with four horſes; two baggage waggons, containing proviſions for the journey, with ſix horſes. In the firſt carriage were two chamberlains belonging to the court of Brunſwick; in the ſecond were the Princeſs and Mrs. Harcourt; in the third were Lord Malmeſbury and Major Heſlop; and in the other carriages were different attendants.

On the ſecond night (Wedneſday) of the journey, her ſerene highneſs ſlept at Cloſterſeven, about twenty-ſix miles from Stad; and on Thurſday afternoon at three o'clock, the princeſs arrived at Stad to dinner. During the route, her ſerene highneſs and ſuite were entertained, at each place where they ſtopped, at the houſe of ſome nobleman or gentleman, as had been previouſly ſettled. Count Wangenheim, ſteward of the houſehold at the palace of Hanover, went on before to provide the neceſſary accommodations.

On entering Stad, her ſerene highneſs was received in the moſt flattering and reſpectful manner that can be conceived. The garriſon turned out, and welcomed her with a royal ſalute from the batteries. On being conducted to the houſe of the commandant, ſhe was waited on by the mayor and burghers, who congratulated her on her arrival. Thouſands of perſons had come to Stad from Hamburgh and other parts of the country, to ſee the princeſs; and from what we learn, a Britiſh court could not boaſt a greater aſſemblage of beautiful women than were to be ſeen there. Her ſerene highneſs dined, both on that and the following day, in public, where every perſon had an opportunity of ſeeing her. She ſtaid the whole day of Friday at Stad, and walked on the ramparts and about the town, in order to gratify the public curioſity.

On the Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, her ſerene highneſs embarked on-board one of his majeſty's cutters, which was named the Princeſs Royal, under a ſalute of guns from the batteries; and was received by Commodore Payne. In the ſame cutter went Mrs. Harcourt and Lord Malmeſbury: the reſt of the retinue who came to England with the princeſs having embarked on-board another cutter. At three in the afternoon they

they reached Cruxhaven, where her ſerene highneſs was received on-board the Jupiter, of 50 guns, Captain Lechimere. Commodore Payne, Mrs. Harcourt, and Lord Malmeſbury, embarked in the ſame ſhip. Major Heſlop, Colonel Richardſon, and Mr. Roſs, came home in the Phaeton frigate, Captain Stopford.

On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the ſhips weighed anchor from Cruxhaven, with a fair wind at E. N. E. which continued till Wedneſday, when a thick fog came on. They were then only ſix leagues from Yarmouth; but, as it was dangerous to draw nigher the coaſt, the ſhips dropped anchor, and fired fog guns every hour. In this ſituation they lay through the whole of Thurſday. The princeſs had hitherto been extremely well, had walked the quarter-deck every day, and was uncommonly chearful; but, what with the fog and the motion of the veſſel at anchor, ſhe became a little incommoded. Every accommodation was offered, and attention paid her ſerene highneſs, who expreſſed her ſenſe of the obligation. On Friday morning the day broke with uncommon ſplendour, and at four o'clock in the morning the Jupiter made the ſignal to get under weigh. The fleet went under an eaſy ſail, came off Harwich about noon, and paſſed through the Swinn to enter the Thames. About two o'clock, a very thick fog came on, which obliged the commodore to drop anchor. At four o'clock the fog diſperſed, and, the ſignal being made to unmoor, the fleet again got under weigh, and about ſix o'clock dropped anchor at the Nore; being ſaluted from the Sandwich guard-ſhip ſtationed off there.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning the ſhips got under weigh, the tide ſerving, and about noon the Jupiter anchored off Graveſend. The princeſs ſlept on-board that night.

Sunday morning, as ſoon as the tide ſerved, her ſerene highneſs, accompanied by Mrs. Harcourt, Lord Malmeſbury, and Commodore Payne, diſembarked from the Jupiter, and went on-board one of the royal yachts; and a few minutes after twelve o'clock, landed at Greenwich Hoſpital. The princeſs was received on her landing by Sir Hugh Palliſer the governor, by the lieutenant-governor, and other officers of this noble inſtitution, who conducted her to the governor's houſe, where ſhe took tea and coffee. Lady Jerſey did not arrive at the governor's till an hour after the princeſs had landed; and, ſoon after, they both retired into an adjoining room, and the dreſs of the princeſs was changed, from a muſlin gown and blue ſattin petticoat, with a black beaver hat, and blue and black feathers, for a white ſattin gown, and very elegant turban cap of ſattin, trimmed with crape and ornamented with white feathers, which were brought from town by Lady Jerſey.

It is impoſſible to conceive the buſtle occaſioned at Greenwich by the princeſs's arrival. The congregation at the hoſpital chapel left it before the ſervice was half over; and even the pulpit was forſaken for a ſight of her ſerene highneſs. The acclamations of the people were unbounded.

A little after two o'clock, her ſerene highneſs left the governor's houſe, and got into one of the king's coaches, drawn by ſix horſes. In this coach were alſo Mrs. Harcourt and Lady Jerſey. Another of his majeſty's coaches and ſix preceded it, in which were ſeated Mrs. Harvey Aſton, Lord Malmeſbury, Lord Clermont, and Colonel Greville. The road was lined at ſmall diſtances by four troops of heavy dragoons, who were ſtationed from Greenwich all the way to the horſe-guards. There were beſides hundreds of horſemen, who followed her to town. Commodore Payne was in a poſt-chaiſe and four, but not in the ſuite.

Weſtminſter-bridge, and all the avenues leading to the Park and Palace were crouded with ſpectators and carriages; but the greateſt order was preſerved. The people cheared the lovely ſtranger with loud expreſſions of love and loyalty; and ſhe in return, very graciouſly, and with the utmoſt good nature, bowed and ſmiled at them as ſhe paſſed along. Both the carriage windows were down. At three

three o'clock her ſerene highneſs alighted at St. James's, and was introduced into the apartments prepared for her reception, which look into Cleveland-row.

After a ſhort time, the princeſs appeared at the windows, which were thrown up, that the people might have a ſight of her charming perſon. The people huzzaed her, and ſhe curtſied; and this continued ſome minutes, until the prince arrived from Carlton-houſe. His royal highneſs, on entering the palace, appeared extremely agitated. He was introduced to the princeſs by Lord Malmeſbury, and immediately ſaluted her. The meeting was very intereſting. Mrs. Harcourt had, in the mean time, gone to the queen's houſe to announce the princeſs's arrival.

The head-dreſs of the princeſs was exactly the ſame as that in which ſhe is painted in the picture ſent by the Duke of Brunſwick to the prince; and his royal highneſs was dreſſed in a full ſuit of the huſſar uniform of his regiment, the ſame as the dreſs of his picture ſent to the princeſs.

At a little before five o'clock, the prince and princeſs ſat down to dinner.

The people continuing to huzza before the palace, his royal highneſs, after dinner, appeared at the window, and thanked them for this mark of their loyalty and attention to the princeſs; but he hoped they would excuſe her appearance then, as it might give her cold. This completely ſatisfied the crowd, who gave the prince three cheers.

About eight o'clock the king, queen, and all the princeſſes, with the Duke and Ducheſs of York, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Glouceſter, and Prince William, and Princeſs Sophia, arrived at the princeſs's apartments, and were introduced to her ſerene highneſs; and it was eleven o'clock before they retired. The princeſs was then left under the care of Mrs. Harvey Aſton, who ſlept in the royal apartments.

The princeſs is rather below the middling ſtature, a pleaſing figure; has a look of great good nature and affability; expreſſive eyes, flaxen hair, teeth as white as ivory, a good complexion, beautiful hand and arm, and may certainly be deemed a very pretty woman. She bears ſomething of his majeſty's reſemblance, particularly in her upper lip, which rather projects. She is near 27 years of age.

Monday morning his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales breakfaſted with the princeſs at her apartments at St. James's; and at two o'clock all the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the houſehold of her ſerene highneſs were introduced to her, and had the honour of kiſſing her hand.

Their majeſties and the royal family dined together on Monday at Buckingham-houſe; and afterwards a ſelect party attended a concert in the evening, which broke up at eleven o'clock. The company then retired; and the prince, in his own carriage, accompanied the Princeſs of Wales to her apartments at St. James's.

On Tueſday, her majeſty and the princeſſes paid a morning viſit to the Princeſs of Wales at St. James's. The Prince of Wales went thither afterwards, and remained with the royal bride till near four o'clock. His royal highneſs then proceeded to Buckingham-houſe, accompanied, in his own carriage, by the princeſs his bride, and the Ducheſs of York. The princeſs returned in the evening to St. James's.

On Wedneſday morning, the day fixed for the ceremonial of the nuptials, the queen and Prince of Wales breakfaſted with the Princeſs of Wales, at Prince Edward's apartments in St. James's palace. The Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Duke and Ducheſs of York, the Duke of Clarence, Prince William, and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, dined with their majeſties at Buckingham-houſe.

The attendants of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales dined at Carlton-houſe, and at half-paſt ſix proceeded in ſix of his royal highneſs's carriages to St. James's.

At eight o'clock the whole royal family came from Buckingham-houſe

to St. James's, and at half-paſt eight the proceſſion began to the chapel in the following order:

PROCESSION of the BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets.
Kettle Drums.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
Maſter of the Ceremonies.
Her Highneſs's Gentleman Uſher between two ſenior Heralds.
His Majeſty's Vice Chamberlain.
His Majeſty's Lord Chamberlain.

THE BRIDE,

In her nuptial habit, &c. &c. with a coronet,

Led by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, and attended by the Ladies of her Houſehold:

Her train ſupported by four daughters of Dukes, Marquiſſes, or Earls, all in virgin habits, who ſtood near the Bride while the marriage ceremony was ſolemnizing.

On entering the chapel, her Highneſs was conducted to the ſeat prepared for her near her Majeſty's chair of State.

The Maſter of the Ceremonies, with the Gentleman Uſher, retired to the places aſſigned them.

The Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, the two Heralds, with the drums and trumpets, returned for the Bridegroom's proceſſion.

PROCESSION of the BRIDEGROOM,

In the ſame order as that of the Bride, with the addition of the officers of his Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

In his collar of the Order of the Garter, ſupported by two unmarried Dukes, was conducted to his ſeat.

The Proceſſion then returned as before, to attend his Majeſty, in the following order:

Drums and Trumpets, as before.
The Knight Marſhal.
Purſuivants. Heralds.
Two unmarried Dukes.
Two Serjeants at Arms.
Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Preſident of the Council.
Archb. of York. Lord Chancellor.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Two Serjeants at Arms.
Garter Principal King at Arms, with his Sceptre.
The Earl Marſhal with his Staff.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Sword of State.
Vice Chamberlain of the Houſehold.

HIS MAJESTY,

In the collar of the Order of the Garter.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.
The Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
A Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.
The Queen's Maſter of the Horſe.

HER MAJESTY.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

THE PRINCESSES,

Supported ſeverally by their Gentlemen Uſhers.

Ladies of her Majeſty's Bedchamber.
Maids of Honour.
Women of the Bedchamber.

Upon entering the chapel, all perſons in the proceſſion retired to the ſeveral places appointed for them. None remained on the *haut pas*, except the lord of the bedchamber in waiting behind the king; the lord who carried the ſword of ſtate on his majeſty's right hand, and the Lord Chamberlain on the left, having the Vice Chamberlain near him.

Their Majeſties in their Chairs of State.

Her Majeſty's Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, and Maſter of Horſe, ſtanding behind her.

The Princeſſes on ſeats near the Princes of the Blood.

At about a quarter before nine the princeſs entered the chapel. The overture of Eſther was performed while the proceſſion was entering. As ſoon as the royal family had taken their ſeats, and all the perſonages in the proceſſion had reached the places aſſigned them, the ceremony began:—It was performed by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the moſt dignified ſolemnity.

Her

Her royal highneſs the princeſs ſeemed a little fluttered upon her firſt entering the chapel, but perfectly regained her compoſure before the commencement of the ceremony.—Her manner was eaſy, affable, and engaging, in the higheſt degree. The prince diſplayed the moſt amiable ſenſibility, and ſeemed ſo much affected at one time as to be unable to repeat the neceſſary part of the ceremony after the archbiſhop. The whole ſcene was affecting and ſublime.

The Anthem was performed after the ceremony in a very perfect and admirable ſtyle. Cramer led the band, and Dr. Arnold was at the organ.

At the concluſion of the Anthem, the proceſſion moved agreeable to the following order back:

THE RETURN.

Drums and Trumpets, as before.
Maſter of the Ceremonies.
The Princeſſes Gentleman Uſher between two Heralds.
His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, leading the Bride, and attended by two married dukes.
His Majeſty, preceded and attended by the great officers in the manner in which he went to the chapel.
Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes following in the order as before.
The Proceſſion, at its return, filed off at the door of the ſmaller Drawing-room.

The chapel was hung with crimſon ſatin, carpeted, and lighted by five luſtres; the centre one was very large and ſuperb.

The king's gallery, oppoſite the altar, was occupied by the ſtadtholder and family. The ſide gallery to the right, by peereſſes; to the left, by the foreign miniſters.

The altar was decorated with maſſy plate, and lighted by two large wax-tapers round the altar ſeats.

The prince was ſeated on the king's right hand; the princeſs on the queen's left.

A ſtool was placed on each ſide the altar; that on the right ſide was occupied by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, that on the left by the Biſhop of London, which they retired to after the marriage ceremony; at which time the king and queen ſat under the canopy erected under the organ-loft, on the right of the altar.

The Royal Bride was dreſſed in ſilver tiſſue, with a crimſon velvet robe. She wore a coronet of diamonds valued at 20,000l.

The Prince had on a chocolate-coloured coat richly embroidered with ſilver, and rich epaulets.

A drawing-room was held after the return of the royal family, at which the nobility, &c. paid their compliments of congratulation.

All the apartments and avenues to the chapel were filled with company, and the whole afforded a ſpectacle of magnificence and beauty that can ſcarcely be paralleled.

During the whole of the ceremony, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales diſplayed a dignified grace, unembarraſſed demeanour, affability and cheerfulneſs, that attracted the admiration of every perſon preſent. When the king took her by the hand, to preſent her to the prince, the ecſtacy which ſparkled in both their countenances was mutually ſtriking; and on her royal highneſs being aſked by the archbiſhop, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded huſband?" ſhe anſwered, in a firm tone, "*I will.*"—The prince was, on the whole, very compoſed and collected; but towards the concluſion of the ceremony was a little confuſed, by having, through miſtake, roſe from his knees too ſoon. This circumſtance cauſed the archbiſhop to ſtop the ſervice until the king, having approached his royal highneſs, intimated to him the miſtake; on which the prince immediately obeyed the hint, and the ceremony was accordingly proceeded in.

The marriage ceremony commenced at half an hour after nine, and concluded at a quarter before eleven. The royal family then withdrew to the queen's houſe, where an adequate ſupper was prepared. At this magnificent ſupper, there was a *Bride-cake*, which was divided into twenty parts, the infant ſon of the Hereditary Prince of Orange being included in the drawing, and all the royal party, except the bridegroom and bride, drew for the ring.

The ladies were almoſt univerſally dreſſed in velvet trains, which were ſomewhat out of ſeaſon, but the dreſſes had been prepared in a very coſtly manner ſome months ago, in the expectation of the event taking place in the winter. The head-dreſſes were nearly all in the ſame ſtile; and conſiſted of embroidered bandeaus of velvet or ſatin, ornamented with three, four, or five, oſtrich feathers.

All the ladies and gentlemen who attended the ceremony wore very elegant favours as ſhoulder-knots.

A general illumination took place in the evening in honour of the royal nuptials. Many places were diſtinguiſhed by the moſt beautiful and elegant devices. The theatres were extremely brilliant, Covent-garden particularly. Some very excellent fire-works were played off from the top of Drury-lane, which had a good effect, from the great height of the building.

The ſubſcription-houſes in Pall-Mall and St. James's-ſtreet were extremely brilliant.

Some few houſes diſplayed an anchor, thus uniting with the happy occaſion the recollection of our late ſignal ſucceſs in the Mediterranean.

The houſe of Mrs. Fitzherbert in Pall-Mall was alſo illuminated.

HISTORY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

THE illuſtrious and ancient houſe of Brunſwick owes its origin to Azo IV. of the family of Eſte, ſon of Hugo III. marquis of Ferrara in Italy. Azo, who died in 1055, left by his wife Cunegonde, daughter and heireſs to Guelf III. duke of Bavaria, a ſon, who was Guelf IV. great-grandfather to Henry the Lyon. His ſon, Guelf V. ſurnamed the Valiant, was created Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Henry II. His ſon, Guelf VI. married Matilda, the richeſt heireſs in Europe; but, having no iſſue, his brother Henry the Black ſucceeded to his dominions. He died in 1125, having married Wulfhild daughter of Magnus, laſt duke of Saxony, of the Bulling family, by whom he had Henry the Proud, who ſucceeded to Bavaria in 1137; and he having married a daughter of the Emperor Lotharius, his father-in-law granted him the inveſtiture of Saxony, and meant him for his ſucceſſor in the empire; but this he was diſappointed of. Dying in 1139, both Saxony and Bavaria devolved on his ſon Henry V. ſurnamed the Lyon. He married with Maude, eldeſt daughter of Henry II. king of England, and is always looked upon as the founder of the Brunſwick family. Their ſon William ſucceeded to Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and his ſon Otho was created duke thereof. The dominions deſcended in a direct line to Erneſt, who divided them upon his death in 1546 into two branches, that of Brunſwick-Lunenburg Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick-Lunenburg Zell. The poſſeſſor of the latter, Erneſt Auguſtus, was in 1692 raiſed to the dignity of an elector; before which he was head of the college of German princes. Erneſt married Sophia, daughter of Frederic elector palatine and king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England. Sophia being the next Proteſtant heir to the houſe of Stuart, the parliament fixed the crown of Great Britain upon her on Queen Anne's demiſe; and George-Louis her eldeſt ſon became King of Great Britain in conſequence thereof: ſince which the electors of Hanover have filled the Britiſh throne. It is therefore extremely remarkable, that his preſent majeſty George III. is deſcended from one of our worthieſt monarchs, in whom were united the royal Anglo-Saxon and Norman blood. The dominions poſſeſſed by Henry the Lyon were the moſt extenſive of any prince of his time; but, having refuſed to aſſiſt the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa in a war againſt Pope Alexander III. this drew the emperor's reſentment on him; and, being already jealous of his power and abilities, all his former ſervices were forgotten; and, in the diet of Wurtzburg in 1179 or 1180, he was proſcribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho count Wittlepatch, from

from whom it deſcended to the preſent electoral family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Aſcanius, founder of the houſe of Anhalt; and all his other territories were diſpoſed of to different perſons. On this he retired to England; and, by his father's interceſſion, Brunſwick and Lunenburg were reſtored to him. His wife Maude died in 1189, and he in 1195. He left three ſons; but, the two eldeſt not leaving any male iſſue, William, the third ſon, carried on the line of the family: and his ſon Otho, as above obſerved, was created Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg in 1235, by the Emperor Ferdinand II. From him all the ſucceeding dukes of this family have deſcended; and no family can boaſt of a line of princes who have more diſtinguiſhed themſelves, both by their political abilities and martial atchievements; and they are allied to all the principal families in Europe. The houſe of Brunſwick has divided into ſeveral branches. The preſent Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, father to the amiable conſort of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, is ſprung from the eldeſt; the Duke of Brunſwick-Zell was from the ſecond; and from this laſt ſprung the Elector of Hanover, the reſpective dominions of each of which, will be deſcribed in our next.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ENGLAND, AND THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.

WHEN Charles the Firſt was Prince of Wales, he made a romantic excurſion into Spain, to pay his addreſſes to the Infanta; concerning which there are many curious particulars.

A Spaniſh writer informs us, that Philip IV. would not conſent to give the Infanta Maria to the Prince of Wales, nor even admit him to his table, unleſs he would change his religion; from hence it reſulted that this ſchiſmatic prince left Spain highly diſpleaſed, and immediately joined the league of Avignon. But, continues the above reflecting and ſagacious hiſtorian, God repaid our king ſpeedily and amply, for in the following year he obtained five happy ſucceſſes; and which he has been ſo fortunate as to diſcover.

Cardinal Gaetano, who had long been nuncio in Spain, obſerves, that the people, accuſtomed to revere the inquiſition as a divinity, abhorred the propoſal of marriage of the Infanta with an heretical prince; but that the king's council, and all wiſe politicians, were deſirous of its accompliſhment. Gregory XV. having held a conſultation of cardinals upon the ſubject, it was agreed that the juſt apprehenſion which the Engliſh catholics entertained of being more cruelly perſecuted, if this marriage failed, was a ſufficient reaſon to juſtify the pope. The diſpenſation was therefore immediately granted, and ſent to the Nuncio of Spain, with orders to inform the Prince of Wales, in caſe of a rupture, that no impediment of the marriage proceeded from the court of Rome, who, on the contrary, had expedited the diſpenſation.

The prince's perſonal attendance at the court of Madrid was however univerſally blamed, as being inimical to ſtate intereſts. Nani, author of an hiſtory of Venice (which, according to his digreſſive manner, is the univerſal hiſtory of his times), has noticed this affair. He writes, 'The people talked, and the Engliſh murmured more than any other nation, to ſee the only ſon of the king and heir of his realms, venture on ſo long a voyage, and preſent himſelf rather as an hoſtage than an huſband to a foreign court, which ſo widely differed in government and religion, to obtain by force of prayer and ſupplications a woman, whom Philip and his miniſters made a point of honour and conſcience to refuſe.'

Notwithſtanding it was unanimouſly oppoſed by the Engliſh council, King James himſelf obſtinately reſolved on it; being over perſuaded by Gondomar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, whoſe facetious humour and lively repartees greatly delighted him. Gondomar perſuaded him that the

the preſence of the prince at the court of Madrid would not fail of accompliſhing this union, and alſo the reſtitution of the electorate to his ſon-in-law the palatine. Add to this, Sir Kenelm Digby, the Engliſh ambaſſador extraordinary at the Spaniſh court, finding it his intereſt, wrote repeatedly to his majeſty, that the ſucceſs was certain if the prince came there, for that the Infanta would be charmed with his perſonal appearance and poliſhed manners. It was thus that James, ſeduced by theſe two ambaſſadors, and by his parental affection for both his children, permitted the Prince of Wales to ſet off upon this embaſſy of love,

It appears that James in all this was the dupe of Gondomar, who well knew the impoſſibility of this marriage, which was alike inimical to the intereſts of politics and the inquiſition; for a long time he amuſed his majeſty with hopes, and even got money for the houſehold expences of the future queen; he acted his part ſo well, that on his return the King of Spain recompenſed the knave with a ſeat in the council of ſtate.

There are ſome further particulars concerning this myſterious affair in two Engliſh writers, Howell and Wilſon, who were cotemporaries, and who wrote from their own obſervations. Howell, whoſe letters are not unread, had been employed in this match, and reſided during its negociation at Madrid.

He deſcribes very pleaſingly the firſt interview of Prince Charles and the Infanta. He ſays the Infanta wore a blue ribband about her arm, that the prince might diſtinguiſh her, and, as ſoon as ſhe ſaw the prince, her colour roſe very high. Two days after their interview, the prince was invited to run at the ring, where his fair miſtreſs was purpoſely placed as a ſpectator; and, to the glory of his fortune, and the gratification both of himſelf and the lookers on, he took the ring the very firſt courſe. Howell, writing from Madrid, ſays, 'The people here do mightily magnify the gallantry of the journey, and cry out that the Prince of Wales deſerved to have the Infanta thrown into his arms the firſt night he came.' The people appeared, however, ſome time after, to doubt if the Engliſh had any religion at all. Again: 'I have ſeen the prince have his eyes immoveably fixed upon the Infanta half an hour together, in a thoughtful ſpeculative poſture.' Olivares, who was no friend to this match, coarſely obſerved, that the prince watched her as a cat does a mouſe. Charles indeed acted every thing that a lover in one of the old romances could have done. He once leaped over the walls of her garden, and only retired by the intreaties of the old marquis who then guarded her, and who falling on his knees ſolemnly proteſted, that if the prince ſpoke to her his head would anſwer for it. He watched hours in the ſtreet to meet her; and gave ſuch liberal preſents to the court, as well as Buckingham to the Spaniſh beauties, that the Lord Treaſurer Middleſex complained repeatedly of their waſteful prodigality.

It is curious to obſerve by what mode this match was conſented to by the courts of Spain and Rome. Wilſon informs us, that Prince Charles agreed 'That any one ſhould freely propoſe to him the arguments in favour of the catholic religion, without giving any impediment; but that he would never, directly or indirectly, permit any one to ſpeak to the Infanta againſt the ſame.' It appears alſo that they had tampered with the Prince of Wales concerning his religion. This ſeems confirmed by the following anecdote:—Olivares ſaid to Buckingham, You gave me ſome aſſurance and hope of the prince's turning catholic. The duke roundly anſwered that it was falſe. The Spaniſh miniſter, confounded at the bluntneſs of our Engliſh duke, broke from him in a violent rage, and lamented that ſtate matters would not ſuffer him to do himſelf juſtice. This inſult was never forgiven; and ſome time afterwards he attempted to revenge himſelf on Buckingham, by endeavouring to perſuade King James that he was at the head of a conſpiracy againſt him.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding the impediments thrown in the way of this illuſtrious marriage, preparations were made in England to receive and entertain the infanta in the moſt magnificent ſtyle; a new church was built at St. James's, the foundation ſtone of which was laid by the Spaniſh ambaſſador, for the public exerciſe of her religion; her portrait, like that of the preſent princeſs Caroline, was multiplied in every corner of the town; and ſuch as hoped to flouriſh under her eye ſuddenly began to be powerful. In Spain the ſubſtance was as much courted as the ſhadow here. Indeed the infanta, as Howel informs us, was applying hard to the Engliſh language, and was already called the Princeſs of England.—Yet, after all this, one pretence was fabricated after another, to poſtpone the nuptials. Prince Charles complained of the repeated delays; and at laſt he and the Spaniſh court parted with a thouſand civilities. The beautiful but diſappointed infanta however obſerved with great ſpirit, that, had the prince loved her as became a man, he would never have quitted her.

How ſhall we diſpel thoſe clouds of myſtery with which politics have covered this ſtrange tranſaction? It appears that James had in view the reſtoration of the palatinate to his daughter, who fell a victim to her ambition, and whom he could not aſſiſt; that the court of Rome had ſpeculations of the moſt dangerous tendency to the proteſtant religion; that the marriage was broken off by that hatred which exiſted between Olivares and Buckingham; and that, if there was any ſincerity exiſting between the parties concerned, it reſted with the Prince of Wales and the charming infanta, who were both youthful and romantic, and were but two beautiful balls in the hands of great players.

ANECDOTES AND INTRIGUES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

[*Concluded from page 366.*]

BY an article in our treaty of peace, made in 1761, the court of France was reſtrained from increaſing its navy by building new men of war. In conſequence of this regulation, moſt of the French provinces made a ſpontaneous gift to his majeſty of a man of war. Thus many of the French ſhips bear provincial names; ſuch are the Languedoc, the Bourgogne, the Bretagne, &c. Theſe preſents were gratefully received by that illuſtrious beggar, the monarch of France; who, though he might have agreed to obtain peace on the humiliating terms of not building men of war, had not conſented to refuſe thoſe which might be given to him. But it was not the intereſt of the court, that theſe patriotic gifts ſhould be too much noticed by the nation, nor England. In January 1762, M. Colardeau, had celebrated in a poem, entitled "Patriotiſm," the various and honourable gifts, which the different bodies of the kingdom had voluntarily haſtened to offer to his majeſty. This poem was not allowed, when firſt written, to be printed. Such indeed was the rigour of the police on this head, that the confectioners, having formed in their ſweetmeats, and other ſugared allegories, ſeveral ingenious monuments to mark the patriotic fervour, the officers viſited the ſhops, and pulveriſed theſe ſweet and political morſels. At length the enthuſiaſm of the nation was permitted to take its range, and a ſhort time afterwards the poem of Colardeau was approved by the court; and a conſiderable number of patriotic poems and ſweetmeats appeared at the ſame time. Such were the wavering irreſolution and the minute prudence of the court and the police! ſuch the patriotiſm and frivolity of the French!

All theſe poems were not ſo excellent as the ſweetmeats. The artiſts

in ſugar ſucceeded much better than thoſe in verſe. Among the little pieces which inundated Paris, on this occaſion, the following humourous one by Voltaire, to excite the ſame paſſion in, or to ridicule the non-patriotiſm of, the clergy, has too much merit to be paſſed over in ſilence. It is a pleaſant ſatire on the eccleſiaſtics.

Extract from a London Newſpaper of the 20th of February, 1762.

"We learn that our neighbours the French are animated as much as ourſelves by the ſpirit of patriotiſm. Several bodies of that kingdom, have ſignalized their zeal for their king and country. They yield even the neceſſaries of life to furniſh ſhips; and we are given to underſtand that the monks, who alſo ſhould love the king, will, no doubt, beſtow their rich ſuperfluities.

"We are informed that the Benedictines, who poſſeſs about nine millions of livres of revenue in the kingdom of France, will furniſh, at leaſt, nine ſhips of the firſt rate. That the Abbot of Citeaux, a very important perſonage in the ſtate, ſince he poſſeſſes without contradiction the fineſt vineyards of Burgundy, and the ampleſt tuns, will augment the marine with ſome of his caſks. At preſent he is building a palace, which will coſt him a million and ſeven hundred thouſand livres, and he has already ſpent four hundred thouſand livres in building a chapel to the glory of God; he is now preparing to build ſhips for the glory of the king.

"This edifying example, we are alſo informed, will be followed by Clairvaux. Though the vineyards of Clairvaux are not ſo conſiderable as thoſe of Citeaux, yet, as it poſſeſſes forty thouſand acres of foreſt and other wood-lands, it certainly is very capable of building ſeveral good ſhips.

"This will be followed by the Chartreux, who, indeed, were the firſt to enter into the project, becauſe they are very nice in providing their tables with the beſt fiſh, and it is therefore their intereſt to have an open ſea. They enjoy three millions of revenue in France, all which is ſpent in procuring the fineſt turbots and ſoals. It is ſaid that they will give out of their three millions, three fine ſhips of the line.

"The Premontrés, and the Cármes, are as neceſſary in a ſtate as the Chartreux, and, as they are equally rich, they will give the ſame quota. The other monks will bear their proportionable ſhares. The French are ſo certain of this voluntary oblation from all the monks, that it is evident, they muſt be regarded as the enemies of their country, if they ſhould ſtill continue to riot in their uſual luxuries, unmindful of the urgent neceſſities of the nation.

"The Jews of Bourdeaux have all joined their ſubſcriptions; the monks, who are certainly as good as the Jews, will be jealous, no doubt, to maintain the ſuperiority of the new law over the ancient.

"P. S. As France is in great want of ſailors, the prior of the Celeſtins, has propoſed to all regular abbés, priors, ſub-priors, rectors, ſuperiors, who will furniſh theſe ſhips, to ſend a vaſt multitude of brave novices to ſerve as midſhipmen, and athletic profeſſed monks to ſerve as ſailors. As theſe ſturdy religioniſts do nothing but live well, walk about the ſtreets, and pray, the ſaid prior has, in an admirable oration, ſhewn that is is acting againſt the ſpirit of charity, to paſs their time in ſuch occupations, while the ſafety of the kingdom claims the aſſiſtance of their vigorous arms; and he has alſo declared, that the ſaving of a kingdom is as good as the ſaving of ſouls."

Were the vaſt number of emigrant prieſts, now ſupported in this kingdom by government, or by private donations, alſo recommended to fill ſimilar ſtations on-board the fleet now equipping, as many of them appear to be ſtout athletic men, inſtead of walking about, and doing nothing but living well, whilſt our own poor are ſtarving, it might alſo have as beneficial a tendency as any of thoſe mentioned above, by the celebrated and ingenious Voltaire.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF RICHARD BROTHERS, THE MODERN PROPHET.

THE prophecies of Richard Brothers have attracted public notice, in conſequence of the ſupport given them by Nathaniel Braſſey Halhed, Eſq. member in parliament for Lymington; and alſo in conſequence of the prophet having been lately apprehended by an order of council, and placed under the care of one of the king's meſſengers. It becomes therefore a matter of importance to the public to know who this prophet is—in what manner he received his miſſion—and to what country he belongs. For this purpoſe we have made the following Extracts from an authentic pamphlet juſt publiſhed; and ſhall in our future Numbers enumerate ſuch of his prophecies as may appear to deſerve the notice of our readers.

"Being, in the courſe of the year 1791, in the almoſt conſtant habit of attending the workhouſe-board of the united pariſhes of Saint Margaret and St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, as a governor of the poor, application was made by a Mrs. Green, of Dartmouth-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, reſpecting a gentleman, who, ſhe ſaid, had lodged in her houſe three years, and whom ſhe deſcribed as a lieutenant in the navy, upon half pay, and of whoſe honeſty, good temper, and moral conduct, ſhe ſpoke in the moſt advantageous terms: but that from ſome ſcruples, which appeared to her to be owing to mental derangement, he had refuſed to apply to the agents, and take the oath required, in order to receive his pay. She further repreſented, that the arrears now due to him amounted to upwards of one hundred and thirty pounds; that he had ſuffered a large debt to accumulate, and as ſhe, however willing, was from poverty unable to ſupport him any longer, ſhe deſired to be informed what ſteps ſhe muſt take in the affair. The workhouſe-board conſidering what ſhe repreſented as a great hardſhip upon one party, and a great misfortune to the other, determined to receive him in the light of a caſual pauper, and ordered him to be brought to the houſe. He was brought before the board, in order to undergo the cuſtomary examination; he ſeemed about thirty years of age, tall and well formed, and in his addreſs and manner much mildneſs and gentility.

He came into the room with his hat on, and ſaid, that he hoped we would excuſe him from taking it off, as he conſidered that kind of reſpect ſcarcely due to any mortal, and that it ought only to be paid to the Almighty.

When the neceſſary queſtions reſpecting his ſettlement were put to him, either the matter or the manner ſeemed to give him offence; however, upon being deſired to take a chair, his ſerenity returned; he took off his hat, and ſaid, he knew when he was treated with that reſpect his character demanded. He was then aſked the following queſtions, to which he returned the anſwers annexed to them.

Queſtion. Pray, ſir, do you know the reaſon of your being brought to this houſe?

Anſwer. Indeed, I do not!—All that I know of the matter is, that I was brought in a very rough manner; but, as external objects affect me but little, I acquieſce.

Q. I think, ſir, you are in his majeſty's ſervice?

A. You are miſtaken. I reſigned two years ſince. I am in the ſervice of a Prince, the greateſt and moſt potent—a Prince, in whoſe ſervice my wages will be certain; but his kingdom is not of this world.

Q. What, ſir, was your reaſon for reſigning your commiſſion?

A. Diſguſt! I conceived the military life to be totally repugnant to the duties of Chriſtianity; and that I could not conſcientiouſly receive the wages of plunder, bloodſhed, and murder!

Q. How did you imagine you could live without your pay, which, from your character and appearance, we ſuppoſe,

ſuppoſe, was earned with honour to yourſelf, and advantage to your country?

A. Therefore I reject it! I obſerved before it was impoſſible for a military man to take his pay with a ſafe conſcience! As to my future ſupport, I truſt the maſter whom I ſerve will not ſuffer me to want. I ſhall, in a few days, receive a ſum more than ſufficient to pay this poor woman's debt ten times over.

Q. Pray, ſir, have you ever been a houſe-keeper?

A. I cannot abſolutely ſay I have not: I once agreed for a houſe, and was two months in poſſeſſion; but, as a very melancholy idea comes acroſs my mind when I think of that period, I hope you will not preſs me further upon the ſubject.

Q. Certainly we ſhall not. We underſtand, ſir, that you was born in America?

A. I was, in the town of Placentia, in Newfoundland: I have not a friend or relation in this part of the world.

Q. Where did you lodge before you came to Weſtminſter?

A. In Bridewell Precinct.

Q. You will excuſe us, ſir, we mean it not as an impertinent, but a neceſſary, queſtion: What rent did you pay weekly?

A. I am above that falſe pride which ſhrinks from enquiry; I will anſwer any queſtion you pleaſe to put to me: I have always endeavoured to live within the bounds of my income, narrow as they were; but you may ſuppoſe, that, out of nominally three ſhillings, but really two and tenpence, per day, I could not afford very ſuperb lodgings: in fact, I paid half a crown a week for my room."

We are, ſir, obliged to you for your communication, and ſhall not trouble you further at preſent.

As this gentleman was reported to be inſane, it ſtruck me at the time, that it ſeemed a very methodical kind of madneſs; and, indeed, it had the ſame effect upon the gentlemen at the board. I muſt obſerve that, by the favour of the officers, he was ſuffered to have a ſmall room to himſelf, which he furniſhed with his ſea-cot, portmanteau, earthen-ware, &c. and, what gave me great pleaſure, he arranged his domeſtic matters with a neatneſs and propriety which it would have been well if the poor around him had imitated.

As I ſaw him frequently at that time, it was impoſſible that marks of derangement could eſcape my notice; for, notwithſtanding a promptneſs of reply, and an apparent ſhrewdneſs and ſagacity, there was a ſtring, which, if touched upon, produced diſcord of mind: this was no other than ſubjects of religion and controverſy, upon which his ideas wandered into all the vagaries of wildneſs and enthuſiaſm.

Theſe obſervations were corroborated by a ſubſequent examination of his landlady, Mrs. Green, who ſaid, that during the laſt eight months, that Mr. Brothers had lodged in her houſe, he had been guilty of many extravagancies in his behaviour; ſuch as burning many valuable books, breaking his ſword, &c.

That he uſed frequently to inform her, that a lady was coming to viſit him, and deſired her to have her tea-equipage in readineſs; he has then dreſſed himſelf, and after that carried up water and ſcoured the garret.

As this operation had deranged his clothes, he has dreſſed again, and watched with the caſement open till it was dark. When aſked by his landlady if he expected that the lady would fly in at the window? he anſwered, that theſe were myſteries above her comprehenſion. Soon after this he was employed ſome time in writing, and made up a packet of letters; he then went out, to the ſurpriſe of Mrs. Green, as he had not been in the ſtreet for many months before.

It appeared that he threw the letters into a coach, in which there was a lady of faſhion. Her brother, a colonel in the guards, called in Dartmouth-ſtreet, to enquire after the author, who was abſent eight days; and, when he returned, was ſo ſcratched, bruiſed, and emaciated, as greatly to excite the compaſſion of his landlady.

As the foregoing teſtimony of Mrs. Green ſeemed to convey a pretty ſtrong idea of inſanity, with reſpect to the object of it; the gentlemen at the

the board were of opinion that application ſhould be made, either to the admiralty or to ſome individual acquainted with the mode of proceeding in ſimilar caſes. A taſk which I chearfully undertook; and, upon mentioning the ſituation of the lieutenant to a gentleman of great reſpectability and benevolence, he did me the favour to write to the navy-office; where I learned that Mr. Brothers was well known, he having frequently ſent letters to the commiſſioners, &c.

From the gentleman to whom I made application at that place, I was informed that the account the lieutenant gave of himſelf was correct, except in one inſtance. He had been an officer on-board the St. Alban's, a 64-gun ſhip; that he was paid off in the year 1783, ſince which time he has been upon half-pay; but that he was miſtaken as to his reſignation, as, whatever his idea of the matter might be, his name ſtill continued on the books, and by them it appeared he had two years pay nearly due. When I had mentioned the unfortunate ſituation of his mind, which had taken a turn, that made it a point of conſcience with him to preclude himſelf from the poſſeſſion of money, that was abſolutely neceſſary to render his exiſtence comfortable, I aſked the gentleman's advice as to the method of proceeding. He ſaid that the lords of the admiralty upon a proper application to them would diſpenſe with the affidavit, and ſuffer his pay to be received in truſt for him; his agents were of the ſame opinion; in conſequence of which a petition and memorial was preſented to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty,

HUMBLY SHEWING,

"That Mrs. Green, of Dartmouth-ſtreet, applied a ſhort time ſince to the workhouſe-board to take their directions reſpecting a lodger of her's, a Mr. Brothers, who it appeared by the account ſhe gave at that time, and by a ſubſequent examination, had lived in her houſe three years, was a lieutenant in the navy upon the half-pay liſt, and of whoſe general conduct ſhe ſpoke in the moſt advantageous terms, but that from ſome opinions, which it was ſuppoſed he had imbibed from much reading and a total ſecluſion from company, his mind has been, and ſeemed to be, deranged, as he has in particular manifeſted within the laſt eight months by many extravagancies, ſuch as burning his books, breaking his ſword, and various other acts which ſeem ſtrongly tinctured with inſanity.

Mrs. G. further repreſented that he owed her about thirty-three pounds, and that, being a poor woman, it was impoſſible to keep him any longer, he being totally deſtitute of money; and that, although ſhe found upon enquiry a conſiderable ſum was due to him from the navy pay-office, he poſitively refuſes to receive it, or do thoſe acts which might legally authoriſe any other perſon to receive it for him.

That the workhouſe-board, touched with compaſſion for ſo uncommon a caſe of double diſtreſs, received this unfortunate officer into their houſe, although he had gained no ſettlement either in theſe pariſhes, nor, as they believe, in any other in England; he being born at Placentia, in Newfoundland, and having no friend or relation in this country. That, under theſe circumſtances, they cannot, conſiſtent with their truſt, continue to maintain him much longer at the public expence; and ſee no means by which this unfortunate gentleman can be relieved from perdition, unleſs your lordſhips will be pleaſed in your wiſdom and humanity to diſpenſe with the forms under which officers in his ſituation are entitled to receive their half-pay, and to direct that the money that is or ſhall become due be paid into the hands of ſuch perſons as your lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to appoint, ſecurity being duly given to apply it to the maintainance and ſupport of this unhappy gentleman for ſo long as he ſhall continue in his preſent ſtate of intellectual infirmity.

And your petitioners, &c."

In conſequence of the preceding petition, a gentleman at the admiralty ſignified their lordſhips' acquieſcence in a letter to the board, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

"GENTLEMEN,

"GENTLEMEN,

"Having laid before the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty your memorial, ſetting forth that in conſideration of the unfortunate ſtate of mind of Lieutenant Brothers, of the royal navy, and his being deſtitute of money and friends, the workhouſe-board of the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. John had received him into their houſe, and requeſting that his half-pay may be paid for his benefit and ſupport, during his preſent ſtate of intellectual infirmity, I have their lordſhips' commands to acquaint you, that, upon a ſimilar repreſentation of the deranged ſtate of mind of Mr. Brothers from his agents, they have pleaſed to order that the lieutenant's affidavit be diſpenſed with, and the half-pay that ſhall appear to be due to him paid to ſuch perſon as ſhall be authoriſed to receive it.

I am, &c."

Here the difficulties that had hitherto impeded the ſettlement of Mr. Brothers ſeemed to have vaniſhed; his agents received the pay, paid all the debts he had contracted, and frequently conſulted with the pariſh-officers and myſelf about taking him from the houſe, and placing him in a ſituation more adapted to his former habits of life; but, although his friends thought all difficulties had been overcome, that by no means appeared to be the caſe, as the perſon for whom we had intereſted ourſelves refuſed to take advantage of our good offices, and either to quit the workhouſe, or ſuffer the agent to apply any part of the money to his uſe, notwithſtanding he wanted many neceſſaries.

I have obſerved before, that by the humanity of the pariſh-officers, whoſe conduct to him does them great honour, he had many indulgencies and conveniencies not allowed in places of that deſcription. He ſpent much of his time in writing; and, as he continued during the winter and part of the ſpring in the workhouſe, he was invited to make uſe of the parlour, an indulgence I believe he never once availed himſelf of, but remained in the ſmall room I have mentioned, in a very ſevere ſeaſon, until he was accommodated with a better, which became empty, and in which he could have a fire. Here it will be neceſſary to remark, that the board never demanded or received any remuneration.

The frequent converſations which I have had with him during the period above alluded to, ſeemed, on his part, to be ſtrongly marked with ſhrewdneſs and propriety when the ſubjects were general; and enthuſiaſtic ſlightineſs, when religion was touched upon.

One remark I could not help making, as the cauſe that gave riſe to it occurred almoſt daily during the time I knew him. He was ever in expectation; ſometimes of a lady, who was to deſcend from the clouds; ſometimes of immenſe ſums of money, which were, probably, to be ſhowered upon him—ſometimes of a period like that foretold by the prophet Iſaiah, when turbulence and war ſhould ceaſe, and peace, love, and happineſs, be extended to all mankind.

Although the ſchemes he formed, and his viſionary expectations, were always diſappointed, his reaſons why they were ſo, and aerial reſources for a future period, were ever ready to diſperſe the clouds, and point to ſuperior advantages, which a ſhort delay was to produce. When one ſcheme of reformation was found impracticable—the materials of one fabric unſubſtantial—or, when one viſionary being had totally receded from his view, his fertile imagination could directly ſupply its place with another, for ſuch his creative fancy had always the power to command.

In this way ſeveral months were paſſed by Mr. Brothers, who ſeemed perfectly happy in his ſituation, never intimating the leaſt wiſh to ſtir from the houſe, nor even to indulge himſelf with a walk in a large garden belonging to it, which had been allowed, and even recommended to him. Some time after he appeared to have changed his opinion with reſpect to ſecluſion, and expreſſed a deſire to go out, which he was ſuffered to do ſeveral times. He then altered his mind in another reſpect,

and

and informed his agents that he would ſettle with them, receive his money, and leave the workhouſe.

As no one had the power or wiſh to detain him, he was told he was at liberty to do ſo whenever he pleaſed. The agent called upon me, and deſired me to witneſs the payment of the balance due to him, which was received by Mr. Brothers, who immediately cancelled that gentleman's letter of attorney, and in a few days, after providing himſelf with ſome neceſſaries, removed to a lodging in Compton-ſtreet, where, I underſtood from information not to be diſputed, he took it into his head that he had the power to reſtore the blind to ſight! It is not to be wondered, that the intimation of ſuch a faculty ſhould draw a conſiderable number of people, of this deſcription, to his levee, more eſpecially as they found, that, when he touched their eyes with his fingers, he always touched their palms with a ſmall gratuity.

The reader will probably gueſs what ſucceſs his endeavours to "clear the viſual ray" were attended with; if he does not, it is impoſſible for me to inform him, as ſome months had elapſed, in which I neither ſaw nor heard of Mr. Brothers; when one day, on which it rained inceſſantly, I was ſurpriſed by a viſit from him. He entered the room in a dreſs, of which the greater part was linen, completely ſoaked through; and by no arguments could be perſuaded either to change it, or to dry himſelf. He ſaid, "he came to thank me, in the firſt inſtance, for my interference in his affairs; and, in the next, to inquire if John Pitt had called upon me?" I anſwered that, to the beſt of my recollection, I had not the honour to be acquainted with any perſon of the name of John Pitt. "No!" he replied, "then you will ſoon! You have heard of William Pitt?" "If you mean the Chancellor of the Exchequer; who has not?" "Well, then," he continued, "you will ſoon have a viſit from his brother." "Oh! then you mean the Earl of Chatham." "Certainly I do!" he replied; "but, as I conſider titles as the baubles of vanity, I ſeldom make uſe of them—the Earl of Chatham, as you call him, will ſoon viſit you: I have written him a letter of ſixteen folio pages, in which you are mentioned."

Whether the Earl of Chatham ever received the ſixteen folio pages, it is impoſſible for me to ſay; nor have I ſince that time ſeen the author of them, although, as he has aſſumed what may be called a public character, I believe there are few but what have heard of him. To do away an opinion, which many have formed, that Mr. Brothers is an artful deſigning impoſtor, is one of my motives for writing theſe pages. I believe him, if left to follow the dictates of his own heart, to be a man of honour, integrity, and principle. I have alſo obſerved, that, to a naturally ſtrong, but unfortunately perverted, underſtanding, is in him joined ſome knowledge of books; but attended with a total ignorance of the world: gentle, mild, and unaſſuming, though ſeemingly poſſeſſed of great ſenſibility; and, although his mind is ſtrongly biaſſed toward a particular object, he can ſcarcely be ſaid to be dogmatical, even in the height of his enthuſiaſm.

Such is the ſtory of the modern prophet Richard Brothers, whoſe Prophecies we ſhall give at large in our next Number; and there is ſcarcely a doubt, from the inoffenſiveneſs of his character, and goodneſs of his heart, (for even his ſchemes, however wild, had benevolence for their motive,) that when he had amuſed himſelf with writing to particular perſons, endeavouring to promote univerſal peace, healing the ſick, reſtoring the blind, or becoming the theme and oracle of a diſputing ſociety, but he would have ſunk into oblivion, had he not been made of an importance he never dreamed of, by having his wild vagaries adopted by the honourable member in parliament before-mentioned, whoſe authority is of too much conſequence to be overlooked, and whoſe writings might give celebrity to a character much inferior to that of the lieutenant."

HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIES.—Concluded from page 396.

THE military operations in India, under the command of the Marquis Cornwallis, may be divided into three campaigns, not ſo much from the change of ſeaſon, as from the periods of the accompliſhment or failure of the ſeveral plans of attack carried on againſt the enemy.

The firſt campaign was directed towards the ſouthern part of the peninſula, in order to relieve the Rajah of Travancore, whoſe country had been attacked by TippooSaib, and commenced the middle of June, 1790. Having been employed in the reduction of Tippoo's rich ſouthern provinces below the Ghauts, by the main army, commanded by General Medows; and of his valuable weſtern country below the Ghauts, as far as the Biliapatam river to the north, by the Bombay army, commanded by General Abercromby; it terminated with the year 1790, when the main army returned to Trichinopoly, and was ordered from thence to Madras.

The ſecond campaign, carried into the heart of Tippoo's dominions by the Marquis Cornwallis, was diſtinguiſhed by the ſiege and capture of the important fortreſs of Bangalore, which fixed the ſeat of war in the enemy's country, and was deciſive of its ſucceſs; although the campaign cloſed in an unſucceſsful attempt againſt Seringapatam, and the deſtruction of the greateſt part of the battering train, and equipment of both the main army and the Bombay army, which were under the neceſſity of retiring from the capital; an event that took place towards the end of May, 1791.

The third campaign may be ſaid to have commenced immediately after the failure in the laſt object of the former campaign, when the Mahratta armies, arriving unexpectedly, enabled Lord Cornwallis to begin his arrangements for a ſecond attempt on the enemy's capital; which took place early in 1792.

Though attacked ſo recently near home, and ſurrounded with enemies, Tippoo triumphed in his fortunate relief from immediate danger, upon our late fruitleſs attempt upon, and retreat from, Seringapatam, the capital of his dominions. We were however convinced that the ſultan had obtained but a reſpite from fortune, and that his ruin, though ſuſpended, would ſoon be inevitable. He was himſelf not inſenſible of what might await him; and, ſeeing his enemies active and firm in their union, endeavoured to conclude a peace with the Marquis Cornwallis, before he ſhould meet the Mahratta army, then on its march to join the Britiſh troops.

With this view, Tippoo ſent out a flag of truce on the 27th of May 1791, accompanied by a numerous retinue of ſervants, with baſkets of fruit, and letters to his lordſhip, in which he ſolicited earneſtly for peace. The ſultan's ſecretary, in a note to Lord Cornwallis's Perſian interpreter, which was delivered with the fruit, ſignified that he had his royal maſter's permiſſion to ſend it for the uſe of Lord Cornwallis, or ſomething to that effect, to provide againſt the chance of the refuſal of a preſent offered immediately from Tippoo to his lordſhip.

The flag and the fruit were returned next morning (a ſight which gave pleaſure to the army), with an anſwer, acquainting Tippoo, that the Engliſh nation would agree to no peace which did not include their allies; and if he meant to negotiate he muſt, in the firſt inſtance, deliver up all the Britiſh ſubjects who were priſoners in his dominions, and conſent that a truce ſhould take place, until his propoſals could be conſidered, and the terms adjuſted. The fruit was returned in the ſame manner as it had been ſent; not as an inſult, but merely to ſhew that his lordſhip declined even the appearance of friendly intercourſe with the ſultan.

The correſpondence that paſſed between the Marquis Cornwallis and Tippoo Sultan on this occaſion, and during the whole of the tranſactions of the war, will, if ever made public, be no doubt highly intereſting and reflect as much honour on his lordſhip's wiſdom

wiſdom and firmneſs, as every other part of his conduct. In the army it was underſtood, that Tippoo, finding he could not treat ſeparately with the Engliſh, and ſeeing he had another ſeaſon to try his expedients for diſuniting the confederacy, as well as to prepare for his defence, replied to his lordſhip, by aſſerting, that he had no Britiſh ſubjects detained priſoners in his country ſince the former war, and that he would not agree to a truce.

On the 28th of May the army fell back a few miles from the capital, towards Milgottah, where the Mahratta armies joined; and, to prevent diſcuſſion and delay on points of ceremony, Lord Cornwallis met the Mahratta chiefs next day, at tents pitched midway between the Mahratta and the Britiſh camps.

A few days after the junction of the Mahratta armies, an irregular fire of cannon and muſquetry was heard in their camp between nine and ten at night. The troops immediately turned out in the Britiſh camp, and ſtood to their arms, thinking that Tippoo had certainly attacked the Mahrattas; but it proved to be only the celebration of one of their ceremonies, in which they ſalute the new moon, on its firſt appearance.

The allied armies marched from the neighbourhood of Seringapatam on the 6th of June 1791, towards Bangalore, where they took up their quarters during the approaching monſoon, and diligently employed themſelves in preparing to take the field once more to attack the capital of Tippoo, as early as the ſeaſon ſhould permit.

Lord Cornwallis having ordered General Abercromby to act again from the ſame quarter as in the preceding campaign, his army firſt took the field, and marched, on the 5th of December towards the Poodicherrim Ghaut, and croſſed the river at Iliacore in boats, it not being fordable in conſequence of the late rains, which had fallen unexpectedly at that ſeaſon, and had been attended with much inconvenience.

The firſt operation of this army, on its again taking the field, was to repair the road from Iliacore to the top of the Ghaut, which in many parts was exceedingly broken by the torrents of rain which had fallen during the monſoon.

Viewing this immenſe range of mountains from below, in height a mile and a quarter from the ſea, covered with foreſt, their tops often hid in the clouds, they appear to form an inſurmountable barrier between the Myſore country and the Malabar coaſt. From Iliacore to Poodicherrim the diſtance is twenty-ſix miles, thro' woods, and over ſmaller hills; but in many parts the road is exceedingly ſteep and difficult, till paſſing Stony river, twenty miles from Iliacore, the aſcent commences up the great hill, which is particularly called the Ghaut, the pitch or ſteepeſt part of which is the laſt two miles to the ſummit. The trees, of an uncommon ſize, are very difficult to fell, and clear from the road; but without the aid of the foreſt, which every where affords a hold for the ropes and tackles for hoiſting and lowering the guns, it would be impoſſible to paſs theſe mountains with artillery.

The Stony river, precipitating itſelf from amidſt the mountains at the back of the Ghaut, falls in a caſcade, and burſts through a chaſm, or narrow rugged valley, which ſeparates this from the other mountains; and, winding round the foot of the Ghaut, takes its courſe to the ſea, forming a branch of the Biliapatam river. At a diſtance it ſeems as if one of the moſt impracticable mountains had been choſen for this road, to render the entrance into the country as difficult as poſſible; but on examination it was found to be the only part of this ſteep range that could be paſſed for many miles along this part of the Malabar coaſt.

From Poodicherrim the hills and foreſts continue, with intermediate valleys, for thirty miles farther, to the Sedaſeer Ghaut, whence the deſcent is gradual, for two miles, to the foot of the mountain; but the woods continue, though decreaſing gradually, to the neighbourhood of Periapatam, ſix miles from the foot of the Sedaſeer Ghaut, making in all near ſixty miles of foreſt and mountains from Iliacore.

Looking from the Poodicherrim Ghaut, on the one ſide, down upon Tellicherry, and the Malabar coaſt, and from the Sedaſeer Ghaut, on the other ſide, down upon Periapatam, and into the Myſore country, and ſeeing the rivers take their courſe, in different directions, to the eaſt and weſt, theſe mountains have leſs the appearance and character of an aſcent into a high country from the Malabar coaſt, than of an immenſe ridge, which, ranging from north to ſouth, ſeems to divide the peninſula in its whole extent, and, drawing continual moiſture from the heavens, gives birth to the rivers that fertilize the countries on either coaſt.

The repair of the road being completed, and the field-train brought acroſs the river, four brigades began to aſcend the laſt and moſt difficult ſtage of the Ghaut on the 17th of December. Although a diſtance of only two miles, ſuch is the difficulty of the aſcent, that two days were required to drag and hoiſt twenty field-pieces (light ſix-pounders), with their tumbrels, to the ſummit of this ſteep and rugged mountain.

General Abercromby's detachment, having thus aſcended the Ghauts, proceeded towards the Myſore ſide of this range of mountains, and encamped on the Seidaſur Ghaut, until the time appointed ſhould arrive for advancing to co-operate with the grand army.

It might now be imagined, that the ſultan's troops had ſufficient employment in the neighbourhood of his metropolis; and that the Carnatic, which had been ſo little diſturbed during the war, would have remained more quiet than ever. To the aſtoniſhment and conſternation of the inhabitants of Madras, however, a party of horſe belonging to this enterpriſing prince made their appearance at the Mount, and cut and robbed many people, burnt one of the villages, and advanced within three or four miles of Madras itſelf. Horſes were immediately furniſhed by the gentlemen of the ſettlement to mount a party of troopers, who were ſent out under Major Pater; and a party of infantry under Major Wynch was alſo ſent to the Mount. Luckily none of the families, who were in their country houſes, nor any of the inhabitants at the Mount, where a detachment of artillery were ſtationed, had fallen into the hands of the enemy; who, diſappointed in the plunder they had expected, went off again in the courſe of the day. Although the miſchief done by this incurſion was inconſiderable, yet the uneaſineſs it occaſioned at the preſidency, and the alarm ſpread throughout the country, where the inhabitants fled from their villages, and left the cultivation of their fields, were conſequences that ſhewed how neceſſary it is to be prepared to check ſuch attacks; and that, however far removed from the great ſcene of action, an open country muſt, in time of war, ever be inſecure againſt the incurſions of cavalry.

On the 1ſt of Feb. 1792, the grand army proceeded on their march to attack a ſecond time the capital of Tippoo Saib, with all the confidence that aroſe from knowing that every difficulty was now foreſeen and provided againſt; and all were ſenſible that the fatigues they had undergone, were amply compenſated by the experience gained in the former expedition to the capital.

Under theſe impreſſions the grand army ſoon mounted the range of barren hills that lies to the north-eaſt of Seringapatam. The view of the city from thoſe heights, and of the ſultan's encampment under the walls of of it, was a pleaſing but not a new ſight to the army. Every circumſtance that could be obſerved was intereſting; and, from the ſultan's poſition, it was evident he meant to defend the place in perſon, and make this the grand concluding ſcene of the war.

The army arrived on the 5th of February 1792, and pitched their camp acroſs the valley of Milgottah, fronting the ſultan, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from his camp and capital.

The Britiſh army formed the front line. Its right wing reached from the river along the rear of the French rocks to a large tank which covered that flank of the line. The park and

and left wing extended from the other ſide of the river to the verge of the hills which the army had croſſed on their laſt march. The reſerve, encamped about a mile in the rear, facing outwards, left a ſufficient ſpace between it and the line for the ſtores and baggage. The Mahratta armies were alſo in the rear, ſomewhat farther removed, to prevent interference with our camp.

Ever ſince the junction of the Mahratta armies, Tippoo, ſeeing he could not continue to keep the field, had employed his chief attention, and the exertions of the main body of his army, in fortifying his camp, and improving his defences in the fort and iſland. The country had already been laid waſte during the former campaign, and the ſultan ſeemed confidently to reſt his hopes on the ſtrength of his works and army for protracting the ſiege, till the want of ſupplies, or the approach of the monſoon, ſhould again oblige his enemies to withdraw from his capital. This plan of defence was the more promiſing of ſucceſs, not only from the event of the laſt campaign, but from its being exactly an adoption of the meaſures by which his father, Hyder Ali, defeated a ſimilar combination which was formed for the attack of his capital in 1767.

At ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 6th of February, orders were given for a general attack upon the lines and fortified camp of Tippoo, on the heights adjoining the city of Seringapatam. The evening was calm and ſerene; the troops moved on in determined ſilence, and the full moon, which had juſt riſen, promiſed to light them to ſucceſs.

The right column was conducted by Captain Beatſon, of the guides; the centre column by Captain Allen, of the guides, and Lieut. Macleod of the intelligence department; and harcarrahs (native guides or ſpies) who had been within the enemy's lines, were ſent both to theſe and the left column.

Tippoo's picquets having made no attempt to interrupt the reconnoitring parties in the forenoon, he probably did not expect ſo early a viſit. The diſtance of our camp ſeemed a circumſtance favourable to his ſecurity; and he did not, perhaps, imagine, that Lord Cornwallis would attack his lines till ſtrengthened by the junction of the armies commanded by General Abercromby and Purſeram Bhow.

The ſultan had ſtill leſs imagined that a fortified camp, defended by a powerful army, with a large field-train, and under the guns of his capital, would be attempted by infantry alone, without cannon, and in the uncertainty of the night.

The allies, to whom the intended attack was not mentioned till after the columns had marched, were in a ſtate of the greateſt conſternation, on hearing that Lord Cornwallis had ventured out with part of his infantry only, and without cannon, to attack all Tippoo's army in a fortified camp under the walls of his capital. Their ſurpriſe was ſtill greater, on knowing that his lordſhip in perſon commanded the diviſion that was to penetrate the centre of the enemy's camp, and had gone himſelf, as they termed it, to fight like a private ſoldier. They thought it next to impoſſible that the enterpriſe ſhould ſucceed, and dreaded that the ruin of the allied armies might be involved in the attempt.

Between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the centre column touched upon the enemy's grand guard, or a body of cavalry, that were coming with rocket-boys to diſturb the Britiſh camp, as they had done on the preceding night. The horſemen inſtantly galloped off to their lines, leaving the rocket-boys to harraſs the column, and endeavour to impede its march. They threw numberleſs rockets, that, like the flaſhes of diſtant lightning which precede a ſtorm, were effectual only in declaring our approach.

The left column, when the rocketing commenced, was aſcending the great Carighaut hill, which ſoon became illuminated by the diſcharge of muſquetry; and the front diviſion of the centre column, puſhing briſkly forward on being diſcovered, entered the lines about a quarter of an hour after the intelligence could have got to the enemy.

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On the 1ſt of Feb. 1792, the grand army proceeded on their march to attack a ſecond time the capital of Tippoo Saib, with all the confidence that aroſe from knowing that every difficulty was now foreſeen and provided againſt; and all were ſenſible that the fatigues they had undergone, were amply compenſated by the experience gained in the former expedition to the capital.

Under theſe impreſſions the grand army ſoon mounted the range of barren hills that lies to the north-eaſt of Seringapatam. The view of the city from thoſe heights, and of the ſultan's encampment under the walls of of it, was a pleaſing but not a new ſight to the army. Every circumſtance that could be obſerved was intereſting; and, from the ſultan's poſition, it was evident he meant to defend the place in perſon, and make this the grand concluding ſcene of the war.

The army arrived on the 5th of February 1792, and pitched their camp acroſs the valley of Milgottah, fronting the ſultan, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from his camp and capital.

The Britiſh army formed the front line. Its right wing reached from the river along the rear of the French rocks to a large tank which covered that flank of the line. The park and

and left wing extended from the other ſide of the river to the verge of the hills which the army had croſſed on their laſt march. The reſerve, encamped about a mile in the rear, facing outwards, left a ſufficient ſpace between it and the line for the ſtores and baggage. The Mahratta armies were alſo in the rear, ſomewhat farther removed, to prevent interference with our camp.

Ever ſince the junction of the Mahratta armies, Tippoo, ſeeing he could not continue to keep the field, had employed his chief attention, and the exertions of the main body of his army, in fortifying his camp, and improving his defences in the fort and iſland. The country had already been laid waſte during the former campaign, and the ſultan ſeemed confidently to reſt his hopes on the ſtrength of his works and army for protracting the ſiege, till the want of ſupplies, or the approach of the monſoon, ſhould again oblige his enemies to withdraw from his capital. This plan of defence was the more promiſing of ſucceſs, not only from the event of the laſt campaign, but from its being exactly an adoption of the meaſures by which his father, Hyder Ali, defeated a ſimilar combination which was formed for the attack of his capital in 1767.

At ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 6th of February, orders were given for a general attack upon the lines and fortified camp of Tippoo, on the heights adjoining the city of Seringapatam. The evening was calm and ſerene; the troops moved on in determined ſilence, and the full moon, which had juſt riſen, promiſed to light them to ſucceſs.

The right column was conducted by Captain Beatſon, of the guides; the centre column by Captain Allen, of the guides, and Lieut. Macleod of the intelligence department; and harcarrahs (native guides or ſpies) who had been within the enemy's lines, were ſent both to theſe and the left column.

Tippoo's picquets having made no attempt to interrupt the reconnoitring parties in the forenoon, he probably did not expect ſo early a viſit. The diſtance of our camp ſeemed a circumſtance favourable to his ſecurity; and he did not, perhaps, imagine, that Lord Cornwallis would attack his lines till ſtrengthened by the junction of the armies commanded by General Abercromby and Purſeram Bhow.

The ſultan had ſtill leſs imagined that a fortified camp, defended by a powerful army, with a large field-train, and under the guns of his capital, would be attempted by infantry alone, without cannon, and in the uncertainty of the night.

The allies, to whom the intended attack was not mentioned till after the columns had marched, were in a ſtate of the greateſt conſternation, on hearing that Lord Cornwallis had ventured out with part of his infantry only, and without cannon, to attack all Tippoo's army in a fortified camp under the walls of his capital. Their ſurpriſe was ſtill greater, on knowing that his lordſhip in perſon commanded the diviſion that was to penetrate the centre of the enemy's camp, and had gone himſelf, as they termed it, to fight like a private ſoldier. They thought it next to impoſſible that the enterpriſe ſhould ſucceed, and dreaded that the ruin of the allied armies might be involved in the attempt.

Between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the centre column touched upon the enemy's grand guard, or a body of cavalry, that were coming with rocket-boys to diſturb the Britiſh camp, as they had done on the preceding night. The horſemen inſtantly galloped off to their lines, leaving the rocket-boys to harraſs the column, and endeavour to impede its march. They threw numberleſs rockets, that, like the flaſhes of diſtant lightning which precede a ſtorm, were effectual only in declaring our approach.

The left column, when the rocketing commenced, was aſcending the great Carighaut hill, which ſoon became illuminated by the diſcharge of muſquetry; and the front diviſion of the centre column, puſhing briſkly forward on being diſcovered, entered the lines about a quarter of an hour after the intelligence could have got to the enemy.

General Abercromby's army, meeting with more impediments to retard its progreſs than were expected, and led to a more diſtant point than intended by Lord Cornwallis, was conſiderably later in reaching the ſcene of action, notwithſtanding his lordſhip's precaution in halting his column for half an hour early in the evening on that account. About half paſt eleven o'clock theſe troops came up, and, turning to the right, advanced rapidly againſt the enemy's principal redoubt in that quarter, diſtinguiſhed by the white ead-gah, or moſque, which, ſhone upon by the moon, was ſeen clearly on the eminence.

The battle now became general throughout the whole extent of the enemy's lines, the diſcharge of cannon and peals of muſquetry ſhewing that our troops had every where cloſed with the enemy. The city, and royal palace, ſituated low, and ſeen but faintly in the moon-light, remained ſilent amidſt the conflict.

About eleven o'clock the head of the column forced through the external barrier, under a very heavy but ill directed fire from the guns of the ſultan's redoubt, and the field-pieces ſtationed in the intervals of Tippoo's line. The fire of the muſquetry was for ſome time very heavy, but alſo ill directed, and, on the column's advancing, the enemy giving way, the leading companies puſhed to the river, paſſing the ſultan's tent, which appeared to have been abandoned with much precipitation.

The enemy, completely ſurpriſed by the parties which moved down to the river; unable to judge of their numbers in the night; and ſtrongly impreſſed with the terror of the bayonet in the hands of Europeans, deſerted the lines and batteries, which were all open to the rear, and diſperſed.

Some of the enemy fled for ſhelter to the gate of the pettah, where they were ſeized; and from one priſoner, Lieutenant-colonel Knox received information of ſeveral Europeans being confined in a houſe at no great diſtance. A party was immediately ſent, who releaſed twenty-ſeven half-ſtarved wretches in heavy irons; among them was Mr. Randal Cadman, a midſhipman, taken ten years before by Suffrein, and by him delivered to Hyder. The remainder were private ſoldiers; ſome of whom had been taken by the Looties; others were deſerters, but who had not, on that account, met with better treatment.

During this period, no attempt was made by the enemy to rally their troops. They had not yet recovered from their panic, and their attention was diſtracted by the bodies of our army, that had taken poſt in different parts of the iſland, and with whoſe ſtrength they could not poſſibly be acquainted.

On approaching the ſultan's redoubt, however, a large body of horſe oppoſed itſelf to the progreſs of the column; Major Dalrymple formed the 71ſt regiment, and gave them orders to fire one round, to load and ſhoulder. This order was executed with great ſteadineſs; and, on the clearing up of the ſmoke occaſioned by the volley, the horſe were ſeen at a diſtance ſcattered over the field.

About two hours before day-light, ſeven companies of the 52d regiment, and three companies of the 14th Bengal battalion, joined his lordſhip. Their arrival was moſt fortunate, as ſcarcely had they time to replace their ammunition (their cartridges having been damaged in paſſing the river) when a large body of troops, part of Tippoo's centre and left, who had recovered from the panic occaſioned by the firſt operations of the night, marched down and attacked him with much reſolution. Animated by the preſence and under the immediate orders of the commander in chief, theſe four corps received the enemy with firmneſs, returned their fire, and, on their approaching nearer, charged them with their bayonets. They, however, renewed the attack repeatedly, and it was near day-light before they were finally repulſed.

Lord Cornwallis, by his preſence, made the victory deciſive. He was on horſeback during the whole of the night, in the midſt of the attack; and, in the laſt onſet of the enemy, had his left hand grazed by a muſket ſhot. Yet, when the night was over,

the

the battle was not at an end: the fort now opened on ſuch of our troops as were within its reach, and the ſcattered remains of the enemy began to collect in different parties. They had ſtill poſſeſſion of the redoubts between the ſultan's and the moſque redoubt, and of ſeveral batteries and poſts on the iſland, between the pettah and the fort.

The men had ſcarcely re-filled their cartridge-boxes, when a body of cavalry (at leaſt two thouſand ſtrong) were ſeen advancing with ſo determined a countenance, that it would ſeem they intended to charge with more vigour than ever. They halted, however, beyond the reach of muſquet-ſhot, when three or four hundred of them diſmounted, drew their ſabres, and made a moſt daring attempt to ſtorm the ſultan's redoubt which we had taken. Fortunately its brave defenders were prepared to receive them. Their fire brought down many; and the reſt, getting into confuſion, retired, while their friends behind the rocks redoubled their fire of cannon, muſquetry, and rockets, to cover their retreat. This happened at one o'clock in the afternoon, and was the laſt effort made by the enemy to recover the ſultan's redoubt; nor did its defenders wiſh for the honour of another attack. It had become a horrid ſcene of carnage; two officers and nineteen privates lay dead among their feet, and three officers and twenty-two privates, miſerably wounded, were imploring aſſiſtance which it was not in their power to give. About four in the afternoon, the enemy's fire from behind the rocks ſlackened, and they ſoon after began to quit their poſt and retire to the iſland. Water was then brought from a ditch and pond near the redoubt, which afforded a moſt welcome refreſhment to the wounded, and to the remaining part of the troops, who were nearly exhauſted with want and fatigue.

Such was the reſult of the battle of the 6th and 7th of Feburary 1792; an event that will ever be contemplated with admiration in the annals of the Britiſh tranſactions in India, not leſs from the ſignal advantages gained over an able and obſtinate adverſary, than from the conſummate wiſdom diſplayed in the plan of attack. Formed on the reſult of the experience acquired in the courſe of the war, it was the boldeſt and moſt maſterly meaſure that the relative poſition and circumſtances of the contending armies could ſuggeſt; and executed with a degree of vigour which gave way to no reſiſtance, and with a ſteadineſs of diſcipline which no temptation of plunder could allure; the only ſpoils ſecured were the arms, the ſtandards, and the cannon, of the enemy.

Tippoo's principal loſs was in the vaſt deſertion that took place in conſequence of his overthrow. His ſepoys threw down their arms in great numbers, and, taking the advantage of the night, went off in every direction to the countries where they had been impreſſed or enliſted: many came into the Britiſh camp; and that continued to be the caſe during the ſiege. From their reports, it appeared, that, on a muſter taken of the ſultan's army, ſome days after the battle, his killed, wounded, and miſſing, were found to amount to twenty thouſand!

Fifty-ſeven of the foreigners in Tippoo's ſervice took advantage of the battle of the 6th and 7th of Feb. to quit his ſervice and come over to our army. Among them were Monſieur Blevette, an old man, who was his chief artificer, or rather chief engineer, and Monſieur Lafolie, his French interpreter, both of whom had been long in his and his father's ſervice. Monſieur Heron, who was taken at Bangalore, and releaſed on his parole, to enable him to bring away his family, alſo took this opportunity to fulfil his promiſes. Several other people of ſome note were likewiſe of the number; ſome of them of the artificers ſent to Tippoo from France, when his ambaſſadors returned in 1789.

Thirty of theſe foreigners, headed by Joſeph Pedro, a Portugueſe, who held the rank of captain in Tippoo's ſervice, engaged immediately with the Mahrattas. Some requeſted to go to the French ſettlements in India, others

others to return to Europe; a few were taken into our ſervice, and the remainder engaged in the Mahratta or Nizam's armies.

Tippoo, now ſenſible that he could not extricate himſelf, began to meditate ſeriouſly on making overtures for peace; and as the firſt ſtep to an accommodation, and the only means of having his propoſals received, he determined to releaſe Lieut. Chalmers and Naſh, the officers taken in Coimbettore, whom he had detained contrary to the terms of capitulation.

On the arrival of theſe priſoners, Lord Cornwallis agreed to receive vakeels with Tippoo's propoſals. Tents were pitched near the moſque redoubt for the conference, where they were met by Sir John Kennaway and Mr. Cherry, on the part of his lordſhip, and by vakeels from the Nizam's ſon, and from Hurry Punt, on their part. The firſt meeting was on the 15th, a ſecond on the 16th, a third on the 19th, and a fourth on the 21ſt, when the following preliminary articles of a treaty of peace were concluded between the allied armies and Tippoo Sultan.

I. One half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultan was in poſſeſſion before the war, to be ceded to the allies from the countries adjacent, according to their ſituation.

II. Three crores and thirty lacs of rupees, to be paid by Tippoo Sultan, either in gold mohurs, pagodas, or bullion.

1ſt. One crore and ſixty-five lacs to be paid immediately.

2d. One crore and ſixty-five lacs to be paid in three payments, not exceeding four months each.

III. All priſoners of the four powers, from the time of Hyder Ali, to be unequivocally reſtored.

IV. Two of Tippoo Sultan's three eldeſt ſons to be given as hoſtages for a due performance of the treaty.

V. When they ſhall arrive in camp, with the articles of this treaty, under the ſeal of the ſultan, a counterpart ſhall be ſent from the three powers. Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe, and terms of a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendſhip ſhall be agreed upon.

Tippoo was prevailed upon with infinite difficulty to ſubſcribe to theſe terms of peace; and, after all was ſettled, the uneaſineſs in the ſeraglio became extreme in parting with the boys, who were to be ſent out as hoſtages. The ſultan was again entreated to requeſt they might be allowed to remain another day, in order to make ſuitable preparations for their departure; and Lord Cornwallis, who had diſpenſed with their coming at the time the treaty was ſent, had the goodneſs to grant his requeſt.

The vakeels had been inſtructed to acquaint Tippoo that his lordſhip would wait upon the princes as ſoon as they came to their tents; and beſides the guards and attendants, about two hundred, allowed to be ſent with them, that his lordſhip would appoint a careful officer, with a battalion of ſepoys, for their protection. The ſultan ſent in anſwer, "that he was fully ſenſible of his lordſhip's goodneſs; that he could not agree to his being at the trouble to go firſt to wait on his ſons; and, having the moſt perfect reliance on his honour, it was his own particular deſire and requeſt, that he would be pleaſed to allow them to be brought at once to his tent, and delivered into his own hands."

On the 26th of Feb. about noon, the princes left the fort, which appeared to be manned as they went out, and every where crouded with people, who, from curioſity or affection, had come to ſee them depart. The ſultan himſelf was on the rampart above the gateway. They were ſaluted by the fort on leaving it, and with twenty-one guns from the park as they approached the Britiſh camp, where the part of the line they paſſed was turned out to receive them. The vakeels conducted them to the tents which had been ſent from the fort for their accommodation, and pitched near the moſque redoubt, where they were met by Sir John Kennaway, the Mahratta and Nizam's vakeels, and from thence accompanied by them to head-quarters.

The princes were each mounted on an elephant richly capariſoned, and ſeated

ſeated in a ſilver howder, and were attended by their father's vakeels, and the perſons already mentioned, alſo on elephants. The proceſſion was led by ſeveral camel harcarrahs, and ſeven ſtandard-bearers, carrying ſmall green flags ſuſpended from rockets, followed by one hundred pikemen, with ſpears inlaid with ſilver. Their guard of two hundred ſepoys, and a party of horſe, brought up the rear. In this order they approached our head-quarters, where the battalion of Bengal ſepoys, commanded by Captain Welch, appointed for their guard, formed a ſtreet to receive them.

Lord Cornwallis, attended by his ſtaff and ſome of the principal officers of the army, met the princes at the door of his large tent as they diſmounted from the elephants; and, after embracing them, led them in, one in each hand, to the tent; the eldeſt, Abdul Kalick, was about ten, the youngeſt, Mooza-ud-Deen, about eight years of age. When they were ſeated on each ſide of Lord Cornwallis, Gullam Ally, the head vakeel, addreſſed his lordſhip as follows:—"Theſe children were this morning the ſons of the ſultan my maſter; their ſituation is now changed, and they muſt look up to your lordſhip as their father."

Lord Cornwallis, who had received the boys as if they had been his own ſons, anxiouſly aſſured the vakeel and the young princes themſelves, that every attention poſſible would be ſhewn to them, and the greateſt care taken of their perſons. Their little faces brightened up; the ſcene became highly intereſting; and not only their attendants, but all the the ſpectators, were delighted to ſee that any fears they might have harboured were removed, and that they would ſoon be reconciled to their change of ſituation, and to their new friends.

The princes were dreſſed in long white muſlin gowns, and red turbans. They had ſeveral rows of large pearls round their necks, from which was ſuſpended an ornament conſiſting of a ruby and an emerald of conſiderable ſize, ſurrounded by large brilliants; and in their turbans, each had a ſprig of rich pearls. Bred up from their infancy with infinite care, and inſtructed in their manners to imitate the reſerve and politeneſs of age, it aſtoniſhed all preſent to ſee the correctneſs and propriety of their conduct. The eldeſt boy, rather dark in his colour, with thick lips, a ſmall flattiſh noſe, and a long thoughtful countenance, was leſs admired than the youngeſt, who is remarkably fair, with regular features, a ſmall round face, large full eyes, and a more animated appearance. Placed too, on the right hand of Lord Cornwallis, he was ſaid to be the favourite ſon, and the ſultan's intended heir. His mother (a ſiſter of Burham-ud-Deen's who was killed at Sattimungulum), a beautiful delicate, woman, had died of fright and apprehenſion, a few days after the attack of the lines. This melancholy event made the ſituation of the youngeſt boy doubly intereſting, and, with the other circumſtances, occaſioned his attracting by much the moſt notice. After ſome converſation, his lordſhip preſented a handſome gold watch to each of the princes, with which they ſeemed much pleaſed. Beetle-nut and otter of roſes, according to the eaſtern cuſtom, being then diſtributed, he led them back to their elephants, embraced them again, and they returned, eſcorted by their ſuite and the battalion, to their tents.

Next day, the 27th, Lord Cornwallis, attended as before, went to pay the princes a viſit at their tents, pitched near the moſque redoubt, within the green canaut or wall, uſed by the ſultan in the field, of which our troops had ſo often traced the marks during the war.

The canaut of canvas, ſcollopped at top, was painted of a beautiful ſea-green colour, with rich ornamented borders, and formed an elegant incloſure for the tents. It was thrown open to the front, and within it the pikemen, ſepoys, &c. of the princes' guard formed a ſtreet to a tent, whence they came out and met Lord Cornwallis. After embracing them, he led them, one in each hand, into the tent, were chairs were placed

for his lordſhip, themſelves, and his ſuite. Sir John Kennaway, the Mahratta and the Nizam's vakeels, alſo attended the conference.

The eldeſt boy, now ſeated on his lordſhip's right hand, appeared leſs ſerious than at firſt, and, when he ſpoke, was not only graceful in his manner, but had a moſt affable animated appearance. The youngeſt, however, appeared to be the favourite with the vakeels; and, at the deſire of Gullum Ally, repeated or rather recited ſome verſes in Arabic, which he had learned by heart from the Koran, and afterwards ſome verſes in Perſian, which he did with great eaſe and confidence, and ſhewed he had made great progreſs in his education.

Each of the princes preſented his lordſhip with a fine Perſian ſword, and in return he gave the eldeſt a fuzee, and the youngeſt a pair of piſtols, of very fine and curious workmanſhip. Some jewels, ſhawls, and rich preſents, were then offered to his lordſhip as matter of form; after which, beetle-nut and otter of roſes being diſtributed, the princes conducted his lordſhip without the tent, when he embraced them and took his leave.

The tent in which the princes received Lord Cornwallis, was lined with fine chintz, and the floor covered with white cloth. The attendants ſprinkled roſe-water during the audience; and there was a degree of ſtate, order, and magnificence, in every thing, much ſuperior to what had been ſeen amongſt any of the allies. The guard of ſepoys drawn up without was clothed in uniform, and not only regularly and well armed, but, compared to the rabble of infantry in the ſervice of the other native powers, appeared well diſciplined and in high order.

From what paſſed upon this occaſion, and the lead taken by the eldeſt ſon, it ſeemed uncertain which of them might be intended for Tippoo's heir. Perhaps, and moſt probably, neither; for Hyder Saib, about twenty years of age, has always been ſaid to be Tippoo's eldeſt ſon; had been educated accordingly, and had accompanied his father conſtantly during the war, till lately, when he was ſent on a ſeparate command, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very eminently in the relief of Gurramconda. The vakeels, however, aſſerted that he was not a legitimate ſon, nor in favour with Tippoo, from being of an unpromiſing diſpoſition; but there is reaſon to ſuſpect that they were directed to make this ſacrifice of truth to policy, in order to prevent the demand of Hyder Saib as one of the hoſtages, which, to a prince at his time of life, muſt have been extremely diſagreeable; though the others, from their early age, would feel leſs in that ſituation, and would not ſuffer eſſentially by removal from their father's care.

Hyder Saib is, from all accounts, a moſt promiſing youth, and, ſhould he be deſtined to ſucceed to the kingdom of Myſore, it may be hoped that the misfortunes which the inordinate ambition of his father has brought upon their family will lead him to recur to the prudence of his grandfather; and that his reign, as well as the remainder of Tippoo's life, will be employed rather to preſerve and improve what remains, than to attempt to recover the half which they have now loſt of the extenſive dominions ſo lately acquired by the wiſdom and valour of old Hyder.

Thus hath happily terminated all our contentions in the eaſt, and thus hath the Britiſh territory in that rich and productive country been extended and ſecured, againſt future innovation, by the valour and diſintereſted conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis. The proceedings too, againſt Governor Haſtings, which for years have occupied the public attention, though perhaps in the minds of ſome may be thought rigorous and ſevere, will unqueſtionably check the avarice and rapacity of future governors-general, and tend to eſtabliſh on a firm and laſting baſis, an intercourſe with the eaſtern powers, which may not only render the Britiſh empire in India the ſeat of juſtice, harmony, and peace, but continue for ever to Great Britain the excluſive advantages of its commerce, which is at once the ſource of riches, of magnificence, and power.

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE TO PEACE.

O THOU, who bad'ſt thy turtles bear
Swift from his graſp thy golden hair,
And ſought'ſt thy native ſkies:
When War, by vultures drawn from far,
To Britain bent his iron car,
And bade his ſtorms ariſe!

Tir'd of his rude tyrannic ſway,
Our youth ſhall fix ſome feſtive day,
His ſullen ſhrines to burn:
But thou, who hear'ſt the turning ſpheres,
What ſounds may charm thy partial ears,
And gain thy bleſt return!

O Peace, thy injur'd robes up bind!
O riſe, and leave not one behind
Of all thy beamy train:
The Britiſh lion, Goddeſs ſweet,
Lies ſtretch'd on earth to kiſs thy feet,
And own thy holier reign.

Let others court thy tranſient ſmile,
But come to grace thy weſtern iſle,
By warlike honour led!
And, while around her ports rejoice,
While all her ſons adore thy choice,
With him for ever wed!

THE BRIDE-CAKE.

THIS precious relic, form'd by magic power,
Beneath the ſhepherd's haunted pillow laid,
Was meant by love to charm the ſilent hour,
The ſecret preſent of a matchleſs maid.

The Cyprian queen, at Hymen's fond requeſt,
Each nice ingredient choſe with happieſt art;
Fears, ſighs, and wiſhes of th' enamour'd breaſt,
And pains that pleaſe, are mix'd in every part.

With roſy hand the ſpicy fruit ſhe brought,
From Paphian hills, and fair Cytherea's iſle;
And temper'd ſweet with theſe the melting thought,
The kiſs ambroſial, and the yielding ſmile.

Ambiguous looks, that ſcorn and yet relent,
Denials mild, and firm unalter'd truth;
Reluctant pride, and amorous faint conſent,
And meeting ardours, and exulting youth.

Sleep, wayward God! hath ſworn, while theſe remain,
With flattering dreams to dry his nightly tear,
And cheerful hope, ſo oft invok'd in vain;
With fairy ſongs ſhall ſoothe his penſive ear.

NECESSITY OF DISCIPLINE.

TENDER-handed ſtroke a nettle,
And it ſtings you for your pains:
Graſp it like a man of mettle,
And it ſoft as ſilk remains.
'Tis the ſame with common natures;
Uſe them kindly, they rebel:
But, be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well.

STONEHENGE.

THOU nobleſt monument of Albion's iſle!
Whether by Merlin's aid, from Scythia's ſhore,
To Amber's fatal plain Pendragon bore,
Huge frame of giant-hands, the mighty pile,
T'entomb his Britons ſlain by Hengiſt's guile:
Or Druid prieſts, ſprinkled with human gore,
Taught mid thy maſſy maze their myſtic lore:
Or Daniſh chiefs, enrich'd with ſavage ſpoil,
To Victory's idol vaſt, an unhewn ſhrine,
Rear'd the rude heap: or in thy hallow'd round,
Repoſe the kings of Brutus' genuine line;
Or here thoſe kings in ſolemn ſtate were crown'd:
Studious to trace thy wond'rous origine,
We muſe on many an ancient tale renown'd.

TREASON.

TREASON does never proſper: what's the reaſon?
Why, when it proſpers, none dare call it treaſon.

THE MISER.

GREAT Villiers' fate ſage Cutler could foreſee,
And well he thought adviſ'd him—"Live like me."
As well his Grace reply'd, "Like, you, Sir John!
"That I can do, when all I have is gone."

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

HORSE-GUARDS, *March* 21.

A LETTER from Major-general Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

I am concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiburoon. I incloſe a copy of Lieut. Bradford's letter, who commanded. I have every reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of the garriſon: their ſituation was ſuch that they could not poſſibly do more.

M. Du Pleſſis, the lieutenant-colonel, and two other officers of the ſouth legion were killed.—M. Du Pleſſis is a very great loſs to the ſervice.

Lieutenant Baſkerville of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only Britiſh officer who loſt his life on this occaſion.

SIR, CAPE DONNA MARIA, *Dec.* 30.

As in caſes of this nature matters are very likely to be miſ-repreſented, I take this opportunity (thinking it my duty) to inform you of the real ſtatement of the garriſon of Tiburoon before its evacuation.

We, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy, from Aux Cayes, with three armed veſſels. Their attention, at firſt, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the harbour with much ſpirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, to the amount of one 18-pounder, one nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, after forty-eight hours of heavy cannonading, attended with a 50lb. ſhell, from an eight-inch mortar, about every ten minutes, day and night, at length pierced the King Grey ſo frequently, that ſhe lowered ſo many feet in water as to render her battery uſeleſs, and, a red-hot ſhot taking the magazine, ſhe blew up.

They then turned their fire on our lower battery, and very ſoon diſmounted two eighteen-pounders, the other being burſt.

Finding it ſilenced, they then attacked the great fort more vigorouſly than on the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy muſketry. They killed and wounded upwards of one hundred men: every ſhell latterly falling inſide the fort, all our cannoneers being diſabled.

A ſhell falling in the ditch where we had placed ſome of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the drawbridge, and flew towards Jeremie road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the caſe admitted of; and, forcing an ambuſcade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourſelves under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Handfield, at Jeremie.

We evacuated the fort the 29th, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I beg leave to recommend to your attention the conduct of M. De Savre, major de place, which really proves the juſtice of the general opinion of his zeal and bravery; alſo that of Monſ. D'Anglade, of the legion of the ſouth, and Monſ. De Breuil, commanding the gunners.

The conduct of the troops in general was perfectly what you would have wiſhed, and that of Jean Kina's army, until panic-ſtruck by the ſhells, was admirable.

The number of the enemy was ſuppoſed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BRADFORD, lieut. 23d reg.

[If Lieutenant Bradford, in his letter to Sir Adam Williamſon, be but tolerably near the truth, in eſtimating the republican force in only one quarter of St. Domingo at 3000 men, of which 800 were troops of the line, including artillery, there is great reaſon to fear that every poſt occupied by our troops has before now ſhared the fate of Cape Tiburoon.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 28.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Indefatigable, dated Falmouth, March 23, 1795, *to Mr. Nepean.*

HAVING ſailed agreeable to my letter of the 1ſt inſtant, I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his majeſty's ſhip under my command to this port; and beg you will be pleaſed to inform their lordſhips, that having received information from the maſter of a ſhip which I had chaſed, that a convoy of ſixty ſail were to leave Breſt on the 7th in the morning, for Bourdeaux, protected by

three frigates, I placed the ſquadron under my command as near the Penmarks as poſſible, and at day-light ſaw twenty-five ſail cloſe among the rocks, under guard of one ſmall armed ſhip. Fifteen of this number were taken and deſtroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in ſuch a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to purſue them fruitleſs.—Out of eight taken, two are laden with building timber, one with bale-goods, and one partly with ſugar, indigo, and bales of linen. Two ſhips, three brigs, and two ſloops, were burnt.

ACCOUNT from the BRITISH ARMY.

LEER, *March* 7. On the 26th ult. the enemy, conſiſting of 3000 men, ſupported by a formidable train of artillery, advanced in two columns againſt one of our moſt important poſts on the Sea Dyke, defended by little more than 400 of our troops, commanded by Colonel Forbes, and diſpoſed of in the following order:—The right wing conſiſted of a body of emigrant huſſars and chaſſeurs, aided by ſeveral pieces of artillery; the left our riflemen; and the centre, the four Britiſh light companies of the 27th, 28th, 80th, and 84th, regiments; beſides an advanced picquet ſtationed at a windmill, at the diſtance of about two hundred yards. The attack commenced about half paſt nine in the morning, with a diſcharge of cannon from the enemy, which was immediately returned by us: ſhortly after this, our huſſars vigorouſly charged their line, and drove them back a conſiderable way; but, a reinforcement of riflemen coming to their aſſiſtance, the huſſars were forced to retire with much precipitation. In a few minutes after, the action became warm in every direction, and the conflict was deſperate on both ſides for ſome hours. At length, the right wing, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to give way, the picquet having previouſly been beaten in. The troops in this diviſion, as I have already ſtated, were chiefly emigrants, who (determined to ſell their lives as dear as poſſible) gave no quarter to the enemy, and conſequently received none from their republican countrymen.—With an undaunted courage, never ſurpaſſed in the annals of military valour, they charged the enemy with ſword and bayonet, and, being aſſiſted by a continual diſcharge of canniſter-ſhot from our guns, the execution was great, and the fate of the day rendered doubtful for a conſiderable time, till their cavalry, having out-flanked ours, attacked us in the rear with ſuch irreſiſtible impetuoſity, that we were forced to retreat in every direction, and with ſo much confuſion, that every man endeavoured to ſave himſelf in the beſt manner he could deviſe: at this juncture, you will readily conceive, the carnage was ſhocking to an extreme. The left and centre wings gallantly maintained their ground till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the whole of their ammunition being exhauſted, and their entire force nearly encircled by the enemy, they charged bayonets, and forced their way with very little loſs. The commander had a miraculous eſcape from falling into their hands; being ſurrounded by three huſſars, he determined to ride down a dyke, nearly perpendicular, and plunged himſelf and his horſe into a canal at the ſide of it, in which he continued near half an hour before effectual aſſiſtance could be afforded him. I effected my eſcape by taking a foot-path between two canals, into one or other of which I was in danger of falling every moment. The intrepidity and courage diſplayed by every corps on the occaſion was truly exemplary. The loſs of the emigrants is very ſevere indeed; that of the Britiſh trifling. Lieut. Reynolds, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt eminent manner in defence of the outpoſt, was wounded in the leg by a rifle-ball, but no danger is apprehended in conſequence; it was not without much perſuaſion he was induced to leave the field, notwithſtanding his diſabled ſtate.

On the 27th and 28th, the whole of our army was engaged, on which occaſion we again loſt ground with conſiderable loſs. The right diviſion and the 84th regiment were obliged to leave their baggage behind, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. The whole of our army has re-croſſed the Ems. The Auſtrians are reported to have gained ſome advantages on our left.

Our ſituation has been extremely uncomfortable for ſome time paſt: added to our misfortunes, there are numbers of us who have not a change of linen.

March 24. Our brigade, though always at the advanced poſt, is now a little quiet. Yeſterday the enemy received a flag for ſeveral of our poor women, who were taken priſoners. The greateſt politeneſs paſſed.

Our movement towards Bremen to embark, is no longer a ſecret.—Pruſſians and Hanoverians relieve us.

Our ſick ſailed yeſterday from Emden.

The enemy certainly are withdrawing their troops from Holland; and report ſays, that the Pruſſians and Auſtrians are advancing to cut off their retreat. This is certainly practicable with a great force.

EMBDEN, *March* 25. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that this day the Britiſh troops were embarked. At daylight in the morning the commanding officer of the Dædalus frigate, who had received orders previouſly from Captain Popham, the reſident naval officer at Embden, diſplayed a ſignal for twelve ſail of cuſtom-houſe and exciſe cutters to proceed up the river Ems, to cover the embarkation of the troops, which was effected without the leaſt moleſtation from the enemy. They came down the river in Pruſſian ſcootes, and other veſſels, a little below Embden, when they were ſafely re-embarked on-board our own tranſports. The other twelve ſail of our revenue armed cutters had proceeded to Bremen, where the remainder of the Britiſh army were to be immediately embarked. The Amphion frigate is ſtationed higher up the river.

OSNABURGH, *March* 27. On Sunday ſe'nnight, a flag of truce arrived at head-quarters, and the French officer immediately waited on General Harcourt. The purport of his miſſion was ſuppoſed to be relative to an exchange of priſoners. On Wedneſday ſe'nnight, all the Britiſh troops at Oſnaburgh were to leave that place, and march to Dieppole, a few miles from it. They were to be relieved by four thouſand Pruſſians, who are to have the ſole command of Oſnaburgh; and their baggage had arrived previous to the date of the laſt diſpatches. All the emigrants had been ordered to quit the place, in order to prevent any miſunderſtanding.

The firſt Pruſſian regiments, detached for the defence of the Ems, are arrived in the vicinity of Rheine. The allies have re-taken poſſeſſion of Bentheim, Schuttorf, &c. evacuated by the French, who have alſo abandoned Nordhoorn and Neuenhauſen, and fallen back towards Holland. Near Ahaus, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſix leagues diſtant from Rheine, the republicans have been routed by the Pruſſians and Auſtrians. One column of the combined troops was already giving way, when the Pruſſian huſſars of Kohler arrived, who charged and defeated the enemy, and afforded the ſaid column time to rally and renew the attack, which ended in a complete defeat of the French, who are ſaid to have loſt eighteen pieces of cannon, nine hundred men, ſlain and wounded, and five hundred taken priſoners. The enemy, who had taken poſſeſſion of Witmarſchen and Ameloo, have evacuated thoſe places, and marched towards Meppen and Coevenden.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A TREATY of alliance with the Empreſs of Ruſſia has juſt been ſigned by our court; and has been diſpatched to Peterſburgh by Mr. Eaton, the Britiſh ſecretary of legation there, who has taken his paſſage on-board a cutter belonging to Admiral Harvey's ſquadron in the Downs, which is to land him on the continent. Mr. Eaton arrived in London about a fortnight ſince; and is ſuppoſed to have brought with him the outlines of this treaty for the final ratification of his Britannic majeſty. We do not preſume to know the preciſe nature nor the conditions of this alliance, but it is ſaid it goes to engage the Empreſs of Ruſſia to furniſh forty thouſand men, and twelve ſail of the line, to act againſt France.

The court of Naples has entered into a ſeparate treaty of peace with the French republic.

From Genoa accounts have been received that the Dey of Algiers has declared war againſt Great Britain, and has entered into a treaty with France.

DUBLIN, *March* 25. This day the moſt Rev. the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Fitzgibbon lord chancellor, were ſworn in council lords juſtices of this kingdom, in the abſence of the lord-lieutenant.

March 26. Yeſterday morning, at eleven o'clock, his Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam held his laſt levee, which, for brilliancy and numbers, eclipſed any thing of the ſort which we recollect to have ſeen at St. James's. His excellency continued about an hour and an half in the room, receiving the cordial compliments of the true friends of the nation for his patriotic intentions. At one o'clock his lordſhip, and his counteſs, accompanied by their ſon, and an aid-du-camp, proceeded on their route to the water ſide, where they embarked on-board the Dorſet yacht.

March 31. The Earl Camden, who embarked on-board his majeſty's yacht the Dorſet, at Holyhead, about five o'clock yeſterday evening, arrived in this harbour at three o'clock this evening. His lordſhip, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the lord mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and commons, of that city. His excellency afterwards repaired to the Caſtle, and took the oaths as lord-lieut.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Britannic Magazine, Wars of England, and Hiſtory of France, are to be divided into diſtinct Volumes. The Contents muſt be placed immediately after the engraved Title Page, as in the firſt Volume. In binding this ſecond Volume of the Britannic Magazine, care muſt be taken to place the Trial of Thomas Hardy, &c. from p. 215 to p. 254, before the Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburgh, &c. where the ſame folios are repeated, beginning again from 215; and to obſerve, that, after the ſecond folio 238, muſt follow ſignature O o, p. 279.—At the ſame time it is recommended to the Subſcribers not to bind this Volume till the third is completed, as the Firſt Volume of the Hiſtory of France, and the Second Volume of the Wars of England, will then be completed likewiſe.



THE